

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA 2009-2010



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PART-I

1) ECONOMIC SITUATION

Introduction:

Present issue of "Economic Review of Tripura, 2009-10" is 11th in the uninterrupted series that shows the overall macro-economic performances, thrust areas for the development as well as trend of the State's economy during the preceding fiscal year of 2009-10. It focuses and analyses the development trend as well as progress achieved in different sectors of State's economy during the annual plan period of 2009-10 under on-going 11th Five year Plan. Besides, it also analyses on new initiatives, potential areas as well as constrains faced in the processes of economic development of the State's economy.

Economy of Tripura had suffered from disturbed conditions of extremism and insurgency over last two decades, which directly hindered the human safety as well as economic development process in the recent past. Although, the State has now come out from that disturbed phase arising out of law and order. On the otherhand, State's economy is basically an agrarian. More than 50 per cent of its population depends on agriculture and contribution of agriculture and allied activities to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is 23 per cent.

Liberalisation and reforms of the Indian Economy started in 1990s with proclaimed objective to accelerate the industrial growth as well as maintaining the inclusive growth in the country has not given much needed boost for industrial growth in the State. Although, the data of 5th Economic Census indicate a rise in establishments between 1998 and 2005 in the State, which are basically own account establishments, i.e., without hiring any workers.

On the other hand, the 13th Finance Commission's grant appears to be not favourable for Tripura and under assessed the committed requirements of the State Government. As a result, State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain since the State has limited scope for generation of additional resources for meeting the committed liabilities.

The State requires for getting substantially higher plan allocation from Planning Commission, New Delhi in-particular in coming fiscals to maintain the positive Balance from Current Revenue (BCR) as well as higher central assistances through Ministry of Finance, Government of India in-oder to keep the sustainable economic development process and maintaining the inclusive growth. Moreover, the soaring nation wide price rise started during on-going 11th Plan period has also made the real economic situation more worsen for this small geographical isolated State of North-East India.

State's Budgetary process has been targeted for schematic allocation of resources especially to economic and social sectors covering the State's share for all Centrally Sponsored

Schemes (CSS) as well as concerning for additional resource mobilization or increase the tax base from existing potential areas for keeping fiscal deficit under control. In this background, understanding of the State's macroeconomic profile is prelude for assigning the fiscal priorities and visioning the economic prosperity.

In Tripura, developmental thrust and alternative policy-mix are being constantly tried, conceived and implemented by the State Government and reflected in the up-turn of the real economy of this small and isolated State of the North-East India by restoring the law and order as well as intensifying the economic development both in rural and urban areas despite several socio-economic constraints.

Tripura is situated between latitudes 22°56' and 24°32' north, and longitudes 91°09' and 92°20' east. It has an area of 10,491.69 Sq. Km. Tripura is a land-locked State, surrounded by Bangladesh on its north, south and west. The length of its international border with Bangladesh 856 Km (84 per cent of its total border), while it shares 53 Km border with Assam and 109 Km border with Mizoram. Tripura is connected with the rest of the Country by only National Highway-44, which runs through the hills to Cachar District in Assam.

The State has rich natural resources; including gas and forests. The local flora and fauna bear a very close affinity and resemblance with floral and faunal components of Indo-Malayan and Indo-Chinese sub-regions. The State is located in the bio-geographic zone of 9B-North-East hills and possesses an extremely rich bio-diversity. There are 379- species of trees, 320- shrubs, 581- herbs, 165- climbers, 16- climbing shrubs, 35- ferns, 45- epiphytes and 4- parasites. Rare plants of Tripura have been put to 18 numbers. There are 266 species of medicinal plants in the State (68- trees, 39- shrubs, 71- herbs and 88- climbers). There are 90 mammal species in Tripura and in the aquatic ecosystem 47 species of fish have been found. As per last Census of Wild Life conducted in 1989, there were 39 numbers of leopard, 182 numbers of elephant and 92 numbers of bison in the State.

In reality, the State is characterised by geographical isolation, poor infrastructure facilities, communication bottlenecks, inadequate exploitation of natural resources (natural gas, rubber, forest etc.), low capital formation, almost non-existence of industry and high level of incidences of poverty and un-employment.

Background:

The erstwhile princely State merged with the Indian Union after independence on the 15th October, 1949 as Group-C category State. It became an Union Territory on 1st July, 1963. Tripura became a full-fledged State on the 21st January, 1972. At present, the State has 4- districts, 17- sub-divisions, 40- blocks, and also one Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council. The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up in 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, which brought under the Sixth Schedule in 1985. The TTAADC covers about 2/3rd of the total area of the State. It covers all the four districts and has 1/3rd population of the State.

The Partition of India in 1947 was a defining event in the history of Tripura, and had an enduring effect on the process of social and economic development of the State. The Partition was perhaps the largest movement of evicted people in modern history. It witnessed a heavy influx of refugees into Tripura from erst-while East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, who arrived with little wealth in hand. On the otherhand, the Partition resulted in a huge infrastructural and economic set back for Tripura. It lost all its rail-heads-to the west, south and north-as they fell

in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, and the State was cut off from India's railway network. The distance by road from Agartala to Kolkata was less than 350 Km before Partition. After Partition, the route to Kolkata via Siliguri land corridor became 1,700 Km long. The Partition thus aggravated the geo-political isolation of Tripura and indeed, of the entire North Eastern Region.

The prominent hill ranges are Jampui, Sakhantang, Longtharai, Atharamura, Baramura, Deotamura, Belkum and Kalajhari. Betling Shib (939 metres), situated in the Jampui Range, is the highest peak of Tripura. The important forest products include Sal, Teak, Gamai, Gurjan and Champa. The bamboo is available in the State abundantly, and is traditionally being used for multi-purpose by the tribal people. The Gumati, Howrah, Dhalai, Muhuri, Feni and Juri are the major rivers which swell in monsoon but they become shallow during the rest of the year.

Natural gas deposits are among the most important features of Tripura's natural resource base. Natural gas-based thermal power plants have been set-up at Barmura and Rokhia. Besides, construction of one 740-MW Gas based Thermal Power Project at Palatana near Udaipur has been taken-up by ONGC and another 104-MW gas based Thermal Power Project at Monarchak in Sonamura Sub-Division has also taken-up by NEEPCO.

Most of the parts of the State are rural and about 83 percent of State's population lives in rural areas. Upliftment of rural poor as well as improvement in the quality of life of the economically weaker sections of the society has been one of the basic objectives of development planning in the State. Tripura is the second highest in terms of density of population among the North-Eastern States i.e., next to Assam. Over 60% of the area is classified as forest area leaving less area about 27% for cultivation. The State has many rain-fed, non-perennial rivers and streams flowing to the neighbouring Bangladesh.

The following Table shows the administrative set-up of the State.

Table-1.1

Year	1972	2010
Districts	3	4
Sub-Divisions	10	17
Blocks	17	40
Revenue Circles	17	31
Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous		
District Council (TTAADC)	Nil	1
Zonal Offices of TTAADC	Nil	4
Sub-Zonal Offices of TTAADC	Nil	32
Gram Panchayats	476	511
TTADC Village Committees	Nil	527
Nagar Panchayats	9	15
Agartala Municipal Council	1	1
Police Stations	24	64
Revenue Vilages	871	874
Tehsil Offices	177	183

Low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development extremely difficult for this backward State. The NH-44, the lifeline of Tripura, has been disrupted in the rainy season due to land slides near Patharkandi in Assam and Sonarpur in Meghalaya which is a perennial problem to the State. The railway link is extremely poor, although Agartala the capital of the State has recently been connected with the railway link by the metre gauge. Moreover, the State does not have any water transport system.

The State scores well in terms of literacy, birth rate and death rate. It can be evident from the fact that State's birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, total fertility rate as well as literacy rate are above the national standard. Despite poor financial resources of its own, the State could ensure providing its share of liabilities against almost all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Although, overall performance of the State's real economy remained impressive despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation from main land of the country but due to slow down of the national economy as a part of global economic crisis and price rise since 2006-07 as well as not favourable grants from 13th Finance Commission, the economy of the State has also come under severe fiscal stretch in the coming years.

The nature of the existing employment pattern in Tripura can also be found from the 5th economic Census results. It has been revealed from the report that about 3,85,708 persons were working in 1,89,423 establishments in 2005 against 2,68,257 persons in 1,04,427 establishments in 1998. Out of the total workers of 3,85,708 persons in 2005, 2,59,910 (67.38%) were in rural areas and remaining 1,25,798 (32.61%) were in the urban areas. As per the report, the total hired workers in 2005 were 2,05,397 ,i.e. 53.25% of the total workers.

The maximum number of workers was found engaged in retail trade- 28.21%, followed by manufacturing- 18.60%, public administration-14.54%, education-14.40% and other community and personal services-4.84% totalling to 80.59% of the total employments in the non-agriculture sector of the State in 2005.

Demographic profile:

The State ranks 17th position in terms of density of population, although, it is the third smallest State in terms of area in the country after Goa and Sikkim. Tripura comes second next to Assam in-respect of population and population density among the North Eastern States of India. The estimated mid-year population of Tripura in 2010 was 35,99,000, comprising 18,42,000 males and 17,57,000 females. The population of Tripura stood at 31,99,203 registering a population density of 305 per Sq. Km. as reported in Census-2001. The distribution of Tripura's population is uneven across the districts. Nearly 48 per cent of the population of the State lives in West Tripura District. Dhalai, the newest district, is also smallest in terms of population.

The population of Tripura is characterized by social diversity. The people of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) comprise about one-third of the population. As per Census-2001, ST population of the State is 9,93,426 which is 31 percent of the total population of the State. There are 19- sub tribes among the ST population of the State with their own cultural identity,

namely i) Tripuri, ii) Reang, iii) Jamatia, iv) Chakma, v) Lusai, vi) Mog, vii) Garo, viii) Kuki, ix) Chaimal, x) Uchai, xi) Halam, xii) Khasia, xiii) Bhutia, xiv) Munda, xv) Orang, xvi) Lepcha, xvii) Santal, xviii) Bhil and xix) Noatia.

The following Table shows the key demographic issues of the State during 1951 to 2010.

Table:1.2

Particulars	1951	1971	1981	1991	2001	2010 (Projected)
Population (in lakhs)	6.46	15.56	20.53	27.57	31.99	35.99
Density of population (per sq.km)	62	148	196	263	305	340
Schedule Tribes (lakhs)	2.37	4.51	5.84	8.53	9.93	11.12
Schedule Castes (lakhs)	0.40	1.93	3.10	4.51	5.56	6.22

As per Census 2001, SC population was 5,55,724, which consists 17.37 per cent of the total population in the State. The demography of Scheduled Castes in the State is not confined to 'paras' or 'bastis' like other parts of the country.

Vital rates: The data of latest Sample Registration Survey (SRS) of Registrar General of India for 2008 reveals that the estimated birth rate in the State was 15.4 per thousand population, which is much lower than all India figures of 22.8 per thousand population. In 2008, the death rate of the population was 5.9 per thousand population against similar rate of 7.4 at all India level. The infant mortality rate posted at 34 per thousand population in the State against similar rate of 53 per thousand population at all India level in 2008.

Life expectancy: The Tripura Human Development Report-2007 indicates that in 2001 the life expectancy at birth for males and females in the State was 71 and 74 years, which is higher than the national average of 61 years for males and 62.5 years for females, respectively.

Literacy: Tripura made sustantial progress in the expansion of literacy and schooling. In 2001, the literacy rate for persons was over 73 per cent in Tripura, 63 per cent in India and 65 per cent in the North East. Among North Eastern States, tripura ranked second after Mizoram, and its rank improved between 1991 and 2001. There have been further improvements of literacy in this decade, with aggregate literacy to be over 80 per cent in 2005. The data of NSS 61st Round, 2004-05 also reveals that overall literacy rate has increased to 79.60 percent from 73.66 percent in 2001.

Economy:

The economy of Tripura is characterized by high rate of poverty, low per-capita income, low capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck, inadequate exploitation and use of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and high un-employment problem.

The economy of Tripura is agrarian. More than 50 per cent of its population depends on agriculture for livelihood and contribution of agriculture & allied activities to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is 23 percent. The land available for cultivation is relatively restricted. Terrain and forest cover are such that only 27 per cent of geographical area is cultivable. The land use classification in Tripura shows that available cultivable land is the

highest in West Tripura District (40.5%), followed by North Tripura District (32.9%) and South Tripura District (28.9%). The Dhalai District has the lowest cultivable land of 11 per cent in the State. Rice is Tripura's principal crop, rice is sown in 91 percent of the cropped area.

The ongoing surge in prices of the food items in the state as well as in the country, which began in 2006, has significant implications for the agriculture sector as well as overall macroeconomic and financial stability. Agriculture growth has remained much lower than the growth rates witnessed in the industrial and services sectors in the State.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at 2004-05 prices for 2009-10 (A) was 7.80 percent. It is no denying fact that the State has put efforts for ensuring sustainable economic growth after having serious law and order set-backs by augmenting better fiscal consolidation and economic development, which is also appreciated by the Planning Commission of India in-particular.

The per capita income of the State rose from Rs.24,394 in 2004-05 to Rs.26,668 in 2005-06 and to Rs.29,081 in 2006-07 and to Rs.31,111 in 2007-08 and to Rs.33,350 in 2008-09 and further to Rs.35,799 in 2009-10(A). On the otherhand, per capita income of the country rose from Rs.24,095 in 2004-05 to Rs.27,183 in 2005-06 and to Rs.31,080 in 2006-07 and to Rs.35,430 in 2007-08 and to Rs.40,141 in 2008-09 and further to Rs.44,345 in 2009-10.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices increased from Rs.8,903.53 crore in 2004-05 and to Rs.9,826.02 crore in 2005-06 and to Rs.10,914.23 crore in 2006-07 and to Rs.11,797.07 crore in 2007-08 and to Rs.13,104.47 in 2008-09 and further to Rs.14,604.27 crore in 2009-10.

Tripura has successfully introduced the Value Added Tax (VAT) in 2005. Dr. Vijay Kelkar, Chairman of 13th Finance Commission in his delebaration on 13-02-2009 at Pragya Bhavan, Agartala has also opioned that the VAT growth has been impressive in the State. On the other hand, in the macro-fiscal front, the state has been maintaining a revevue surplus and also declined own revenue deficits. Moreover, the state has also performed well in expenditure control relative to other special category states as opioned by the 13th Finance Commission in February, 2009. In the coming fiscal 2010-11, the Government of India is proposing to implement the Goods and Services Tax (GST) as per recommendations of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers.

It is, therefore, not denying fact that the State has put efforts for sustaining economic development and pro-poor growth, which is also appreciated and recognized by the Planning Commission and Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER), New Delhi.

The liberalisation and reforms of the Indian economy started in 1990s with proclaimed objective to accelerate industrial growth in the country has not given much-needed boost for any industrial growth in this backward State. Infact, the State Government is the main facilitator for any investments in the State. The high growth rate of the National economy through economic reforms has limited impact and effect on industrialization for overcoming the backwardness as well as increasing the gainful employment in Tripura and, North Eastern Region as a whole.

Table: 1.3

Items	1972	1978	1998	2010
Tripura's Per Capita annual Income at current prices (in Rs.)	502	928	11,012	38,493
Gross State Domestic Product at current prices (Rs. in crore)	NA	175.34	3,298.34	16,327.89
Net State Domestic Product at current prices (Rs. in crore)	77.87	109.16	3,015.34	13,853.65
Tripura - annual average growth rate	2.57%	NA	5.24%	7.90%
National - annual average growth rate	2.86%	NA	6.50%	8.20%

Per capita Income :

Table: 1.4

Year	Tripura	All India
2004-05	24,394	24,095
2005-06	26,668	27,183
2006-07	29,081	31,080
2007-08	31,111	35,430
2008-09	33,350	40,141
2010-11	38,493	44,345

Annual average growth rate of the State vis-à-vis all India is presented in the following Table.

Table: 1.5

Year	Annual average growth rate (%) in real terms - Tripura	Annual average growth rate (%) in real terms - All India
2005-06	6.6	9.6
2006-07	7.6	9.8
2007-08	7.3	9.1
2008-09	7.6	6.4
2009-10	7.8	7.2
2010-11	7.9	8.2

Sectoral contribution of the Stat's economy may be seen in the following Table.

Table: 1.6.

Year	Contribution 1998 (%)	Contribution 2009 (%)
Primary sector	31.09	23.07
Secondary sector	14.11	22.95
Tertiary sector	54.79	53.98

13th Finance Commission : The 13th Finance Commission has under assessed the committed requirements of the State Government especially the expenditure relating to the salary and pension. As a result, the State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain since the State has also limited scope for generation of additional resources for meeting such committed liabilities, which are as follows:

- i) A negative gap of about Rs.850 crores has been created on account of salary and pension expenditure as per the existing rates of benefits for the years 2010-11 vis-à-vis the assessment made by the Commission on this account.
- ii) Such negative growth for the subsequent years will grow-up. Moreover, the salary and pension expenditure are inflexible and can not be compressed. On the otherhand, the on-going nationwide surge in prices of major food items, which began in 2006, has further complex the overall fiscal management in the State.
- iii) Moreover, the 13th Finance Commission non-plan gap grant of Rs.4453 crores against rs.5494 crores awarded by 12th Finance Commission. As a result. The non-plan resource availability for 13th Finance Commission award period shrunken substantially, leading to further negative increase of Balance from Current Revenue (BCR).
- iv) The anticipated increase of negative BCR during the period of 13th Finance Commission will reduce the scope for availability of Plan fund for sustainable economic development.
- v) The Union Ministry of Finance has limited the borrowing ceiling upto the level of 3.5% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and therefore, the State has no flexibility to augment resources beyond this limit.

National scenario: Indian economy has grown to 9 per cent in 2007-08 and thereafter, declining trend of the economy has been observed and growth stood at 6.4 per cent in 2008-09 as a part of on-going global economic crisis. The down turn revision of the growth of the national economy is mainly on account of the slowing the industrial growth during 2008-09. Although, Indian economy shown an upturn due to long inharited experience of planning and in 2009-10 the growth stood at 9.1 per cent showing the gradual recovery despite global economic crisis.

Domestic inflation started hardening from January, 2009 and started picking-up from March 2009, which continued through out the fiscal. The inflation was very high during June to October 2009 and crossed the double digit mark at all India level. High inflation particularly for the food items has complicated the development process in the country and common man are become hard pressed.

Global economic crisis on the other hand, have worsened the growth in major advanced economies and inflation hardened through out the world.

Approach and strategy of Planning in Tripura

The State Government has adopted, in 1996, "Approach to People's Plan in Tripura", taking into account the state's strength, weakness and opportunities. The salient features are as follows:

Objectives

The priority before the State Government is firstly, the equitable improvement, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Religious Minorities and Other Backward Classes, secondly, the equitable development of Tripura Autonomous District Council areas to the same standard and level with the rest of Tripura.

Provision for clean drinking water and housing, eradication of illiteracy and malnutrition, improving the health standards, electrification and connection by the road of all habitations;

□ Additional employment opportunities in non-government sectors:

Realistic and time bound resource based planning and mobilization of additional resources;

To attain self-sufficiency in the production of food-grains and fish as well as double the production of animal inputs, fruits & vegetables and extension of irrigation areas by 2011-12;

Involving all sections of the people and their democratically elected representatives in decentralised planning process so as to achieve effective balanced development of the State.

Appropriate use of available land and water resources;

Perspective Plans:

Maintaining the sustainable development process that can significantly accelerate economic growth as well as employment, the State Planning Board has decided to take-up the 'Perspective Plans' for : i) Agriculture ii) Horticulture iii) Animal Resources iv) Forest v) Fishing and vi) Irrigation sectors since 2000-01.

Opportunities:

Low availability of infrastructure, as indicated above, has made the process of economic development extremely difficult. The State has the strengths, which are required to be exploited for ensuring sustained economic development by increasing the gainful employment. The North Eastern Region of India is close to the South East Asian Region, which has been seen rapid economic growth in the last decade in the global economic environment and their experiences may be utilized for faster pace of economic development with gainful employment opportunities.

Development of infrastructure and creation of conditions conducive for economic development are essential for tapping the investment opportunities in the State. The promising sectors of the State's economy are presented below.

a) Land: High rainfall and good soil offer considerable scope for land-based economic activities. Creation of irrigation sources and intensive land utilisation can give a big boost to development of agriculture and allied activities in the State. Significant area of the State is under fruit and plantation crops.

The major crops grown in plantations are tea, cashew, orange, and pineapple. Jackfruit, banana, lemon, coconut and arecanut are largely grown on the homestead. Fruits grow very well in Tripura. The quality of jackfruit, orange and pineapple is widely recognised.

Tripura grows large quantities of vegetables with potato as the major field crop. Yield of potato in Tripura is the highest in the North-Eastern Region (19,665 kg/hect) and higher than

the National average of 18,280 kg/hect. Infact, all vegetables grow well in the State. Therefore, the State has potential for high value horticultural crops and food processing.

b) Rubber and tea: Tripura is the second largest producer of natural rubber followed by Kerala. In 2006-07, about 65,760 hectares area was under natural rubber and it is estimated that about 1,00,000 hectares can be brought under the rubber plantations in the State. Infact, this sector holds considerable potentiality for the development of the State especially in hilly rural areas.

Suitable land and climate conditions offer good potential for development of tea industry in the State. Tripura, a traditional tea growing area, has 55 tea gardens covering an area of 6,430 hectares with an annual production of over 5,500 MT. Tea produced in the State has good blending qualities. Production of bio-tea, which does not have any chemical residue, has been taken up as special venture.

The rubber and tea plantation activities have a special socio-economic significance in rehabilitation of shifting cultivators, i.e., jhum cultivation done by the tribals of the State.

c) Natural gas: The estimate of the ONGC reveals that out of a prognosticated reserve of 400 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM), approximately 16 BCM natural gas is recoverable from the State. In 2006-07, the ONGC has produced 480 MCM natural gas from the State. The natural gas is available in non-toxic form, with about 94 percent methane. Availability of natural gas provides scope for setting up units for producing power, chemicals and fertiliser based industries in the State.

d) Border Trade with Bangladesh: Tripura has 84 percent of its border common with the neighbouring country Bangladesh. Promotion of trade with the Bangladesh for exporting of agricultural produces, medicines, cycle parts etc across the border need to be promoted. Besides, the trade with the Southeast Asian countries can also boost the economic development of the State.

In January 2010, an agreement was signed between India and Bangladesh for promotion of larger foreign trade with Bangladesh through the Land Custom Stations of Tripura.

e) Tourism: Tourism based on wildlife, forest and Hindu/Buddhist religious places have good potential in the State. Presently, promotion of tourist has been affected by inadequate infrastructure. The development of tourism related infrastructure facilities are essential and prerequisite for promotion of tourism in the State.

f) Industries: Creation of special economic zones, industrial estates, bio-tech parks, food parks, IT parks, railway and road projects will provide large scale employment opportunities to illiterate, literate, unskilled, semiskilled and skilled workers. Besides, utilisations of vast gas resources, rubber etc. will generate sizeable employment opportunities and income.

g) Vocational courses: The introduction of vocational and job-oriented courses need to be introduced in general degree colleges as well as conventional courses in the State. The unemployed graduates and postgraduates who are proficient in english may encourage the overseas employment opportunities, which are increasing day by day.

Weakness:

State is endowed with vast green forest with hilly slopes and as a result, soil erosion is common and soil nutrients including humus get eroded.

Partition of India in 1947 choked off Tripura's major lines of transport and communication by severing inland waterway, roadways and railway networks. Tripura is now remote and isolated within India. The Partition thus aggravated the geo-political isolation of Tripura and indeed, of the entire North Eastern Region.

State's economy is characterized by high rate of poverty, low per-capita income, low capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck, inadequate exploitation and use of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and high un-employment problem.

Industrialisation in the State is yet to take off and industry sector is not able to open employment opportunities despite State Government's effort for comprehensive base for industrialization. On the other hand, agriculture sector has become stagnant and not ready to absorb growing demand for employment.

Liberalisation and economic reforms of India introduced since 1990 have limited impact on the industrial development in the State. The economy of the State continues to be agrarian.

Further, development within the State is also not balanced. The Dhalai district is still remained backward among the other districts of the State as indicated in the Tripura Human Development Report (THDR), 2007.

Table-1.7.

Name of District	HDI
West Tripura	0.61
South Tripura	0.57
North Tripura	0.59
Dhalai	0.51
Tripura	0.59

The increase in population and consequent addition to the labour force, the supply of labour continues to outstrip the demand resulting the problems of un-employment and under employment at alarming stage. The un-employment situation in the State assumes alarming. Total job seekers in the Employment Exchanges of the State were 5,77,866 as on March 2010, out of which women were 2,14,881.

Priority areas of Tripura

- * Poverty alleviation and employment generation in rural areas through Rural Development Programme.
- * Agriculture and allied sectors with strong emphasis on horticulture including post harvesting management and processing.
- * Social services like education, health, water supply and nutrition.
- * Power generation, transmission, grid connectivity and rural electrification.
- * Roads and Bridges for ensuring better connectivity.
- * Sericulture & Weaving for generation of income and employment to the women folk.
- * Tourism infrastructure and tourism services.
- * Trade with Bangladesh and creation of infrastructure for the same.

- * Decentralization of planning and involvement of the people in the development process.

Overall approach to 11th Five Year Plan:

To overcome the constraints of development, the 11th Plan aims to adopt the following strategies - (i) participatory development strategy; (ii) capacity development strategy; (iii) augmentation of infrastructure, particularly, connectivity and transport infrastructure including intra-State connectivity; (iv) significant and increased leveraging of the Central Government's allocation for infrastructure in the region including efficient use of funds; (v) transforming of governance by providing a secure, responsive and market friendly environment; (vi) improving living conditions of the large concentration of people living in rural areas through increased agricultural productivity and diversified non-farm employment opportunities in the rural areas; (vii) focusing on sectors with comparative advantage based on value chain analysis and creating enabling conditions for investment promotion in these sectors. The focus will be on agro-processing industries, modernization and development of sericulture; (viii) investments in manufacturing units based on the resources available in the State; (ix) harnessing the large hydroelectric power generation potential; (x) developing services such as tourism; extensive use of ICT and an augmenting infrastructure, including rail and road.

Pro-poor growth that stimulates labour intensive works through actions such as MREGA to be made for 100 days, and expanding it to cover all districts; launching rural works programmes and food for works programme that focuses on locations and sectors that have the maximum impact on poverty.

State's approach to 11th Plan:

Overall development objectives envisaged in the approach paper are as follows:

- i) The highest priority before the State Government is, firstly, the equitable improvement in the general standard of living of all sections of the population, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Religious Minorities and Other backward classes, secondly the equitable development of Autonomous District Council areas to the same standard as the non-Autonomous District Council areas.
- ii) Provision for clean drinking water and housing, eradication illiteracy and malnutrition, improving the health standards, electrification and connection by the road of all habitations within next five years;
- iii) Additional employment opportunities in Non-Government Sectors;
- iv) Realistic and time bound resource based planning and mobilization of additional local resources;
- v) To attain self-sufficiency in the production of food-grains and fish and double the production of animal inputs, fruits & vegetables and extension of irrigated areas by 2011-12.
- vi) Involving all sections of the people and their democratically elected representatives in all stages of the Planning process so as to achieve effective balanced development of the State.
- vii) Appropriate use of available land and water resources;

Human Development Report, 2007

The Tripura Human Development Report (THDR), 2007 gives valuable information about the status of health, education and income of different districts of the State. These may be used in formulation of the Plan at grassroot level for development of the State. It may be of particular relevance in planning for the development of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Religious Minorities and Other disadvantaged segments of the society and bringing all round development of the State in the coming years.

Based on analysis of relevant data for the year 2001, the report has indicated Human Development Index (HDI) for Tripura to be 0.59, which is higher than the HDI for India by 0.03 points.

Tripura's HDI corresponds to the 'medium' level of achievement as per international norms. The district-level Human Development Indices for Tripura indicate that West Tripura District ranks first, followed by North Tripura District, South Tripura District and Dhalai District.

Table: 1.8.

Districts	Education index	Health index	Income index	HDI
West Tripura	0.77	0.82	0.26	0.61
South Tripura	0.70	0.76	0.24	0.57
North Tripura	0.72	0.80	0.25	0.59
Dhalai	0.60	0.74	0.19	0.51
TRIPURA	0.73	0.79	0.25	0.59

Gender related Development Index (GDI): Gender related Development Index or GDI incorporates differentials in achievement between men and women. In 2001, estimated value of the GDI for Tripura was 0.56.

Individual components of HDI and GDI show that Tripura performs much better than India with respect to the education index, close to the National average with respect to the health index, and worse than the National in terms of the income index. Further, between 1991 and 2001, improvements in HDI and GDI in Tripura were greater than the National as a whole.

Priorities: The THDR report has underlined the following priorities for human development:

- i) Raise the levels of attainment in respect of education, health and nutrition among all people of the State.
- ii) Prepare an infrastructure plan to address the problem of transport and communication links between Tripura and the rest of the Country.
- iii) Develop an employment strategy that ensures growth of skilled employment and expansion of sustainable livelihoods.

Participation of Women: The THDR report has indicated that participation of women in politics in Tripura is very high and visible in political activity.

The key task of training and capacity-building of elected local body members and chairpersons has not received the attention that it needs. Special attention is required for the training of elected women and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the TTAADC set up.

Poverty

The incidence of poverty in simple form means poor quality of life, deprivation, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human development. The Planning Commission, New Delhi estimates poverty for Tripura, based on head count ratio of Assam, for the Uniform Recall Period (URP) consumption distribution data of NSS 61st Round, 2004-05, yields a poverty ratio of 22 per cent for rural areas. In this official estimates of the incidence of poverty released by the Planning Commission as nodal agency for Government of India, the poverty line as well as measures of poverty and inequality for Tripura and for all North Eastern States are the same for Assam, and not calculated separately. Estimates of poverty prepared by the Government of Tripura, however, show a higher incidence of poverty than the Planning Commission's estimates. It is estimated that 55 per cent of the rural population fell below the poverty line in 2001-02 which was based on 57th Round of National Sample Survey (NSS), 2001-02 data after following the official methodology of the Planning Commission, New Delhi. Therefore, there is wide variation and contradiction of poverty data for Tripura released by the Planning Commission, New Delhi and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura.

Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act,2005:

The State Government continued to pursue fiscal correction and consolidation for overall improvement of the financial health of the State. The State Government has enacted the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act,2005 on 25th June 2006 during the fiscal year 2005-06.

The Act provides the responsibility of the Government of Tripura to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by progressive elimination of revenue deficit, reduction in fiscal deficit, debt management consistent with fiscal sustainability.

As per provision of the Section-12 of said TFRBM Act, 2005; the Government of Tripura framed the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules, 2006, which is notified on 4th October, 2006.

The fiscal targets of TFRBM Act,2005 is as follows

- i) Continue to remain revenue surplus and build-up further surplus.
- ii) Strive to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by March 2010.
- iii) Bringing down debt stock within 40% of GSDP by March 2010.
- iv) Limit risk weighted guarantees to 1% of GSDP of the respective year.

Fiscal Management:

The Government of Tripura continued to make progress in fiscal correction and consolidation programme during 2009-10 in-terms of fiscal restructuring prescribed by the Finance Commission as well as targets fixed under the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005.

As a part of compliance of the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005, Quarterly Review Report of the Finance Minister has been placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly during 2009-10.

The State Budget for 2008-09 (Actual) envisages expenditure of Rs.4,511.04 crores comprising Rs.3,129.45 crores of revenue expenditure and Rs.1,202.39 crores of capital expenditure, Rs.161.12 crores public debt and Rs.18.08 crores payment of loans and advances. Expenditure during the year 2008-09 (Actual) is expected to go up by 17.64 percent over the previous year of 2007-08 (Actual). Receipts are expected to be Rs.4,452.53 crores including Rs.3,698.34 crores of revenue receipts and Rs.754.19 crores of capital receipts. While capital receipts are expected to decrease by 56.94 percent in 2008-09 (Actual) over 2007-08 (actual), revenue receipts are expected to increase by 10.23 percent. The overall increase in receipts is anticipated to be 1.21 percent in 2008-09 from 2007-08.

Revised approved outlay during the year 2008-09 was Rs.10,2097.89 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs.96,816.67 lakhs was spent.

Fiscal constrains:

The most important fiscal constraint of Tripura is the State's dependence on Central Government for revenue. The Central Government provides about 85 per cent of the State's revenue. The fiscal condition of the State is determined to a large extent by the level of central transfers.

Initially, 12th Finance Commission imposed certain conditions on States in respect of fiscal performance for qualifying for awards under various recommendations as a result debt burden and high interest rates imposed new levels of fiscal stress on State's exchequer. Despite such fiscal constrains as well as poor financial resources of its own, the State could performed well and also ensure providing its share of liabilities of almost all the centrally sponsored schemes till 2009-10.

Meanwhile, recommendation of 13th Finance Commission has tabled and made the fiscal management more difficult for Tripura since the Commission has under assessed the committed requirements of the State Government especially the expenditure relating to salary and pension. As a result, the State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain. On the otherhand, State has also limited scope for generation of additional resources for meeting such committed liabilities as well as maintaining the positive BCR for sustainable economic development.

Value Added Tax(VAT):

The State Government, following the decision of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, has been implementing the State level VAT from the financial year 2005-06 replacing the sales tax system. The Value Added Tax is a multi point tax and continued till the goods are finally consumed. The revenue collection through VAT in the state is quite encouraging and showed an increasing trend. Moreover, a large number of sales tax system have been reduced to only two basic rates i.e., 4 percent and 12.5 percent under VAT.

GSDP growth rate

The annual average growth rate of the State was 7.75 percent in real terms for 2003-04 with 1993-94 base. The growth rate in real terms for 2006-07 was 8.37 percent, which declined to 7.16 percent in 2007-08. This is due to slow down of the national economy as a part of global economic crisis and price rise during last two years, the economy of the State has also come under severe pressure for the remaining years of 11th Plan period. The annual average growth rate of the State has shown a tendency for downfall from 2007-08 onwards as an impact of national scenario as well as price rise.

Power Sector Reforms

The State Government has signed a MoU with Ministry of Power, Government of India in August, 2003 to reform the power sector in-order to improve its efficiency. The Power Department has been corporatised in 2005. The Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited, a newly formed Company has registered under Companies Act, 1956 which has been started functioning from January, 2005 in Tripura.

Rights to Forest Dweller

The Forest Department is responsible for implementing the Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. So far, 1,18,772 forest dwellers have been granted rights over forest land they had traditionally occupied.

The remaining **35,308** applications could not be considered, as they had not fulfilled the criteria of three generations laid down in the Act, 2006. Govt. of Tripura had taken up with Government of India to suitably amend the provisions in **section 2(0) of the SOTFD (ROFR) Act, 2006**, so that other traditional forest dwellers could also be vested with forests rights.

Of the 277 applications received for community purpose, **55** claims fulfilling the provisions of the Act were considered involving **36.897** hectares of land. The State Govt. has also decided to provide assistance to the forest dwellers vested with forest rights for gainful utilization of the land over which rights were vested by dovetailing various schemes viz. MGNREGA, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Project, Indo-German Development Agency (IGDA) Project and schemes of Line departments. So far, **23,568** forest dwellers had been provided assistance under various schemes of the Line departments.

Externally Aided Project:

The State has not got benefit of any externally aided project till the 10th Five Year Plan. The Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project funded by the Japan Bank of International Cooperation has been started since 2007-08. It has a project cost of Rs. 399.00 crore (JBIC loan Rs. 334 crore; Tripura Govt. Rs. 59 crore). Repayment of the loan will start from 10th year and to be completed within 40 years. The objective of the project is poverty reduction of the people dependent on forest resources to be implemented over 8 years. It will be implemented in the Forest Divisions of Sadar, Teliamura, Kailashahar, Udaipur, Bagafa, Kanchanpur (Pecharthal Range) and Gumti (Amarpur Range). The project has been sanctioned by JBIC on the basis of the 90 percent as grant and 10 percent as loan.

Indo-German Development B-lateral Cooperation Project

“Participatory Natural Resource Management in Tripura” project funded by the German Development Cooperation (KfW) has been launched during 2008-09. The objectives of the project is to “Improve natural resource condition supporting enhanced livelihood of forest dependent communities ”through “Equitable Improvement in the general standard of living of all section of population, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Minorities and Backward Classes”.

The project implementation will span over a period of six years starting from 2008-09 involving project cost of Rs. 14,000.00 lakhs and cover a project area of 3,431 km² area comprising 65% of total forest area in Dhalai and North Tripura Districts. The target group is 104 villages covering 48,608 households. The major activities both through Joint Forest

Management Committees (22,500 ha) and outside Joint Forest Management area (7,500 ha). The project has already been under implementation.

Public Private Partnership (PPP)

The Central Government has been putting emphasis on adoption of Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for development of infrastructure. In view of high incidence of poverty and limited paying capacity, there are inherent constraints in developing infrastructure under PPP model. Nevertheless, the Government of Tripura has made sincere attempts in this regard as a result of which following institutions have come up with involvement of the private sector in the State.

- i) BRAM Medical College & Hospital.
- ii) Lal Path Lab (for pathological test).
- iii) Installation of MRI scanning (in the GB Hospital).
- iv) ICFAI Tripura University.
- v) Bhavan's Science College.
- vi) Star Hotel by Ginger Group.
- vii) State Para Medical College.

Annual Plan 2009-10

Revised approved outlay during the year 2009-10 was Rs.157216.09 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs.170515.03 lakhs was spent. The sector wise revised outlay and expenditure during the year 2009-10 is given below:

Table: 1.9.

Name of Sectors	Annual Plan 2009-10		
	Revised Outlay	Actual Expenditure	% of expenditure Over outlay
I. Agriculture & allied activities	13779.43	12157.65	88.23
II. Rural Development	12693.83	11277.91	88.85
III. Special Area Programme	8891.00	10560.92	118.78
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	7149.28	2174.91	30.42
V. Energy	3956.42	8940.09	225.96
VI. Industry & Minerals	4934.82	6832.96	138.46
VII. Transport	22352.80	38311.40	171.39
VIII. Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	6865.09	5546.88	80.80
X. General Economic Services	2776.02	1232.38	44.38
XI. Social Services	69751.68	69923.54	100.25
XII. General Services	4065.72	3556.39	87.47
	157216.09	170515.03	108.46

One Time Projected based Additional Central Assistance (ACA):

Rs.55.11 crores was sanctioned for eight projects under one time project based Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the Planning Commission, New Delhi during the year 2009-10, out of which an amount of Rs.49.60 crores was released as 90% grant at the fag end of the financial year.

Special Plan Assistance (SPA):

Rs.121.00 crores was sanctioned for thirty-one projects under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) by the Planning Commission during the year 2009-10, out of which an amount of Rs.108.90 crore was released for thirty-one projects as 90% grant by the Government of India at the fag end of the financial year.

Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP):

The State Government has introduced "Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa" (BEUP) in the financial year 2001-02 under which every member of the Legislative Assembly of Tripura will have a choice to suggest to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate for undertaking works to the tune of Rs.5lakh in a year. This amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been increased to Rs.7.50 lakh in 2004-05 and further to Rs.10 lakh from 2005-06 onwards.

The MLAs are entitled to recommend schemes, permissible under the guidelines, to the tune of Rs.10 lakh for the financial year for their Constituency area during the tenure of their membership in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura. The Planning (P&C) Department of the State Government is functioning as a Nodal Department for implementation of the scheme and Sub-Divisional Magistrates are also functioning as the Nodal Officers for implementation of the works under BEUP. During 2009-10, Rs.60.00 lakhs was released to the 17-Sub-Divisional Magistrates for implementation of the works as permissible under BEUP guidelines.

Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR):

The programme of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) was launched in 1998-99 with the 10% of the Budget (Gross Budgetary Support) of the Central Ministries/Departments earmarked for the development of North Eastern States including Sikkim.

The broad objective of the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) is to ensure speedy development of infrastructure in the North Eastern Region and increasing the flow of budgetary financing for new infrastructure schemes/projects in the Region. Both physical and social infrastructure sectors such as irrigation and flood control, power, roads & bridges, education, health, water supply and sanitation as well as infrastructure development for agriculture & allied services and youth welfare activities are considered for providing under central pool.

Ministry of DoNER has sanctioned 86 projects under NLCPR since inception upto 2009-10 with the total approved cost Rs.1132.09 crores, out of which 32 projects is completed till 2009-10.

Northern Eastern Council (NEC):

In 2009-10, the State has received funds for Rs.71.91 crores. Fund utilized during the period is Rs.68.27 crores. The Government of India approved the road project for "Bishalgarh-Boxanagar-Sonamura-Nidaya-Barapathari-Belonia" during the financial year by clearing the Memorandum of Standing Finance Committee (SFC).

Scope for further augmentation of State's Own Resources?

The State Planning Board in its last meeting held on 31st May 2010 at Pragna Bhavan, Agartala has also reviewed the scope for further augmentation of own resources based on the suggestion made by the Standing Committee, which are as follows:

- i) Scope for royalty on minor forest produce may be fully exploited by Forest Department.
- ii) Scope for royalty on minor mineral may be fully exploited by Industries & Commerce Department.
- iii) The Union Ministry of Petroleum & Gas may be persuaded to ensure that the Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) Ltd. pays royalty to the State @ 10% of the price they charge, which is also lower.
- iv) Better services may be provided to end users and existing user charges need to be revised including the health sector.
- v) ARM measures are required to be applied on work contract taxes even on the works taken-up by Central Government Agencies.
- vi) Liquor is even sold without having any licence. Issuing of licences may be simplified so that liquor can be sold through licence vendors only.

Issues related to Climate Change:

The major thrust has been given for ecological concern through necessary management of the major elements in nature in the following areas of the agricultural sector in Tripura.

a) Soil Management: Fertility restoration through organic agriculture, recycling of organic waste and biomass, inclusion of legumes in the cropping system etc. the application of bio-fertiliser and vermin-plast has also been emphasized. To check the soil erosion, the inter cropping of erosion permitting crops like maize, tur etc. and plantation crops like rubber across the slope need to be popularized.

b) Water Management: The creation of pick-up weirs, checkup weirs, check dams and lunga bunds, establishment of community tanks and water harvest structures where feasible, establishment of silting tanks etc. are the main strategy for the Watershed Development Programme as well as for the water resource through surface water harvest and management.

c) Air and Restricting pollution: Restricted use of insecticides and pesticides, adoption of organic farming practice, cultivation of medicinal plant including Neem and such other measures are eco-friendly in nature and economy for the farmers. Use of bio-pesticides and Botanical pesticides would not only put the pollution of air under control but also help in checking water pollution. Cultivation of fodder to feed the cattle, encouraging cultivation of traditional aromatic rice without fertilizer would also help in production of quality straw for

consumption by cattle; minimizing dependence on manufactured cattle feed which may be injurious to cattle health.

d) Farm mechanism: The introduction of a suitable hand-operated implements, padd-weeder, combined thresher-cum-weeder or mini-thresher and power tillers is a high demand amongst the farmers. The Kubota power tiller never go for deep ploughing and the demand for power tillers also on the declined due to escalating price for which the subsidy of Rs.45,000/- per power tiller has remain unchanged.

e) Extension Reforms: Advice from Dr. M.S. Swaminathan : Today, Agriculture is knowledge incentives, and therefore, the need is to provide "doable" solutions to various problems in a matter for just few hours to a couple of days. The traditional Agriculture Extension Service is hardly suited to cope with demands of the farmers for rapid advice and action on a variety of weather, market and other problems especially and encounters while transforming subsistence agriculture in to mixed dynamic farming.

Development Review, 2009-10:

Price situation of the State is influenced by over all price behaviour of the country. The price situation has shown an upward trends during 2009-10 as compared to previous year of 2008-09. The year-on-year inflation based on CPI for Industrial Workers shows that the general inflation has reached at 10.14% in April 2010 from 8.66% in April 2009.

Inflation started hardening from January 2009 in the State and started picking-up from May 2009 and touched highest level in November 2009 and thereafter shown marginal declining trend 2009-10. The inflation was very high during September to November 2009 and crossed the double digit mark in the State. The high rate of inflation was mainly high increase of prices in food group.

At national level, high double digit inflation coupled driven by food items has complicated the development process in the country. The ongoing surge in prices especially of food items in the state as well as in the country, which began in 2006, has significant implications for the agriculture sector and overall macroeconomic and financial stability. Agriculture growth has remained much lower than the growth rates witnessed in the industrial and services sectors at All India level as well as in the State.

The available estimates of agricultural production for 2009-10 shows that the production of wheat, pulses, oil seed, potato and mesta have been increased over the previous year of 2009-10. The production of rice,maize, cotton and sugar cane have been showed a declining trend in 2009-10 over previous year of 2008-09. The production of rice, which is the main principal crop of the State, has marginally fallen to 6,40,948 Mt in 2009-10 from 6,41,086 Mt in 2008-09.

Tripura is a small State in the North East has a total cultivable land of 2,80,000 hectares and irrigation potential of 1,17,000 hectares.Out of the available water resources 79,000 hectares can be brought under assured irrigation through surface water and 38,000 hectares through ground water. Total potential created upto 31st March, 2010 was 98,390 hectares, which is presented in the following table.

Table-1.10.

Departments	Total potential created (Ha)	Net potential utilised (Ha)
PWD (WR)	66,106	51,189.60
Agriculture	2,947	1,542.54
TTAADC	650	313.48
R.D.D.	28,306	15,039.61
Forest	381	--
Total	98,390	68,085.23

The total fish production in the State was 26,290 Mt in 2006-07, which rose to 32,829 Mt in 2007-08 and further to 42,284.73 Mt including the subsistence fish in 2009-10. From 2nd Five Year Plan onwards stress was given to raise fish seeds by adopting hypophysation technique, as there was no reverine and other sources in the State for collection of fish seed. In 2008-09, 305.05 millions fish seed (fry) was produced in the State, which was 221.05 millions in 2006-07 and the State become has become surplus State in fish seed production.

Total number of fair price shops in the State is also increased from 1,465 in March 2006 to 1,489 in March 2008 and futher to 1,607 in March 2010. There are 594 fair price shops in ADC areas and remaining 1,013 fair price shops are in non-ADC areas catering the needs of 7,34,711 families in the State.

There are at present 4-Zilla Parishads, 23-Panchayat Samiti and 511-Gram Panchayats under the Tripura Panchayats Act 1993. The number of Gram Panchyats have been reduced in recent years due to expansion of the Urban Local Bodies in the State. In addition, there are 522- elected ADC villages. The Government of Tripura devolutes twelve functions to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for effective decentralisation of the Local Self Government.

The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme (MREGA) has been implemented in all the four districts of the State. Till 2009-10 6,37,889 families have been issued the job card, which was 6,00,615 in 2008-09. The total mandays generated was 460 lakh in 2009-10 against 351.11 lakh in 2008-09. There were 32,248 Self Help-Groups (SHGs) till 2009-10 against 27,010 in 2008-09.

The State has 7-industrial estates, 2-growth centres, 1-export promotion industrial park and 1-food processing technology park.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill 2005 was first introduced in Parliament in December 2005. It was subsequently referred to a Joint Parliamentary Sub-Committee (JPC) and an amended Bill was approved by both the houses of Parliament in the winter session of 2006. The new Act presents an excellent opportunity to meet the challenges of tribal development and forest management in Tripura, as issues of settlement and forest development are crucial to the long-term prosperity of a large part of the tribal population of the State. The Act deals with the issue of settlement of land rights to minor forest produce in forest areas with a view to correct the 'historical injustice'.

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,605 in 2004-05 which rose to 1,650 in 2007-08 and further to 1680 in 2009-10. Total membership of these cooperative societies was 5.37 lakh in 2004-05 which rose to 5.38 lakh in 2007-08 and 6.47 lakhs in 2009-10. There were 123 Co-operative Societies in the State which were run by women.

The State Government has identified 60 places for socio-economic development of the rural people with the aim to upgrade the identified places into future urban centres as Rural Growth Centres.

The State has one Central University and one private ICFAI-University, 15- General Degree Colleges, 1- Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, 2- Engineering College, 2- Medical Colleges, 2- Polytechnic Institutes, 1- Government Law College, 1- Music College, 1- Art & Craft College, 1- Tripura Joint Entrance Board, 1- Oral Coaching Centre, 1- Government Musuem, 1- State Archieves, 1- State Kala Academy, 1- Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhavan, 24- Public libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

A government medical college has been started from August 2006, which is the first medical college in the State, and named as Agartala Government Medical College (AGMC). Setting up of Government Medical College at Agartala is a significant milestone for the health sector of the State. Moreover, a private run Medical College has also been set-up at Agartala in October 2006 as Private Public Partnership model in the State. In 2007-08, the State Government has set-up one Agricultural College and one Vateriaary College near Agartala.

The State has 2,280- Primary Schools, 1,250- Senior Basic Schools, 509- High Schools and 317-Higher Secondary Schools, 129- Madrassa are located all over the State in 2009-10. Total 4,44,516 children of primary stage and 2,19,303 children of upper primary stage (VI-VII) have been benefited under mid-day-meal scheme (khichudi programme) during 2009-10. Total number of students who appeared in Madhyamik examination in 2009 were 38,097 out of which 20,141 passed successfully (i.e. 52.87 per cent). The total number of students who appeared in H.S. (10+2) examination during 2009 was 19,457, out of which 12,084 passed successfully (i.e. 62.11 per cent) from Tripura Board of Secondary Education (TBSE).

In 2008-09, there were 19-Hospitals, 11-Rural Hospitals and Community Health Centres, 79-Public Health Centres, 603-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries including Homeo/Ayurvedic clinics, 6- Blood Banks and 7-Blood Bank centers in the State. The State Government has been providing basic facility to all section of the society. In addition to these facilities, the State government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the Homeopathic and Ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially to the poor in the rural areas.

The following table shows the major health indicator of the State vis-à-vis all India.

Table- 1.11.

Sl. No.	Category	National	State
1	Birth rate, 2008	22.8	15.4
2	Death rate, 2008	7.4	5.9
3	Natural growth rate, 2008	15.4	9.5
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2008	53	34
5	Couple Protection Rate (CPR),NFHS-3	56.03	65.08
6	TFR(Total Fertility Rate), NFHS-3	2.68	2.22
7	Maternal Mortality Rate, SPP-2000	4.37	4
8	Sex ratio, Census-2001	933:1000	948:1000

The installed capacity of power generation was 110 MW and power generated within the State was 658 MU in 2009-10. The power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 421.61 MU in 2009-10. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers in 2009-10 was 805.30 MU in 2009-10. Out of which maximum power sold for domestic consumption was 264.28 MU followed by 75.32 MU for irrigation/public water purposes in 2009-10. Present peak power demand of the State is 180-185 MW in 2009-10, out of which own generation was 100-105 MW in 2009-10. There remains a shortfall of about 40-50 MW. The shortfall is covered by load-shading of one hour during peak load period. The demand of the State has been estimated to be 396 MW by 2012 considering the demand arising out of RGGVY and industrialization in the State.

The ONGC has produced 520 MCM of natural gas in 2006-07, 534 MCM of natural gas in 2007-08 and 553 MCM of natural gas in 2008-09 from the State. The estimated value of natural gas in 2008-09 was Rs.106.17 crores against the production of 553 MCM.

There were 2.54 lakhs LPG consumers catered by 28 LPG agencies in the State during 2009-10. The Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has started supply of LPG refills from Silchar bottling plant for meeting the requirement of the consumers located at Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Ambassa and Khowai Sub-Divisions. The IOC is also continuing supply from their existing bottling plants at Bishalgarh and Mohanpur to the remaining Sub-Divisions of the State. Besides, there were 42 agencies carrying on MS/HSD business in the State during 2009-10.

In Tripura, there were 251 Scheduled Commercial Bank Branches including RRB with total deposit of Rs.6,395 crore against total credit of Rs.1,905 crore at the end of March 2009. Out of these, the lone RRB the Tripura Gramin Bank had 98 branches with total deposit of Rs.1,021 crore against total credit of Rs.472 crore in June 2007.

In 2007-08, there were 716 Post Offices, 89 Telephone Exchanges with 79,519 telephone connections. There were one low power TV transmission centre and three radio transmission centres in the State.

2) POPULATION

The estimated mid-year population of Tripura for 2010 is 35,99,000, out of which 18,42,000 males and 17,57,000 females. The State ranks 17th position in terms of density of population, although, it is the third smallest State in terms of area in the country after Goa and Sikkim. Tripura comes second next to Assam in-respect of population and population density among the North Eastern States of India. At the Census-2001, Tripura had a population of 31,99,203 comprising of 16,42,225 males and 15,56,978 females. The annual average growth rate of population declined sharply and stood at 1.6 percent in 2001 from 3.4 percent in 1991. Tripura witnessed highest ever fall in the annual average growth rate of population during the intra-census period of 1991-2001 compared to earlier decades.

The distribution of Tripura's population is uneven across the districts. Nearly 48% of the population of the State lives in West District. Dhalai, the newest district, is also the smallest in terms of population. Among the four districts, Dhalai is the only one where people of STs constitute more than one-half of the population. The population of Tripura is characterised by social diversity. The Scheduled Tribes comprises about one third of the population of the State with the people from the nineteen tribes. On the otherhand, the SC population constitute over 17% in the State.

The Partition of India in 1947 was a defining event in the history of Tripura, and had an enduring effect on the process of social and economic development in the State. The Partition was perhaps the largest movement of evicted people in modern history. It witness a heavy influx of refugees into Tripura from eastwhile East Pakistan, who arrived with little wealth in hand. The Partition of India aggravated the geo-political isolation of Tripura as well as for the entire North Eastern region.

Tripura lost its entire rail-heads- to the west, south and north- as they fall in then East Pakistan now Bangladesh and resulted heavy infrastructural and economic set-back. The distance by road from Agartala to Kolkata was less than 350 Km before Partition, which is now 1,700 Km long via Siliguri land corridor. The large scale immigration has not only placed a tremendous burden on resources of the State, but also up-heaval in the social composition of its population. Tripura was a Tribal-majority State before partition, today Tribal people constitute only 31 percent of the total population.

The population of India at 0:00 hours of 1st March 2001 stood at 102,87,37,436 and thus, the second country in the world after China to cross the one billion mark. It is now estimated that by 2050, India will most likely overtake China to become the most populous country on the earth with 17.2 percent population living here as indicated in the report of the World Population Prospects. The estimated mid-year population of India for 2009 is 117,34,58000 out of which 60,54,28000 males and 56,80,30000 females.

The Tripura Human Development Report-2007 has indicated that in 2001 the life expectancy at birth for males and females in Tripura was 71 and 74 years, respectively. In terms of life expectancy, attainments in Tripura are higher than the national average, which is 61 for males and 62.5 for females as per (Sample Registration Survey-2003). The said report contains the expectation of life at birth in districts of Tripura, which is as follows.

Table- 2.1.

Districts	1991		2001	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
West Tripura District	68	70	73	75
South Tripura District	65	66	70	71
North Tripura District	67	69	72	74
Dhalai Tripura	64	65	69	70
Tripura	66	69	71	74

Source: - Tripura Human Development Report-2007.

A comparative key demographic feature in 1991 and 2001 for Tripura and all India is presented in the following table.

Table- 2.2.

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>1991 Census</i>		<i>2001 Census</i>		
		<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tripura</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Tripura</i>	<i>India</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1.	Population	in lakhs	27.57	84.64	31.99	10288
2.	Decadal growth rate	percent	34.3	23.86	16.03	21.53
3.	Density	per Sq. Km.	263	273	305	313
4.	Sex-rate	per'000 males	945	927	948	933
5.	Literacy rate	percent	60.44	52.21	73.20	65.38
6.	ST population	percent	30.95	7.95	31.05	8.20
7.	SC population	percent	16.36	16.73	17.37	16.20

Source: Census-2001, RGI.

The population rate during the intra-census period of 1991-2001 has registered the sharpest decline for Tripura. It declined from 34.30 percent for 1981-1991 to 16.03 percent for the period of 1991-2001, a decline of 18.27 percent. The data of Census-2001 also reveals that a decline of more than five percentage points in decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 from the previous census decade was recorded in Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura among North Eastern States.

The population growth rate has also declined at all India level from 23.86 percent for 1981-1991 to 21.53 percent for the period of 1991-2001, a decline of 2.33 percent. The percentage of decadal growth has declined during the census decade 1991-2001 as compared to

the previous census decade in all the States/ Union Territories except Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Gujarat, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Density of population: The population density of Tripura in 2001 was 305 persons per Sq. Km., which means that now 42 more people live in a sq. km. area in the State than they lived a decade ago. The population density for all India in 2001 was 324.

Tripura ranks 17th position in terms of density of population at all India level. Among the North-eastern states, Tripura is now the second highest populous State after Assam.

ST/SC population: There are 19 scheduled tribes in the State with their own cultural identity, which includes Tripuri, Reang, Jamatia, Chakma, Lusai, Mog, Garo, Kuki, Chaimal, Uchai, Halam, Khasia, Bhutia, Munda, Orang, Lepcha, Santal, Bhil and Noatia.

The ST population of the State was 9,93,426 that consist 31.05 percent of the total population in 2001. Out of this, 5,04,320 were ST males and remaining 4,89,106 the ST females. The total literacy rate of ST population was 56.48 percent, out of which male- ST literate was 67.97 percent while female- ST literate was 44.60 percent.

The Census-2001 data also reveals that total SC population was 5,55,724, which consists 17.37 percent of the total population in the State. Out of this, total SC males were 2,83,186 and remaining 2,72,538 SC females. The total literacy rate of SC population was 74.68 percent, out of which male- SC literate was 81.85 percent while female- S.T. literate was 67.24 percent.

Broad age structure for General, SC and ST population : The study of age distribution of various segments of population gives us a meaningful insight about the social, economic and demographic characteristics of these special population groups as revealed from the data of Census-2001.

Table- 2.3.

<u>Age structure</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Scheduled Castes</u>	<u>Scheduled Tribes</u>
0-14 years	30.0	34.0	39.4
15-59 years	61.9	58.8	54.2
60+ years	7.9	7.1	6.3

Source: Census-2001, RGI

Above data also reveals that the proportion of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes population in their younger age group 0-14 years at State level is higher than the corresponding proportion of the general population. However, the proportion of population in the age groups of 15-59 years and 60+ years are higher in respect of general population as compare to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes population.

Rural population: The total rural population was 26,53,453 out of which males and females population were 13,63,638 and 12,89,815, respectively, as per final result of Census-2001.

The present rural population forms about 81 percent of total population as per final result of Census -2001, the similar proportion was 84.70 percent in 1991 for the State.

Urban population: In 2001, 17.06 percent of the state's population was in urban areas as against 27.81 percent at all India level. The similar proportion was 15.30 percent for the State

in 1991. In 2008-09, the urban population has increased to 6,16,716 based on Census-2001 due to increase in the urban areas of the State.

Out of total present urban population of 6,16,716, the population in the Agartala Municipal Council area was 3,67,822 in 2001 literacy rate of 92.20 percent.

Sex composition: The Census- 2001 data reveals that the sex ratio was 948 (per 1000 males) against all India sex ratio of 933 (per 1000 males) in the State. This is a positive improvement in sex ratio in the State and it rose from 945 (per 1000 males) in 1991 to 948 (per 1000 males) in 2001. The sex ratio in the age group 0-6 stood at 975 (per 1000 males) and sex ratio of population aged 7 and above stood at 945 (per 1000 males) in 2001.

Child population: The Census-2001 data reveals that the child population in the age group 0-6 was 4,36,446, out of which 2,22,002 males and 2,14,444 females. The proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 years was 13.64 percent on 1st March 2001, which decreased from 18.03 percent in 1991. The proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 to total population has also declined at all India level from 17.94 percent in 1991 to 15.42 percent in 2001.

Youth population: Population in the age group of 15-34 years consists the youth population. This age group includes those who are in the educational institutions or who are in the working/unemployed category. It is also the target group for controlling of the AIDS epidemic. The proportion of population in this age group of 15-34 years was reported 35.5% in the State against the all India proportion of 33.8% as per Census-2001.

Religion: The religion figure for Census- 2001 reveals that 85.60 percent of the population was the Hindu population. The Muslims, Christians and Buddhists population were 8 percent, 3.2 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively in 2001. The following table shows the religions communities of the State in 2001.

Table- 2.4.

Religious communities	<u>Population</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Literacy rate</u>	Female literacy	Proportion of child population
Hindu	27,39,310	85.60	75.30	67.30	13.00
Muslims	2,54,442	8.00	60.90	51.40	18.60
Christians	1,02,489	3.20	67.90	57.30	15.70
Buddhists	98,922	3.10	49.20	37.40	17.90
Sikhs	1,182	0.04	98.40	89.50	4.50
Jains	477	0.01	82.90	78.40	11.90
Others	1,277	0.04	75.40	65.30	12.10
Religion not stated	1,104	0.03	73.10	65.90	14.00

Source: Census-2001, RGI.

Disabled population: The Census- 2001 collected information on disabled population of the State by type. The following table shows the disabled population by type for rural and urban areas of the state.

Table- 2.5.

Type of disability	Total	Rural	Urban
i) Seeing	27,505	22,559	4,946
ii) Speech	5,105	4,269	836
iii) Hearing	5,699	4,914	785
iv) Movement	13,970	11,588	2,382
v) Mental	6,661	5,470	1,191
Total disabled population	58,940	48,800	10,140

Source: Census-2001, RGI

District level population: Tripura has four districts and their demographic features based on Census-2001 are as follows:

Table- 2.6.

Name of District	Population	ST Population	SC Population	Literacy rate	Density
i) West Tripura	15,32,982	3,87,081	2,95,698	77.30	512
ii) North Tripura	5,90,913	1,50,500	82,902	73.00	290
iii) South Tripura	7,67,440	2,89,519	1,27,307	69.90	251
iv) Dhalai	3,07,868	1,66,326	49,817	60.90	128
Total State	31,99,203	9,93,426	5,55,724	73.20	305

Source: Census-2001, RGI

Among the four districts of the State, West Tripura district has found more densely populated with 512 persons per Sq. Km followed by North Tripura district with 290 persons per Sq. Km and South Tripura district with 251 persons per Sq. Km in 2001. The lowest population density was in Dhalai district with 128 persons per Sq. Km in 2001.

Variation of population during 1901 to 2001:

The population of Tripura has grown steadily during the period 1901 to 1951. The period from 1951 to 1961 was characterized by very high rates of growth, influenced by large-scale immigration from Bangladesh (then East Pakistan). The rate of growth of population was lower from 1961 to 1991, but still higher than all India rate. Population growth during this period was also affected by immigration from Bangladesh, particularly around 1971, when that country gained independence. However, there was a striking decline in the decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 (16.03 percent), which is now well below the country's growth of 21.53 percent.

The variation of population for Tripura during hundred years period of 1901 to 2001 presented in the following table.

Table- 2.7.

Census Years	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Total	Decadal variation
1901	NA	91,679	1,73,325	NA
1911	NA	1,11,308	2,29,613	32.48
1921	NA	1,71,610	3,04,437	32.59
1931	NA	1,92,240	3,82,450	25.63
1941	NA	2,56,991	5,13,010	34.14
1951	40,457	2,37,953	6,45,707	25.87
1961	1,19,725	3,60,070	11,42,005	76.86
1971	1,92,860	4,50,544	15,56,342	36.28
1981	3,10,384	5,83,960	20,53,058	31.92
1991	4,51,116	8,53,345	27,57,205	34.30
2001	5,55,724	9,93,426	31,99,203	16.03

Source: Census Reports.

Literacy rate: Literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of development in a society. The literacy rate for Tripura in 2001 works out to 73.20 percent for the population 7 years and above, which was 60.44 percent in 1991. The corresponding figures for males and females were 81.02 percent and 64.01 percent, respectively, in 2001. The gap in male-female rate in the State observes at 17.01 percent. The literacy rate at all India level stood at 65.38 percent in 2001. The literacy rate for rural population was 70.23 percent whereas the literacy rate for urban population was 89.51 percent in 2001.

The NSS 61st Round data, 2004-05 reveals that overall literacy rate has further gone upto 79.60 percent from 73.66 percent in 2001. A study conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute-Kolkata also reveals that overall literacy level has increased to 6.94% on 31st January 2005 from earlier level of Census-2001 in the State. The literacy status by district in the State is as follows.

Table- 2.8.

District	Literacy rate as on 31-01-2005			Literacy rate as per 2001 Census		
	Male(%)	Female(%)	Total(%)	Male(%)	Female(%)	Total(%)
West	88.56	78.78	83.81	84.60	69.60	77.30
South	83.73	69.37	76.70	78.90	60.30	69.90
North	83.58	73.09	78.53	80.00	65.60	73.00
Dhalai	79.33	66.91	73.12	70.20	51.00	60.90
Total	85.54	74.33	80.14	81.00	64.90	73.20

Source: ISI-Kolkata & RGI-New Delhi.

Vital rates: Considerable progress has been made in respect of socio-demographic parameters like birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate etc., for the State over the years.

Data from the Sample Registration Survey (SRS) indicates that these rates are not only declined for Tripura but these are well below than all India level.

The birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate for Tripura and all India during the years 1995 to 2008 are presented below.

Table- 2.9.

(Per thousand)

Year Tripura	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant mortality rate		India
	India	Tripura	India	India	Tripura	India	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1995	28.3	18.9	9.0	7.7	74	45	
1996	27.5	18.4	8.9	6.5	72	49	
1997	27.2	18.3	8.9	6.8	71	51	
1998	26.5	17.6	9.0	6.1	72	49	
1999	26.1	17.0	8.7	5.7	70	42	
2000	25.8	16.5	8.5	5.4	68	41	
2001	25.4	16.1	8.4	5.6	66	39	
2002	25.0	14.9	8.1	5.7	63	34	
2003	24.8	14.5	8.0	5.5	60	32	
2004	24.1	15.0	7.5	5.5	58	32	
2005	23.8	16.0	7.6	5.7	58	31	
2006	23.5	16.6	7.5	6.3	57	36	
2007	23.1	17.1	7.4	6.5	55	39	
2008	22.8	15.4	7.4	5.9	53	34	

Source: SRS Bulletins, RGI

Future estimated population till 2025:

The population of Tripura is expected to be 36,41,000 in 2011, 40,41,000 in 2021 and 41,78,000 in 2025. The following table shows the estimated mid-year population as on 1st October till 2025.

Table- 2.10.

('000)

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
2001	3,206	2,663	543
2005	3,391	2,783	608
2006	3,432	2,810	622
2007	3,474	2,838	636
2008	3,515	2,865	650
2009	3,557	2,892	665
2010	3,599	2,919	680
2011	3,641	2,946	695
2015	3,809	3,050	759
2021	4,041	3,184	857
2025	4,178	3,187	991

Population profile of North Eastern States:

A comparative picture of area and population of the North Eastern States based on Census-2001 is presented below.

Table- 2.11.

States	Area(sq.km.)	Population	Decadal growthrate (1991-2001)
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	10,97,968	27.00
Assam	78,438	2,66,55,528	18.92
Meghalaya	22,429	23,18,822	30.65
Manipur	22,327	22,93,896	24.86
Mizoram	21,081	8,88,573	28.82
Nagaland	16,579	19,90,036	64.53
Tripura	10,492	31,99,203	16.03
Sikkim	7,096	5,40,851	33.03

Source: - RGI & CSO, New Delhi

The comparative socio-demographic parameters like birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for 2008 among the North-Eastern states of India are presented in the following table.

Table- 2.12.*(per thousand population)*

<i>N-E states</i>	<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Death rate</i>	<i>Infant mortality rate</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Assam	23.9	8.6	64
Arunachal Pradesh	21.8	5.2	32
Manipur	15.8	5.0	14
Meghalaya	25.2	7.9	58
Mizoram	17.8	5.1	37
Nagaland	17.5	4.6	26
Sikkim	18.4	5.2	33
Tripura	15.4	5.9	34

Source: SRS, RGI

State Population Policy:

The Government of Tripura announced the "State Population Policy-2000" in August-2001 with three following objectives.

1) Immediate objective: To address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure and health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

2) Mid-term objective: To bring total fertility rate (TFR) to replacement levels by 2010 through rigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies.

3) Long-term objective: To achieve a stable population by 2045 at a level consistent with the requirement of sustainable economic growth, social development and environment protection. Main endeavour will be on eliminating of poverty and illiteracy and socio-economic upliftment of the people.

Availability of basic amenities: Number of households in the State was 6,62,023 in 2001, which was 5,24,155 in 1991 as per Census-2001. The 81.52 percent households are in rural areas and remaining 18.48 percent households in urban areas. The average household size in 2001 was 4.8 in the state.

Availability of some basic facilities to the households likes safe drinking water, electricity, toilet etc.were also been collected in Census-2001, which are presented in the following table.

Table- 2.13.

Sl. No.	Items	1991	2001
i)	Safe drinking water	37.18%	52.60%
ii)	Latrine	67.93%	81.40%
iii)	Electricity	36.93%	41.80%
iv)	Toilet & safe water	31.65%	47.98%
v)	Electricity & safe water	20.83%	31.25%

Source: Census-2001, RGI

Immunisation : The State has also been successfully implementing the Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme since 1995-96 through people's participation and mass media campaign for better quality of life through eradication of polio for the future generation. Tripura has reached the target or surpassed the target in different phases of Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme as can be seen in the following table. Infact, not only has the coverage of the programme increased, it has also created awareness among the poor even residing in the remote and difficult areas of the State.The following table shows the achievement as well coverage of the Pulse-Polio Programme in the State till 2005-06.

Table- 2.14.

Year	Estimated Children	Round	O.P.V. given	% Achieved	Remarks
1995-96	2,28,265	1 st Round	2,29,265	100.40	0-3 Years
		2 nd Round	2,38,725	104.50	
1997-98	3,49,584	1 st Round	3,40,078	97.20	0-5 Years
		2 nd Round	3,50,627	100.30	
1999-00	3,73,540	1 st Round	3,82,424	102.00	

		2 nd Round	3,87,972	104.00	
		3 rd Round	3,92,982	105.00	
		4 th Round	4,01,819	108.00	0-5 Years
2001-02	4,05,500	1 st Round	4,05,215	99.90	
		2 nd Round	4,11,895	101.59	0-5 Years
2004-05	4,17,824	1 st Round	4,16,790	99.75	0-5 years
		2 nd Round	4,13,187	98.89	0-5 years
		3 rd Round	4,17,611	99.94	0-5 years
2005-06	4,17,611	1 st Round	4,16,097	99.63	0-5 years
		2 nd Round	4,16,006	99.61	0-5 years
2008-09	4,17,611	1 st Round	4,11,555	98.54	0-5 years
		2 nd Round	4,11,848	98.62	0-5 years

Source: State Health Department

Concluding remarks:

State's endeavour for improvement in the basic health facilities, implementation of family planning programmes as well as empowerment of the people and rising literacy rate have yielded positive result in reducing growth of population during 1991-2001. On the otherhand, migration to the State including cross border migration especially from neighbouring Bangladesh has also reduced.

The density of population of the State has increased to 343 per sq. km. with the estimated size of population of 35.99 lakhs in 2010. On the other hand, net area available for agriculture is about 27 percent, which is far below the national level of 43.40 percent. The State, therefore, need to implement successfully the already taken "Perspective Plans for Agriculture, Animal Husbandary, Fisheries, Forestry and Irrigation" to address the future demands of food, effectively and efficiently. The data of Sample Registration Survey (SRS) reveals that natural growth rate of population has been remained low in the State over more than one decade or so as compare to all India, which also indicate the reason for reduced population growth in the State.

The reported youth population in the age group of 15-34 years is about 35.5% in the State, therefore, the programmes and policy for higher education and employment generation are the thrust areas of the State Government.

Availability of basic amenities like safe drinking water, electricity as well as latrine need to be provided to all households including in the rural remote areas of the State.

3) STATE INCOME

State Domestic Product (SDP) by definition is a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced by an economy during a fiscal year, accounted without duplication. It provides a comprehensive, conceptual and accounting frame work for analyzing and evaluating the performance of an economy. All goods and services produced during the period have to be included whether they are marketed i.e., exchanged for money or bartered or even produced for own use.

Choice of 2004-05 as the Base year

In the past, National Accounts Statistics were revised decennially changing the base to a year, which ends with 1. It was primarily because in the base year estimates of national accounts aggregates, the information on work force plays an important role and work force estimates were obtained from the Population Census conducted decennially in the years ending with 1. This practice continued upto the series with base year 1980-81. Since then, the Union Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation strated using the work force estimates from the results of Quinquennial Employment and Unemployment Surveys of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), which are conducted once in every five years, and consequently started revising the base years of national accounts statistics once in every five years coinciding with the years for which the NSSO conducts the Quinquennial Employment and Unemployment Surveys.

The new series of Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) WITH 2004-05 base has been introduced with the improved methodology and data base suggested by the Advisory Board on National Accounts Statistics, Government of India chaired by Prof. K. Sundaram.

Use of results of recent surveys and censuses and type studies

In the new series, efforts have been made to make use of as much current data as possible. Further, the results of latest available surveys have also been made use of. Some of the important sources of data, which have been used in the new series, are as follows:

- i) NSS 61st round (2004 - 05) on employment and unemployment and consumer expenditure;
- ii) NSS 62nd round (2005-06) on unorganized manufacturing;
- iii) NSS 63rd round (2006-07) on services sectors;
- iv) All India Livestock Census, 2003;
- v) NSS 59th round (2002-03) on All India Debt and Investment Survey;
- vi) Population Census, 2001; and
- vii) Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, 2006-07.

The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) can be prepared by adopting two approaches, namely, income originating and income accruing. In the income originating

approach, the measurement corresponds to income originating to the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the State and represents gross/net value of goods and services produced within the State. On the other hand, the income accruing approach relates to the income accruing to the normal residents of a State. Since it measures the income that becomes available to the residents of a State, it provides a better measure of welfare of the residents. However, for compiling the SDP estimates by the income accruing approach one needs data on flows of factor incomes to/from the boundaries of the State i.e., on inter-state flows as well as flows to/from abroad. Due to lack of availability of these data, presently, the estimates of SDP are compiled by the Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DES) in the States, following the income originating approach.

The estimates at current prices are worked out by evaluating all goods and services produced at factor cost prevailing in a particular year. The estimates at constant prices are worked out by using the base year price to eliminate the effect of price changes / inflation and thereby reflect the real growth / development of the economy. Per Capita State Income on the other hand is obtained by dividing the NSDP at current prices by mid-year projected population of the State.

It is thought to be one of the most important indicators to measure the economic growth/ development of the State vis-a-vis other States/Region/Country especially for planning & policy decisions.

With the gradual improvement in the availability of basic data over the years, a comprehensive review of methodology for national accounts statistics has constantly been undertaken with a view to updating the data base and shifting the base year to a more recent year.

The reason for periodically changing the base year of the national accounts is to take into account the structural changes which have been taking place in the economy and to depict a true picture of the economy through macro economic aggregates like State Domestic Product (SDP), capital formation etc. For examining the performance of the economy in real terms through the macro economic aggregates like State Domestic Product (SDP), capital formation etc., estimates of these aggregates are prepared at the prices of selected year known as base year. The estimates at the prevailing prices of the current year are termed as "at current prices", while those prepared at base year prices are termed "at constant prices". The comparison of the estimates at constant prices, which means "in real terms", over the years gives the measure of real growth.

The changes made at industry / item level in the industry-wise estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and expenditure aggregates of GDP have been presented in the chapter.

Guiding Principles for New Series

The three major components influencing the present revision exercise include (i) revision of base year to a more recent year (for meaningful analysis of structural changes in the economy in real terms), (ii) complete review of the existing data base and methodology employed in the estimation of various macro-economic aggregates including choice of the alternative databases on individual subjects and (iii) to the extent feasible, implementing the

recommendations of the System of National Accounts (SNA), 1993 and 2008 prepared under the auspices of the Inter Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts comprising of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations and the World Bank.

Further, the results of various studies undertaken by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) through the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and State Governments and also the CSO's input output transactions tables and the Ministry of Agriculture's Cost of Cultivation Studies have been used in the new series for updating the rates and ratios used to estimate the production / consumption of fodder, market charges paid by the farmers, yield rates of meat, meat products and meat by products for different categories of animals, input rates for agriculture and forestry and the trade and transport margins.

Improvements in coverage and procedures of compilation

The improvements in terms of coverage have been mainly the inclusion of production of industrial wood from trees outside forests (TOF), fodder from forest sources and output of wind power generation in the SDP estimates.

The important procedural changes made in the new series are the incorporation of data on (i) area and production of crops as finalized by the State/Uts for the final estimates of SDP; (ii) consumption of fertilizers in agriculture, as provided by the Fertilizer Association of India in lieu of data on dispatches of fertilisers being used at present from the same source in the estimation of inputs of agriculture sector; (iii) results of the CSO's Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) in place of the index of industrial production (IIP) for estimating the SDP of registered manufacturing ; (iv) labour input on the basis of work-place as against the present practice of using labour input data on the basis of location in respect of estimation of SDP of unorganised manufacturing and services; and (v) labour input for the organised sector from the National Sample Survey's (NSS) Employment and Unemployment Surveys in place of the present source, namely, the Annual Employment Market Intelligence (EMI) of the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour.

Other procedural changes in the new series include (i) treating Research & Development expenditures in public sector as capital expenditure in line with the recommendations of 2008 SNA; (ii) adopting the declining balance (of life of assets) method for estimating the consumption of fixed capital and capital stock; (iii) adopting the user cost approach for estimating the services of owner occupied dwelling in rural areas as against the present practice of imputing these services on the basis of rent per dwelling;(iv) estimating the output of communication in nominal terms on the basis of data available on average revenue per user (ARPU).

Implementation of 1993 and 2008 SNA

While undertaking the new base year 2004-05 exercise, efforts have also been made to implement the recommendations of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993 and 2008 to the extent data are available. It may be mentioned here that the compilation of national accounts in India are on 1993 SNA basis. Some of the recommendations which presently form part of the new series are:

- (i) treating research and development expenditures in public sector as capital expenditures in line with the recommendations of 2008 SNA;
- (ii) adopting the declining balance (of life of assets) method for estimating the consumption of fixed capital and capital stock;
- (iii) adopting the user cost approach for estimating the services of owner occupied dwellings in rural areas as against the present practice of imputing these services on the basis of rent per dwelling;
- (iv) treating the construction component and machinery/transport outlay of Defence capital account as capital formation, which was earlier being treated as intermediate consumption.

Gross / Net State Domestic Product with new 2004-05 base:

The base year of GSDP/NSDP estimates has been shifted in February, 2011 to new 2004-05 from earlier 1999-00 after comprehensive review of methodology as well as up-dating the data base to capture the real economic situation.

The estimates at current prices are worked out by evaluating all goods cost prevailing in a particular year. The estimates at constant prices are worked out by using the base year price to eliminate the effect of price changes/inflation and thereby, reflect real growth/development of the economy.

At current prices:

According to new base of 2004-05, GSDP at current prices increased from Rs.8903.53 crores in 2004-05 to Rs.10914.23 crores in 2006-07 and further to Rs.11797.07 crores in 2007-08 and Rs.13104.47 crores in 2008-09(provisional). On the other hand, the NSDP at current prices increased from Rs.8169.69 crores in 2004-05 to Rs.9980.61 crores in 2006-07 and Rs.10808.09 crores in 2007-08 and further to Rs.11722.54 crores in 2008-09(provisional) and further to Rs.14,604.27 crores in 2009-10 (A).

Table- 3.1.

(Rs. in crore)

<u>Year</u>	<u>GSDP at current prices</u>	<u>NSDP at current prices</u>
2004-05	8903.53	8169.69
2005-06	9826.02	9040.45
2006-07	10914.23	9980.61
2007-08	11797.07	10808.09
2008-09	13104.47	11722.54
2009-10 (A)	14604.27	12733.89

Source: DES, Tripura.

The comparison study of GSDP and NSDP at current prices Tripura with new base of 2004-05 and earlier base of 1999-00 are depicted in the following table.

Table- 3.2.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	GSDP-Tripura		NSDP-Tripura	
	1999-00 base	2004-05 new base	1999-00 base	2004-05 new base
2004-05	8,296.85	8,903.53	7,647.92	8,169.69
2005-06	9,388.41	9,826.02	8,712.39	9,040.45
2006-07	10,322.23	10,914.23	9,546.28	9,980.61
2007-08	10,821.43	11,797.07	10,007.12	10,808.09
2008-09	NA	13,104.47	NA	11,722.54
2009-10 (A)	NA	14,604.27	NA	12,733.89

Source: DES, Tripura

P= Provisional and A= Advance.

At constant prices:

The GSDP at constant prices increased from Rs.8903.53 crores in 2004-05 to Rs.10202.45 crore in 2006-07 and further to Rs.10988.43 crore in 2007-08 and Rs.11596.12 crore in 2008-09(provisional). The NSDP at constant prices has also increased from Rs.8169.69 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.9458.04 crore in 2006-07 and Rs.10082.20 crore in 2007-08 and further to Rs.10951.32 crore in 2008-09 (provisional).

Table- 3.3.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	GSDP at constant prices	NSDP at constant prices
2004-05	8903.53	8169.69
2005-06	9421.79	8708.18
2006-07	10202.45	9458.04
2007-08	10988.43	10082.20
2008-09	11596.12	10951.32
2009-10 (A)	12247.81	11916.93

Source: DES, Tripura

The comparison study of GSDP and NSDP at constant prices Tripura with new base of 2004-05 and earlier base of 1999-00 are depicted in the following table.

Table- 3.4.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	GSDP-Tripura		NSDP-Tripura	
	1999-00 base	2004-05 new base	1999-00 base	2004-05 new base
2004-05	7,161.77	8903.53	6,639.24	8169.69
2005-06	7,183.49	9421.79	7,296.61	8708.18
2006-07	8,018.62	10202.45	7,449.42	9458.04
2007-08	8,349.58	10988.43	7,814.23	10082.20
2008-09	NA	11596.12	NA	10951.32
2009-10(A)	NA	12247.81	NA	11916.93

Source:- DES- Tripura.

Per Capita Income:

The per capita income at current prices has been increased from Rs.24,394/- in 2004-05 to Rs.26,668/- in 2005-06 and Rs.29,081/- in 2006-07 and further to Rs.31,111/- in 2007-08 and Rs.33,350/- in 2008-09 (provisional) with new base of 2004-05. Per Capita National

Income at current prices during the said period rose from Rs.24,095/- in 2004-05 to Rs.31,080/- in 2006-07 and Rs.35,430/- in 2007-08 and Rs.40,141/- in 2008-09.

The comparative picture of per capita income at current prices of Tripura and all India with new base of 2004-05 and earlier base of 1999-00 is presented below:

Table- 3.5.

Year	(in Rs)			
	<i>NSDP Tripura</i>		<i>All India</i>	
	<i>1999-00 base</i>	<i>2004-05 new base</i>	<i>1999-00 base</i>	<i>2004-05 new base</i>
2004-05	22,836	24,394	23,198	24,095
2005-06	25,700	26,668	26,003	27,183
2006-07	27,816	29,081	29,542	31,080
2007-08	28,806	31,111	33,283	35,430
2008-09	NA	33,350	NA	40,141
2009-10	NA	35,799	NA	44,345

P=Provisional.

Source: CSO, New Delhi & DES, Tripura

Sectoral share in Net State Domestic Product:

Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing and mining and quarrying constitutes the primary sector; manufacturing (registered and un-registered), construction, electricity, gas and water supply constitutes the secondary sector and the remaining activities like transport including railways and air-transport, communication, trade, real estate, business services, public administration and other services constitutes the tertiary sector.

The sectoral shares of NSDP at current and with new 2004-05 series for different years are presented in the Table-3.7.

Table- 3.6.

Year	Tripura		
	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)
2004-2005	27.39	21.38	51.23
2005-2006	27.64	22.58	49.78
2006-2007	25.74	24.08	50.18
2007-2008	25.24	22.93	51.83
2008-2009	24.11	22.49	53.40
2009-10 (A)	23.01	22.04	54.95

Source: DES, Tripura.

Performances of NSDP from 2004-05 to 2009-10 (A):

Estimates of NSDP for 2004-05 to 2009-10 (Advancel) for Tripura with new base of 2004-05 by industry of origin at current prices are presented in the Table-3.8.

Table- 3.7.

		<i>(Rs in lakhs)</i>				
SL.	No. INDUSTRY	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(A)
A	PRIMARY- SECTOR					

1	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED	213044	242070	257717	267168	277088
1.1	AGRICULTURE & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	176851	189146	198010	203950	210069
1.2	FORESTRY & LOGGING	24269	36 5833	37433	38556	39713
1.3	FISHING	11924	16091	22274	24662	27306
2	MINING QUARRYING	10695	14812	15060	15512	15976
	SUB-TOTAL:	223739	256882	272777	282680	293064
B	SECONDARY-SECTOR					
3	MANUFACTURING	32893	25954	29877	34365	39545
3.1	REGISTERED	22276	10448	11824	13243	14832
3.2	UN-REGISTERED	10617	15506	18053	21122	24713
4	ELECTRIC., GAS & WATER SUPP.	5805	9443	13026	14017	15083
5	CONSTRUCTION	135964	204954	204962	215210	225971
	SUB-TOTAL:	174662	240351	247865	263592	280599
C	TERTIARY-SECTOR					
6	TRADE HOTEL & RESTAURANT.	110520	132574	145050	163909	185217
7	TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMU.	23313	30176	39004	44062	49802
7.1	RAILWAYS	117	166	197	224	254
7.2	TRASPORT BY OTHER MEANS	15033	19747	28297	32256	36784
7.3	STORAGE	170	229	273	321	377
7.4	COMMUNICATION	7993	10034	10237	11261	12387
8	FINANCE, BANKING, INSURANCE					
8.1	BANKING & INSURANCE	15753	22349	24963	29102	33927
8.2	REAL ESTATE, OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING & B.S L.S *	44540	55762	65827	75128	85744
9	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICES					
9.1	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE	89015	117885	109085	121084	134406
9.2	OTHER SERVICES	135427	142082	176238	192697	210630
	SUB-TOTAL:	418568	500828	560167	625982	699726
10	GRAND TOTAL:	816969	998061	1080809	1172254	1273389
11	POPULATION IN '00	33490	34320	34740	35150	35570
12	PER CAPITA (in Rs.)	24394	29081	31111	33350	35800

P = Provisional Estimate, * Business and Legal Services.

District incomes:

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Tripura prepared the first-ever estimates of income for all four districts with earlier base of 1993-1994 for the first Tripura Human Development Report, 2007.

The per capita District Domestic Product (DDP) or district incomes till 2001-02 with earlier base of 1993-1994 as prepared for the first Tripura Human Development Report, 2007 is reproduced in the following Table-3.9.

Table- 3.8.

Year	Per capita district income (in Rs.)				
	West	South	North	Dhalai	Tripura
1993-94	6,215	6,232	6,098	5,535	6,074
1999-2000	14,917	14,117	14,057	12,652	14,297
2000-01	17,342	16,181	16,154	13,932	16,510
2001-02	19,254	18,498	18,758	15,971	18,759

Source: Table-1.15 ; Tripura Human Development Report, 2007.

Concluding remarks:

Overall performance of the State's economy remained impressive till 2009-10 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation from main land of the country even due to recent effects on the national economy as well as price rise. The economy of the State has also come under pressure for the remaining years of 11th Plan period due to under assessed the committed requirements of the State Government. As a result, State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain. Therefore, some strong steps are required to keep the present development process by efficient use of the available resources and curtailing the revenue expenditure among others.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for 2009-19(A) was 7.9 percent. The Planning Commission, New Delhi has appreciated the efforts of the State Government for efficient fiscal management and persuing the economic growth.

It is revealed that there is a structural shift of the State's economy infavour of secondary sector from primary sector due to considerable investment and growth of the construction sub-sector in particular. Even then, the level of investment from private sector is yet to gear-up, which can be evident from the fact that the contribution of the manufacturing sector is only 2.93 percent of the total NSDP at current prices. Therefore, there is need for higher private investment in the State which would also solve the un-employment and poverty to a large extent. The investment possibilities as well as the trade with the Bangladesh need to be intensified.

4) STATE FINANCE & PLANNING

Tripura along with other North Eastern States have been categorized as a 'special category State' for providing grants-in-aid and other financial allocations by Central Economic Ministries, Planning Commission and Finance Commission.

The State's economy is characterised by low capital formation, inadequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottlenecks, inadequate exploitation and use of forest resources, low progress in industrial field and high unemployment problem. By and large the economy of the State is predominantly an agrarian and relative contribution of agriculture and allied sector to State Domestic Product was 23.07 percent in 2008-09 with new 2004-05 base having total employment size of 51 percent. Therefore, there is need for a sustainable development strategy that can significantly accelerate growth, employment and deliver income and thereby, human development benefits for all citizens. Considering such needs, the State Government has drawn-up the Perspective Plans for the- i) agriculture ii) horticulture iii) animal resources iv) forest v) fishing and vi) irrigation sectors for achieving the sustainable development and economic growth.

On the otherhand, the on-going nationwide surge in prices of major food items, which began in 2006, has significant implications for the domestic agriculture sector and overall macroeconomic and financial stability.

Therefore, persuing the sustainable economic growth, stability and equity; the fiscal policy is the critical and crucial component of the policy frame work of the State's economic policy. Fiscal tightening achieved primarily through reductions in non-productive expenditure is found to have a more favourable impact on growth than increases in taxes. The two important aspects of government finances are - i) fiscal planning and ii) fiscal administration, which are crucially important in operationalising the policies and programmes of the Government. Therefore, fiscal policy plays a key role in determining an economy's growth path.

The overall performance of the State's economy remained impressive till 2007-08 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation from main land of the country but due to several economic constrains as well as price rise during last three successive years, the economy of the State has also come under severe pressure for the remaining years of 11th Plan period. The annual average growth rate of the State has shown a tendency for downfall from 2007-08 onwards as an impact of national scenario as well as price rise. Therefore, some strong steps are required to keep the present development process by efficient use of the available resources and curtail the revenue expenditure among others.

Financial constrains:

The most important fiscal constraint in Tripura is the State's dependence on Central government for revenues. The Centre provided about 85 percent of the State's revenues. The fiscal condition of the State are determined to a large extent by the level of Central transfers.

In recent years, there has been a tendency on the part of Finance Commissions to link central transfers with fiscal policy of States. The legislation of Tripura Fiscal responsibility and Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act was made in June 2005. Rules were framed and enforced from October 2006 for effective fiscal consolidation.

The following table shows the per capita central transfers to Tripura and other North Eastern States in 2002-03 as the special category States, which receives preferential treatment for receiving central funds from Central Government.

Table- 4.1.

State	Per capita central transfers,in Rs.
i) Sikkim	12,465
ii) Mizoram	10,307
iii) Arunachal Pradesh	8,889
iv) Nagaland	6,039
v) Manipur	4,920
vi) Tripura	4,906
vii) Meghalaya	4,443
viii) Assam	1,522

Source: 12th Finance Commission.

13th Finance Commission: The long prevailing centralization of resources is related to a basic imbalance in the Centre- State relation. This imbalance has risen out of the fact that, while on the one hand, under the Constitution the major responsibilities in the sphere of developmental expenditure (like irrigation, roads, power, education, health,education etc. and administrative expenditure (like law & order, general administration etc.) have been given to the States, the more important powers of revenue raising (Income Tax, Union Excise Duty, Customs Duty, Service Tax etc.) have, on the other hand, remained concentrated in the hands of Centre.

On this background, the 13th Finance Commission has grossly under assessed the committed requirements of the State Government especially the expenditure relating to the salary and pension. As a result, the State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain since the State has also limited scope for generation of additional resources for meeting such committed liabilities, which are as follows:

- i) A negative gap of about Rs.850 crores has been created on account of salary and pension expenditure as per the existing rates of benefits for the years 2010-11 vis-à-vis the assessment made by the Commission on this account.
- ii) Such negative growth for the subsequent years will grow-up. Moreover, the salary and pension expenditure are inflexible and can not be compressed. On the otherhand, the on-going nationwide surge in prices of major food items, which began in 2006, has further complex the overall fiscal management in the State.
- iii) Moreover, the 13th Finance Commission non-plan gap grant of Rs.4453 crores against rs.5494 crores awarded by 12th Finance Commission. As a result. The non-plan resource availability for 13th Finance Commission award period shrunken

substantially, leading to further negative increase of Balance from Current Revenue (BCR).

- iv) The anticipated increase of negative BCR during the period of 13th Finance Commission will reduce the scope for availability of Plan fund for sustainable economic development.
- v) The Union Ministry of Finance has limited the borrowing ceiling upto the level of 3.5% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and therefore, the State has no flexibility to augment resources beyond this limit.

Moreover, in the macro-fiscal front, the State has been maintaining a revenue surplus and also declined own revenue deficits. So far, the State has also performed well in expenditure control relative to other special category States. In the fiscal 2010-11, the Government of India is proposing to implement the Goods and Services Tax (GST) as per recommendations of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers.

Fiscal Indicator:

The following Table shows the details of fiscal indicators of State during 2007-08 to 2009-10.

Table-4.2.

(Rs in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>2007-08 (Actual)</i>	<i>2008-09 (Actual)</i>	<i>2009-10 (Actual)</i>
1.	Tax Revenue	1021.32	1129.02	1209.64
1a	State's Own Tax Revenue	370.70	442.50	503.30
1b	Share in Central Taxes	650.62	686.52	706.34
2	Non-Tax Revenue	2677.02	2947.76	3168.00
2a	State's Own Tax Revenue	115.41	149.04	503.30
2b	Grants	2561.61	2798.72	3042.60
3	Total Revenue Receipts	3698.34	4076.78	4401.35
4	Non-Debt Capital Receipts	3.27	3.25	3.00
5	Total Receipts	3701.61	4080.03	4377.64
6	Revenue Expenditure	2793.64	3129.45	4213.79
7a	Plan Expenditure	576.39	654.98	413.72
7b	Non-Plan Expenditure of which	2217.25	2474.47	3800.07
i)	Interest Payments	395.76	394.29	408.51
ii)	Pensions	315.29	356.43	537.14
iii)	Salaries	1166.41	1225.92	1529.72
iv)	Others	339.79	497.83	635.53
8	Capital Expenditure	1040.91	1381.59	1332.22
8.a	Plan Expenditure	848.08	1123.75	1264.52
8.b(i)	Non-Plan Expend excluding re-payment of Loan	75.90	96.72	28.70
9	Capital Outlay	923.68	1202.39	1332.22
9a	Plan	847.78	1123.75	1180.75
9b	Non-Plan	75.90	78.64	151.47
10	Loans & Advances	0.30	18.08	17.56
10a	Plan	0.030	0.00	0.00

10b Non-Plan	0.00	18.08	18.00
11 Total Expenditure	3834.55	4511.04	5757.51
11a Plan	1424.47	1778.73	4305.06
11b Non-Plan	2410.08	2732.31	1452.45
12 Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus(+)(3-6)	904.70	947.33	202.07
13 Fiscal Deficit(-)/ Surplus(+)[5-11-8b(ii)]	-16.01	-269.89	-1686.99
14 Primary Deficit(-)/ Surplus(+)[13-7b(i)]	379.75	124.40	-1222.47
15 Total outstanding Debt	4497.42	4612.42	4377.64
16 GSDP at current prices	11252.35	12326.56	14604.28
17 Revenue Deficit (as % of GSDP)	8.04	7.69	0.52
18 Fiscal Deficit (as % of GSDP)	-0.14	-2.19	4.71
16 Primary Deficit (as % of GSDP)	3.37	1.01	-3.41
17 Total outstanding liabilities (as % of GSDP)	39.97	37.42	18.31

Value Added Tax(VAT):

The State Government following the decision of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers has been implemented the state level VAT from the financial year 2005-06 replacing the earlier sales tax system. The Value Added Tax is a multi point tax and continue till the goods are finally consumed. The revenue collection through VAT in the state is quite encouraging and showed an increasing trend. Moreover, a large number of sales tax system have been reduced to only two basic rates i.e., 4 percent and 12.5 percent under VAT.

The prime objectives of the FRBM Act are as follows:

- i) To ensure prudence in Fiscal Management.
- ii) Fiscal stability by maintaining revenue positive status.
- iii) Gradual reduction of fiscal deficit up to 3% of GSDP.
- iv) Prudence in debt management.
- v) Greater transparency.
- vi) Conduct of fiscal policy in a medium term frame-work.

After enactment of FRBM Act as per recommendation of the 12th Finance Commission, following actions have been taken in Trpura.

- i) Quarterly review reports of the Finance Minister are placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly from 3rd Quarter of 2006-07.
- ii) Fiscal policy statements along with fiscal correction path and disclosures for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 submitted before the Tripura Legislative Assembly.
- iii) Fairly the targets of the FRBM achieved during the period of 12th Finance Commission.

- iv) Tripura has successfully introduced the Value Added Tax (VAT) since 2005. The VAT growth has been impressive in the State.

Non-Plan Revenue Receipts:

The Non-Plan revenue receipt of the State is classified under following four major components.

- i) State's own tax revenue: It includes Sales Tax/ VAT; Excise Duties; Motor Vehicle Taxes; Professional Tax; Stamps and Registration; Land Revenue and Certain other Minor items.
- ii) State's own non-tax revenue: It is derived mainly from interests, royalty charges for providing Security Forces, Licence Fee for Government accommodations and certain other items.
- iii) Share of Central Taxes: It is a Central grants as per Finance Commission's awards.
- iv) Non-Plan Grants: It includes Gap Grant awarded by the Finance Commission, certain other grants and grants received as reimbursement of certain specific expenditure.

Following table shows the trend of non-plan revenue receipts during the period 2000-01 to 2008-09.

Table-4.3

(Rs in crore)

Year	Own Tax Revenue	Own Non-Tax Revenue Central	Share in Central Tax	Non-Plan Grants	Total
2000-01	125.58	94.51	236.22	462.44	918.75
2001-02	158.50	97.65	232.62	524.24	1002.91
2002-03	183.09	98.73	249.71	560.41	1091.94
2003-04	221.46	167.78	320.54	625.48	1325.26
2004-05	239.42	176.85	383.33	578.19	1377.79
2005-06	296.04	63.62	404.43	1286.88	2050.97
2006-07	341.55	94.97	515.78	1171.96	2124.26
2007-08	370.70	115.41	650.62	1269.61	2406.34
2008-09	442.50	149.04	686.52	1203.47	2481.53
2009-10	503.30	125.40	706.34	1319.00	2654.04

Total Non-Plan Revenue Receipts have increased by 285% in 2009-10 over the receipts of 2000-01. Own Tax revenue had registered as increase of 400% in 2009-10 over the receipts of 2000-01. On the other hand Non-Tax Revenue had shown a slump in the year 2005-06 mainly because of transfer of Non- Tax Revenue of Power Sector arising out of setting up of Power Corporation. Regarding receipts under share in Central Taxes, the position had fluctuations. While there was shortfall in receipts against Finance Commission, assessed figures during years 2000-01 to 2004-05. However compared with 2000-01, the receipts under

share of Central Taxes in the year 2009-10 increased by 299%. Grant-in-Aid received by the State under Non-Plan during year 2008-09 had also shown increase of 285% over grants received in 2000-01.

Non-Plan revenue expenditure, composition and growth

Non-Plan revenue expenditures of the State may be classified under four major components. These are

- i) Salaries and wages borne under non-plan head consisting about 90% of the total salaries and wages.
- ii) 100% of pension and retirement benefits are paid under non-plan.
- iii) 100% of the interest is accounted under the non-plan.
- iv) Other Non-Plan expenditure includes administrative expenses like that of Civil and Police Administrations.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) or 2004-05 prices for 2009-10 was 7.80 percent. It is no denying fact that the State has put efforts for ensuring sustainable economic growth after having serious law and order set-backs especially till 2004-05 by augmenting better fiscal consolidation and economic development, which is also appreciated by the Planning Commission, New Delhi in-particular.

The sectorwise annual average growth of the State's economy in for the year 2009-10 with new 2004-05 base is as follows.

Table- 4.4.

Sector	Growth rate
i) Primary sector:	6.8
ii) Secondary sector:	7.7
iii) Tertiary sector:	8.5
iv) Overall State:	7.8

This can be evident from the fact that the per capita income of the State rose from Rs.24,394 in 2004-05 to Rs.26,668 in 2005-06 and Rs.29,081 in 2006-07 and further to Rs.31,111 in 2007-08 and Rs.35,799/- in 2009-10(P). The per capita national income was Rs.24,93/- in 2004-05 which rose to Rs.44,345/- in 2009-10.

Scope for further augmentation of State's Own Resources?

The State Planning Board in its last meeting held on 31st May 2010 at Pragna Bhavan, Agartala has also reviewed the scope for further augmentation of own resources based on the suggestion made by the Standing Committee, which are as follows:

- i) Scope for royalty on minor forest produce may be fully exploited by Forest Department.

- ii) Scope for royalty on minor mineral may be fully exploited by Industries & Commerce Department.
- iii) The Union Ministry of Petroleum & Gas may be persuaded to ensure that the Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) Ltd. pays royalty to the State @ 10% of the price they charge, which is also lower.
- iv) Better services may be provided to end users and existing user charges need to be revised including the health sector.
- v) ARM measures are required to be applied on work contract taxes even on the works taken-up by Central Government Agencies.
- vi) Liquor is even sold without having any licence. Issuing of licences may be simplified so that liquor can be sold through licence vendors only.

State Budget:

The State Budget for 2009-10 (Actual) envisages expenditure of Rs.5757.51 crores comprising Rs.4213.79 crores of revenue expenditure and Rs.1332.22 crores of capital expenditure, Rs.193.94 crores public debt and Rs.17.56 crores payment of loans and advances. Expenditure during the year 2009-10 (Actual) was expected to go up by 27.63 percent over the previous year of 2008-09 (Actual). Receipts are expected to be Rs.4898.67 crores (Actual) including Rs.4401.35 crores of revenue receipts and Rs.497.32 crores of capital receipts. While capital receipts are expected to increase by 15.80 percent in 2009-10 (Actual) over 2008-09 (Actual), revenue receipts are expected to increase by 7.96 percent. The overall increase in receipts is anticipated to be 8.70 percent in 2009-10 (Actual) from 2008-09 (Actual).

1) Receipts:

Receipts are likely to increase by Rs.392.43 crores in 2009-10 i.e., 7.96 percent. Revenue receipts are expected to increase by Rs.324.57 crores, while capital receipts are expected to increase by Rs.67.86 crores during 2009-10 from 2008-09. Revenue receipts account for 89.85 percent of total receipts details of revenue and capital receipts are presented in table 4.3.

1.1) Revenue receipts: -

Revenue receipts comprise tax and non-tax revenue. The tax revenue anticipated to go up by 7.14 percent. While non-tax revenue estimated to be gone up by 7.47 percent in 2009-10 (Actual) from 2008-09 (Actual).

1.2) Tax Revenue: -

Tax revenue includes taxes on income, expenditure, property and capital transaction, commodities and services and the state shares in central taxes. Sale tax was about 74.49 percent of state own tax revenue in 2009-10 that is 71.14 per cent (Rs.374.93 crore) during 2009-10 (Actual). Revenue from state excise is expected to increase by 0.27 percent. Taxes from income and expenditure, property, capital transaction will be gone down 8.80 percent in

2009-10. The states share of central taxes has increased by 2.81 percent in 2009-10 i.e., Rs.706.34 crores the details are shown in Table 4.4.

1.3) Non-tax revenue: -

Non tax revenue includes receipt from social economic and general services, interest and dividends. The budget for 2009-10 (Actual) shows that the revenue from the three services was Rs.3168.00 crores against Rs.2947.76 crores in 2008-09 (Actual). There is an increase of 7.47 percent during 2009-10 (Actual). Grants from the Government of India have increased to Rs.243.88 crores i.e., an overall increase of 7.47 percent in 2009-10. The overall non-tax revenue increased by 7.47 percent in 2009-10.

1.4) Capital receipts:

Capital receipts of Rs.497.32 crores in 2009-10 shows a gone up of 15.80 percent over the 2008-09 level.

2) Expenditure:

Expenditure in 2009-10 (Actual) is estimated at Rs.5757.51 crores an increase of Rs.1246.47 crores over 2008-09. Development expenditure is Rs.3381.00 crores, which is 58.72 percent of total expenditure in 2009-10. The development expenditure is increased in 2009-10 by 24.18 percent over 2008-09. Non-development expenditure is Rs.2376.51 crores, which is 41.28 percent of total expenditure. Revenue expenditure is Rs.4401.35 crores, while capital expenditure is Rs.497.32 crores. Details of development and non-development expenditure are given in table - 4.5. Public debt expenditure is Rs.193.94 crores on payment of loans and advances is Rs.17.56 crores in 2009-10 (Actual).

2.1) Development expenditure:

Development expenditure comprises economic and social services. Expenditure on social services is anticipated to increase by 30.20 percent from Rs.1541.61 crores in 2008-09 to Rs.2007.16 crores in 2009-10. Expenditure on economic services is increase by 16.33 percent from Rs.192.81 crores in 2008-09 to Rs.1181.03 crores in 2009-10. Development expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.2722.64 crores in 2008-09 against Rs.3381.00 crores in 2009-10.

In 2009-10 development expenditure on transport and communication is anticipated to increase in 3.56 per cent. The overall general economic services increased by 16.33 per cent, agriculture and allied services increased by 31.89 per cent and rural development increased by 19.21 percent. Under social services, all components have been increased in 2009-10 except the information and publicity. The housing & urban development component received highest growth followed by social security and welfare and medical and public health in 2009-10 over 2008-09.

2.2) Non-Development expenditure: -

Non development expenditure includes revenue and capital expenditure and compensation and assignment to local bodies and Panchyat Raj Institution. Non development expenditure is Rs.2376.51 crores in 2009-10 which was Rs.1788.39 crores in 2008-09

accounting for 58.72 percent of the aggregate expenditure. Under non development capital expenditure repayment of loan to Government of India and discharge to internal debt accounted for Rs.165.24 crores in 2009-10 against Rs.132.80 crores in 2008-09. Interest payment in the 2009-10 was Rs.408.51 crores compare to Rs.414.29 crores in 2008-09. Expenditure and administrative services is anticipated to increase by 57.44 percent while on pension and a miscellaneous general service there is an increase of 57.09 percent in 2009-10 over 2008-09.

The overall budgetary position in-terms of development and non-development expenditures of Tripura for 2008-09 and 2009-10 are presented in the following table.

Table-4.5

		<i>(Rs in lakhs)</i>		
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Receipts / Disbursement</i>	<i>2007-08 (Actual)</i>	<i>2008-09 (Actual)</i>	<i>2009-10 (Actual)</i>
I. DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE				
A.	Economic services of which	95726.71	118103.48	137384.00
i)	Agriculture and allied services	25879.68	31354.24	41354.00
ii)	Rural Development	11246.10	12767.35	15219.00
iii)	General economic services	3641.74	2354.25	2923.00
iv)	Water and Power Development	15320.37	15365.34	17454.00
v)	Industry and Minerals	4644.74	4561.31	6651.00
vi)	Transport and Communication	29539.12	44685.67	46278.00
vii)	Others	5454.96	7015.32	7505.00
B.	Social services of which	127713.88	154160.62	200716.00
viii)	Education, Sports, art and culture	57968.60	64846.12	93244.00
ix)	Medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation	29505.13	37453.38	27501.00
x)	Social security and welfare including S.C. and S.T. welfare	32669.56	41613.73	49083.00
xi)	Housing and Urban Development	6019.49	8871.76	28698.00
xii)	Information and publicity	1551.10	1375.63	2190.00
TOTAL: DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (A+B)		223440.59	272264.10	338100.00
II. NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE				
a)	Revenue expenditure under general services	131264.53	133693.98	185552.00
i)	Organs of States	4752.69	3477.07	5288.00

ii)	Fiscal services	1991.70	2141.68	3127.00
iii)	Interest payment and servicing of debt	43576.38	41429.26	40851.00
iv)	Administrative services	49414.17	51003.33	80297.00
v)	Pension and miscellaneous general services	31529.59	35642.64	55989.00
(b)	Compensation and assignment to local bodies and panchayat raj institutions	6417.34	7942.34	9562.00
C)	Capital expenditure	22331.41	37203.63	42537.00
i)	General services	10608.63	19283.44	21387.00
ii)	Discharge of internal debt (NET)	8887.72	13280.43	16524.00
iii)	Repayment of loans of Govt. of India	2805.17	2831.81	2870.00
iv)	Loans and advance to Govt. servants and miscellaneous loans	29.89	1807.95	1756.00
<u>v)</u>	Others			
	TOTAL: NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE		178839.95	237651.00
III.	AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE (I + II)	451104.05	575751.00	
IV.	% OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE	41.73	39.64	58.72

The following table shows the State's budget in brief for 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Table-4.6.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Receipts / Expenditure	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)
A.	1. Receipt			
	1.1. Revenue receipt	369833.57	407677.99	440135.00
	1.2. Capital receipt	75418.91	42945.61	49732.00
	1.3. Total: A (1.1+1.2)	445252.48	450623.60	489867.00
B.	2. <u>Expenditure</u>			
	2.1. Revenue expenditure	279363.36	312944.98	421379.00

2.2. Capital expenditure	92367.73	120238.88	133222.00
2.3. Public Debt	11692.89	16112.24	19394.00
2.4. Payment of Loans and Advance and Advance	29.89	1807.95	1756.00
2.5. Total: B (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4)	383453.87	451104.05	575751.00

Development & Non-Development Expenditure:

Table-4.7.

Year	(Rs. in crore)	
	Development	Non-development
2007-08	2234.40	1600.13
2008-09	2722.64	1788.39
2009-10	3381.00	2376.51

The following table shows the tax as well as non-tax revenues of Tripura for 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Table-4.8.

Sl No	Item	(Rs in lakhs)		
		2007-08	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)
I. Receipt under Revenue Account :				
A) State tax revenue:				
i)	Taxes on income, expenditure, property and capital transaction	2374.42	2597.50	2369.00
ii)	Taxes on commodities and services of which	34695.40	41652.86	50332.00
	a) Sales tax	26497.63	31479.02	37493.37
	b) Taxes on vehicles	2320.24	2982.28	3714.25
	c) State excise 3849.52	4827.52	4827.52	6109.36
	d) Others	2028.01	2364.04	3016.00
	State own tax revenue (i) + (ii)	37069.82	44250.36	52701.00
iii)	Share in central taxes	65062.00	68652.00	70634.00
	Total- A: (i)+(ii)+(iii)	102131.82	112902.36	123335.00
B.	Non-tax revenue	267701.75	294775.63	316800.00

(i) State Non-tax Revenue	11540.81	14903.94	12540.00
(ii) Grants received from Centre	256160.94	279871.69	304260.00
Total Revenue Receipt (A+B)	369833.57	407677.99	440135.00
II. Receipt under Capital Account :			
i) Loans from Govt. of India	329.21	251.33	330.00
ii) a) Internal debt-open market loan	0	15600.00	35000.00
b) Net Negotiated Loan	4680.15	5017.37	14051.00
iii) Recoveries of loans and advances	327.17	325.17	351.00
iv) Net of public accounts, contingency fund and inter-state settlement	5921.38	7013.71	90074.85
v) Contingency fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
vi) Opening balance	64161.00	14738.03	49732.00
Total II: Capital Receipts (i) to (vi)	75418.91	42945.61	109841.46
III. Aggregate receipts (I+II)	445252.48	450623.60	489867.00
% of State's Own Tax Revenue to Total Receipts:-	8.33	9.82	10.76

Planning:

National approach to 11TH Five Year Plan:

1.1. General

Approach to the 11th Five Year Plan was discussed in the meeting of National Development Council held on 9th December, 2006 engaged a growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) around 9% in the 11th Plan. The achievement and target of the sectoral growth rate are as follows:

Table- 4.9.

<i>Annual Growth</i>	<i>9th FYP (Actual)</i>	<i>10th FYP (Actual)</i>	<i>11th FYP (Target)</i>
GDP Growth (%)	5.5	7.2	9.0
Agriculture	2.0	1.7	4.1
Industry		4.6	8.3
Services		8.1	9.0
Gross Domestic Savings (% of GDP)	23.1	28.2	32.3
Gross Domestic Investment (% of GDP)	23.8	27.8	35.1

The achievement and target of the sectoral growth rate are as follows:

- * All efforts would be taken to put the economy on a sustainable growth path with a growth rate of about 10% by the end of 11th Plan. This would create productive employment at a faster pace than before and annual agricultural growth at 4%. It is designated to reduce poverty and disparities across regions and communities, by ensuring access to basic physical infrastructure as well as health and education for all.
- * Rapid growth would sufficiently raise the incomes of the masses to bring about a general improvement in living conditions. Besides, rapid growth is necessary to generate the resources needed to provide basic services to all people.
- * Growth should be broad based, benefiting all parts of the State, especially rural areas, and thus reducing regional imbalances.
- * Special attention needs to be given to the marginalized groups like primitive tribals, adolescent girls, children in the age group of 0 to 3 etc.
- * To create a competitive environment in which entrepreneurship can flourish at all levels. While encouraging private sector activity, the 11th Plan must also ensure a substantial increase in the allocation of public resources for plan programmes in critical areas.
- * The main approach of Plan implementation would be to take a hard look at Plan outcomes rather than focus on Plan outlays.

Strategy

The Overall strategy of the State's developmental paradigm is to improve the quality of life of the common people of Tripura and to uplift the tribal areas of the State and bring them at par with the rest of the State. Government has a major responsibility in creation of infrastructure and Government funds are targeted at infrastructural development that is not commercially exploitable e.g. roads, bridges, etc.

As a strategy, the Government identifies the infrastructure that it is committed to provide and also ensures its availability within the available resources and guidelines. Commercially exploitable activities are, as a strategy, being opened to non-governmental funding under a modified Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model, which has been tailored to suit the local conditions and requirements. Greater opportunity is now being given under the PPP model to attract private sector and non-government funding into commercially exploitable activities which can be taken up by the private sector in partnership with the State.

The employment strategy is aimed at ensuring creation of job opportunities both for the educated as well as for the rural poor who are in need of sustainable livelihoods. Besides, the State has also made optimal use of NREGA to provide guaranteed employment for manual employment. The strategy also aims to build capacity especially among our youths so as to develop their skill levels which would make them entrepreneurs or employable.

Priority Sectors:

The State's priorities for the 11th Plan are as follows:-

- * Poverty alleviation and employment generation in rural areas through Rural Development Programmes.
- * Power generation, transmission, grid connectivity and rural electrification.

- * Agriculture and allied sectors with strong emphasis on horticulture including post harvesting management and processing.
- * Roads and bridges for ensuring better connectivity.
- * Sericulture and weaving for generation of income and employment to the women.
- * Tourism infrastructure and tourism services.
- * Trade with neighbouring Bangladesh including creation of infrastructure.
- * Decentralization of planning and involvement of the people in the development process.
- * Social services like education, health, water supply and nutrition.

Approach and strategy of Planning in Tripura

The Government of Tripura has adopted, in 1996, "Approach to People's Plan in Tripura" by State Planning Board after taking into account the State's strength, weakness and opportunities. The salient features are as follows:

Objectives:

- * The highest priority before the State Government is, the equitable improvement in the general standard of living of all sections of the population, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Religious Minorities and other backward classes; secondly, the equitable development of Autonomous District Council areas to the same standard as the non-Autonomous District Council areas.
- * Provision for clean drinking water and housing, eradication of illiteracy and malnutrition, improving the health standards, electrification and connection by the road of all habitations.
- * Additional employment opportunities in non-government sectors.
- * Realistic and time bound resource based planning and mobilization of additional local resources.
- * To attain self-sufficiency in the production of food-grains and fish and double the production of animal inputs, fruits and vegetables as well as extension of irrigated areas by 2011-12.
- * Involving all sections of the people and their democratically elected representatives in all stages of the Planning process so as to achieve effective balanced development of the State.
- * Appropriate use of available land and better resource management.

In Tribal areas:

- * New investments and maintenance for tribal areas, taking into account the existing infrastructure in the tribal areas vis-à-vis the entire State.
- * Focus on the primary sector and commodity market.
- * Extension of educational facilities in tribal areas to be supported by economic activities.

Priority Sectors of Tripura:

The Tripura State Government identified 7 (seven) priority sectors for overall development of the State, these are:

- * Agriculture and Irrigation
- * Drinking water
- * Housing
- * Road connectivity
- * Education
- * Healthcare and
- * Rural electrification

Decentralised Planning under "Bottom up Planning" approach:

The principal strategy of decentralisation in Tripura as adopted by the State Government is the area based planning on the basis of the available local resources and with active people's participation. During 1999-2000, the State Government launched 'Gramoday', the preparation of the village level development plan with people's participation after taking into account the available resources (natural, human and financial) in one district. And from the year (2000-01), this programme has been extended to all the four districts of the state. The villages under the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) are also included in the Gramoday Programme.

With the similar objective of Gramoday, the State Government had launched during 2002-03, new programme of resource based participatory planning entitled "Nagaroday", in the Agartala Municipal Council and in all the 12 Nagar Panchayat areas for the preparation of the Annual Plan. The main objective of the Nagaroday programme is to ensure direct participation of the people in the process of planning & implementation with a view to provide better civic amenities and facilities to the people living in urban areas and for improving the quality of life, environment and economic condition.

The Gramoday and Nagaroday Programmes emphasize optimum participation of the people in the process of planning and implementation. The aim of effective participation of the people is not just giving importance to the suggestions, views and initiatives of the people in the formulation and implementation of plan schemes, but to enhance the level of their consciousness and self-confidence.

District Plan under 11th Five Year Plan

Preparation of the Development Plans for the year 2007-08 and 11th FYP (2007-12) under Gramoday and Nagaroday were taken up during 2007-08 with active participation of the 3 tier PRI bodies.

The State Government has constituted the District Planning Committee in all the 4 (four) districts of the State in September, 2008.

Outlay for 11th Five Year Plan

Final Resource (FR) estimates for 11th Plan (2007-12) were discussed in the Planning Commission on the 17th December, 2007 with the officials of the State Government. Size of the 11th Plan size has been indicated as Rs.8,852 crore (at 2006-07 constant prices) by the Planning Commission.

3.1 The Sectoral break-up of 11th Plan (2007-12) is indicated below:

Table- 4.10.

(Rs. in lakh)		
Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	11th Plan 2007-12 proposed Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	Percentage to total
I. Agriculture & allied activities	79851.10	9.02%
II. Rural Development	87024.00	9.83%
III. Special Area Programme	47738.46	5.39%
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	54439.80	6.15%
V. Energy	61105.14	6.90%
VI. Industry & Minerals	26750.86	3.02%
VII. Transport	98351.82	11.11%
VIII. Communications		35.720.00%
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	4199.06	0.47%
X. General Economic Services	24526.80	2.77%
XI. Social Services	385150.52	43.51
XII. General Services	16026.72	1.81
TOTAL	885200.00	100%

Annual Plan 2009-10

Revised approved outlay during the year 2009-10 was Rs.157216.09 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs.170515.03 lakhs was spent. The sector wise revised outlay and expenditure during the year 2009-10 is given below:

Table: 4.11.

Name of Sectors	Annual Plan 2009-10		
	Revised Outlay	Actual Expenditure	% of expenditure Over outlay
I. Agriculture & allied activities	13779.43	12157.65	88.23
II. Rural Development	12693.83	11277.91	88.85
III. Special Area Programme	8891.00	10560.92	118.78
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	7149.28	2174.91	30.42
V. Energy	3956.42	8940.09	225.96
VI. Industry & Minerals	4934.82	6832.96	138.46
VII. Transport	22352.80	38311.40	171.39
VIII. Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	6865.09	5546.88	80.80
X. General Economic Services	2776.02	1232.38	44.38

XI. Social Services	69751.68	69923.54	100.25
XII. General Services	4065.72	3556.39	87.47
Grand total	157216.09	170515.03	108.46

One time project based Additional Central Assistance (ACA):

Rs.55.11 crores was sanctioned for 8 (eight) projects under one time project based Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the Planning Commission during the year 2009-10, out of which an amount of Rs.49.60 crores was released as 90% grant at the fag end of the financial year.

Special Plan Assistance (SPA):

Rs.121.00 crores was sanctioned for 31 (thirty-one) projects under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) by the Planning Commission during the year 2009-10, out of which an amount of Rs.108.90 crore was released for 31 (thirty-one) projects as 90% grant by the Government of India at the fag end of the financial year. During the year an amount of Rs.5.31 crore has been utilised.

Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP):

The State Government has introduced "Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa" (BEUP) in the financial year 2001-02 under which every member of the Legislative Assembly of Tripura will have a choice to suggest to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate for undertaking works to the tune of Rs.5lakh in a year. This amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been increased to Rs.7.50 lakh in 2004-05 and further to Rs.10 lakh from 2005-06 onwards.

The MLAs are entitled to recommend schemes, permissible under the guidelines, to the tune of Rs.10 lakh for the financial year for their Constituency area during the tenure of their membership in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura. The Planning (P&C) Department of the State Government is functioning as a Nodal Department for implementation of the scheme and Sub-Divisional Magistrates are also functioning as the Nodal Officers for implementation of the works under BEUP. During 2009-10, Rs.60.00 lakhs was released to the 17-Sub-Divisional Magistrates for implementation of the works as permissible under BEUP guidelines.

Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR):

The programme of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) was launched in 1998-99 with the 10% of the Budget (Gross Budgetary Support) of the Central Ministries/Departments earmarked for the development of North Eastern States including Sikkim.

The broad objective of the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) is to ensure speedy development of infrastructure in the North Eastern Region and increasing the flow of budgetary financing for new infrastructure schemes/projects in the Region. Both physical and social infrastructure sectors such as irrigation and flood control, power, roads & bridges, education, health, water supply and sanitation as well as infrastructure development for agriculture & allied services and youth welfare activities are considered for providing under central pool.

Ministry of DoNER has sanctioned 86 projects under NLCPR since inception upto 2009-10 with the total approved cost Rs.1132.09 crores, out of which 32 projects is completed till 2009-10.

Northern Eastern Council (NEC):

In 2009-10, the State has received funds for Rs.71.91 crores. Fund utilized during the period is Rs.68.27 crores. The Government of India approved the road project for "Bishalgarh-Boxanagar-Sonamura-Nidaya-Barapathari-Belonia" during the financial year by clearing the Memorandum of Standing Finance Committee (SFC).

Status of State Development Report (SDR):

The Government of Tripura had taken-up the preparation of State Development Report (SDR) with the help of Planning Commission. The Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow University has been selected as consultancy for preparation of State Development Report of Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

Overall performance of the State's economy remained impressive till 2007-08 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation. But due to slow down of the national economy as a part of global economic crisis and price rise during last two successive years; the economy of the State has also come under severe pressure for the remaining years of 11th Plan period. On the otherhand, due to implementation of the report of the "Pay Review Committee" from 01-01-2009 having effect from 01-01-2006; the non-plan revenue expenditure for salaries and pension has also been increased.

Although the State has implemented the significant reform in Power Sector, similar initiatives and restructuring are required for the State run Public Sector Units (PSUs) by using the information technology and e-governance to improve the basic service delivery.

Efforts need to be taken for consolidating the debt including interest payments as well as by additional resource mobilisation through the proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST).

The Central Sectors and Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been introduced with particular emphasis on removal of inter-state and inter-regional disparities. It is, therefore, suggested that greater flexibility may be provided for meeting State specific needs. Innovative efforts are also needed for mobilizing private investment from outside the State for employment generation and improving the low paying capacity of the people.

The monitorable socio-economic targets of the State for 11th Plan period, 2007-12, need also to be monitored for achieving the overall quality of life of the people.

5) PRICE AND COST OF LIVING

Price influences both quantum and pattern of consumption. Price statistics forms the essential ingredient for both project planning as well as project management. The rate of inflation is measured by the statistical device "Index Numbers of prices" considered as a barometer of the economic activity. A stable price with mild and tolerable rate of inflation is said to stimulate economic growth, particularly in economies where resources are substantially underemployed. But unchecked rise in prices endangers as well as effects economic prospects and growth and also social stability.

Price effects every individual and variation in price changes reflects directly in the economy. In practice, the price changes of goods and services effect different segment of people, differently. In an economy like India, the price situation of a State is bound to be influenced by the price behavior in the country as a whole. The fiscal, monetary and credit policies of the Central Government, the general economic situation in the country as a whole and even international factors influence the prices at the State level, directly.

It is, therefore, becomes crucial for policy makers, planners and other decision-making authorities to obtain reliable data on price movements over the period of time and also to get projection for future price movements. Price stability enhanced for sustaining economic growth and also ensuring equitable distribution of goods and services to all section of the people.

The movement of changes in price of an economy can be studied/ analysed by the statistical method of index number of prices. Conceptually, the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is used to measure the overall rate of inflation and Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to measure changes in prices of items for consumption. The WPI for Tripura is not available; therefore, our analysis on price situation for the State is based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) numbers of Industrial Workers/Urban Non-manual Employees/Middle class employees/Agricultural Labour etc.

Overall price-situation in the country:

Overall inflation in the country during 2009-10 remained high both in rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation.

Inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI):

The inflation based on WPI is the most widely used and accepted index for interpretation and measuring of annual rate of inflation in the country. This is an important indicator for micro-economic stability, measured on the basis of year-on-year variations in WPI.

The all India WPI (2004-05=100) has moved gradually from 123.2 in March, 2009 to 127.8 in July, 2009 and it stood at 132.4 in November, 2009. Finally, it ended-up at 135.8 in March, 2010. The inflation based on WPI on year on year basis was 10.23 percent in March, 2010.

Urban price behavior:

Urban price behaviour in general can be analysed at all India level with the help of CPI for Urban Non-manual Employees (CPI-UNME), 1984-85=100. The CPI-UNME has moved from 572 in April, 2007 to 575 in June, 2007 and further increased to 599 in November, 2007. The CPI-UNME shows an inflation of 3.51 percent in March, 2008 year-on basis in urban areas at all India level.

Rural price behavior:

The general price behaviour in rural areas at all India can be analysed with the help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), 1986-87=100. The CPI-AL has steadily moved from 468 in April, 2009 and 508 in August, 2009 and thereafter shows an increasing trend. The year-on-year basis inflation measured on CPI-AL shows that the inflation was 15.77 percent in March 2010 year-on basis in rural areas at all India level.

It is revealed from the above analysis that retail prices at all India level both in urban and rural areas behaved similarly with an up-ward trend during the fiscal year 2009-10. The fuel prices were the key driver of domestic inflation during 2009-10. Besides, prices of primary food articles also posed some upward pressures on inflation during 2009-10.

Price-situation in the State:

The State is located in the Northeastern part of India and at the extreme corner of the country with 60 percent of its area as forest area. The State is completely land locked with the mainland and even with the other Northeastern states. The State has only bordering area with two States namely Assam, 53 Km (5.21 percent), and Mizoram, 109 Km (10.71 percent). The rest 84 percent (856 km) long bordering area of the State lies with Bangladesh.

The price situation in the State is influenced by the over all price behaviour of the country. The price situation in the State during 2009-10 was high and not favourable in the State and shows upward trend compare to proceeding year of 2008-09. In urban areas, the price situation exhibits a similar trend like rural areas comparing to preceding year.

Retail price behaviour of essential commodities in rural areas: -

Retail prices of essential commodities from 142 rural markets of different Blocks are being collected by the field staff of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Tripura on regular basis.

A comparative analysis of data of average retail prices in the State for the months of March 2009 and March, 2010, reveals that retail prices of only four essential commodities was declined out of 19 commodities, which were masur dal, potato, mustard oil and bringal. The declined rate was 2.02 percent, 7.78 percent, 5.78 per cent and 38.46 percent, respectively in 2009-10 as compare to preceding year of 2008-09.

The retail prices of atta, masur dal, fish (small), egg, sugar, gur, milk (cow), rice, salt, onion, meat and green chillies increased in 2009-10. The maximum increased for retail prices was observed for rice, moong dal, atta, sugar, gur, pumpkin and onion in 2009-10 as compare to 2008-09.

Table- 5.1.
Average rural retail prices of essential commodities in
Tripura during 2009 and 2010

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Prices (In rupees) during</i>		<i>Percentage variation (+,-) in March '09 over, March'2010</i>
			<i>March 2009</i>	<i>March 2010</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
i)	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	16.59	18.11	+ 9.16
ii)	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	15.46	16.64	+ 7.63
iii)	Atta	Kg.	17.80	20.83	+ 17.02
iv)	Moong Dal	Kg.	45.95	84.10	+ 83.03
v)	Masur Dal	Kg.	71.19	69.78	- 2.02
vi)	Potato	Kg.	10.25	9.51	- 7.78
vii)	Onion	Kg.	22.88	19.99	+ 14.46
viii)	Green chillies	Kg.	28.72	32.28	+ 12.40
ix)	Pumpkin (Sweet)	Kg.	6.99	9.80	+ 40.20
x)	Brinjal	Kg.	13.32	9.62	- 38.46
xi)	Fish (Small)	Kg.	110.20	118.56	+ 7.59
xii)	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	274.42	283.15	+ 3.18
xiii)	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	20.75	23.99	+ 15.61
xiv)	Milk (Cow)	Liter	21.74	25.21	+ 15.96
xv)	Mustard Oil (Loose)	Liter	77.48	72.65	- 5.78
xvi)	Sugar	Kg.	26.06	41.91	+ 60.82
xvii)	Gur	Kg.	25.92	44.87	+ 46.83
xviii)	Tea (leaf) loose	100 g.	12.01	16.65	+ 19.87
xix)	Salt (pkt)	1Kg. pkt	9.10	11.38	+ 11.13

Source: - Rural Retail Price, DES-Tripura.

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index:

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is not available for Tripura, therefore, for assessing the price situation in this backward State the Consumer Price Index Number (CPI) for Industrial Worker/Urban Non-manual Employees/ Middle Class Employees/Rural Labour & Agricultural Labour may be the useful instrument to study price behavior and the general price effect in the State. The Consumer Price Index Numbers measure the overall price movement of goods and services at the consumption stage. The Consumer Price Index Numbers are generally constructed for specified section of the population.

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial Workers

The CPI-IW (2001=100), which compiles and releases by the Labour Bureau, Simla, on the basis of the data supplied by the field officials of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura, measures monthly movement of retail prices of various goods and services of the industrial workers. The Government employees wage compensation (Dearness Allowance) both central and state levels are done on the basis of movement of this Index.

The inflation rate based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) captures the retail price movement for different sections of consumers. The inflation based on the CPI-IW (2001=100) was also high and it was 9.56 percent in March 2010 year-on-year basis.

The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2009-10. It was gradually moved from 136 in March 2009 to 142 in June 2009 without any sign of declining tendency. It was further increased to 156 in November 2009 but in March 2010 it stood at 149.

The following table shows the year-on- year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura with base (2001=100) years 2009 and 2010.

Table- 5.2.

Sl.	Months	2009	2010	Percentage variation during 2009-2010	No.
i)	March	136	149	9.56	
ii)	April	138	152	10.14	
iii)	May	141	156	10.64	
iv)	June	142	156	9.86	

Source: - Labour Bureau- Shimla.

The prices for CPI-IW are being collected from 10 (ten) different markets of Tripura viz., Maharajganj Bazar (Agartala), Mohanpur, Ranirbazar, Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Kadamtala, Kumarghat, Bishalgarh, Santirbazar and Teliamura. The Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Shimla releases the CPI for Industrial Worker after getting the data weekly/monthly basis from these markets collected by the Staff of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura. The State Government Employee' wage compensation (DA) is being done on the basis of movement of this Index.

Rural price behavior:

The rural price behaviour of the State can be explained with help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL). The CPI for Agricultural Labourers has moved from 440 in April 2009 and it was thereafter increased and it stood at 460 in August 2009 and 464 in January 2010. Finally, it ended with 466 in March 2010.

The inflation rate based on CPI-AL on a year-on-year basis was 6.94 percent in March 2010, which was 7.55 percent in the preceding year. At all India level, the inflation rate on year-on-year basis based on CPI-AL was 15.77 percent in March, 2010, which was 9.40 percent in the preceding year.

The movements of the CPIs for Agricultural labour and Rural Labour during 2004 to 2010 may be seen in the following table:

Table- 5.3.

Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index Food	Food	General	Index
CPI-Agri.	April 2004	337	321	331	323
Labour	April 2005	336	318	341	332
	April 2006	346	334	354	336
	April 2007	387	369	394	390
	April 2008	410	403	429	429
	April 2009	440	441	463	468
	April 2010	470	469	545	538
Percentage	2004 to 2005	-0.30	-0.93	3.02	2.79
increased	2005 to 2006	2.98	5.03	3.81	1.20
during	2006 to 2007	11.85	10.48	11.30	16.07
	2007 to 2008	5.94	9.21	8.88	10.00
	2008 to 2009	7.32	9.43	7.93	9.09
	2009 to 2010	6.82	6.35	17.71	14.96
CPI-Rural	April 2004	329	319	334	324
Labour	April 2005	328	315	344	332
	April 2006	346	334	362	353
	April 2007	376	365	395	390
	April 2008	404	400	429	429
	April 2009	436	437	468	468
	April 2010	464	464	546	538
Percentage	2004 to 2005	-0.30	-1.25	2.99	2.47
increased	2005 to 2006	5.49	6.03	5.23	6.33
during	2006 to 2007	8.67	9.28	9.12	10.48
	2007 to 2008	7.44	9.59	8.61	10.00
	2008 to 2009	7.92	9.25	9.09	9.09
	2009 to 2010	6.42	6.18	16.67	14.96

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Urban price behaviour:

The urban price behaviour of the State can be studied with the help of CPI for Urban Non-manual Employees (CPI-UNME) and CPI for Middle Class Employees of Agartala which shows high rate of inflation during 2009-10 in the State.

The CPI-UNME of Tripura has moved from 572 in April 2007 that rose to 575 in June, 2007 and it stood at 599 in November 2007 and 592 in January, 2008. It remained 590 till March 2008. The inflation rate based on CPI-UNME on a year-on-year basis was 3.51

percent in March 2008, which was 6.94 percent in March 2007. At all India level, the inflation rate on a year-on-year basis based on CPI-UNME was 6.02 percent in March 2008, which was 7.56 percent in March 2007. Thereafter, the CPI-UNME has been discontinued from April 2008 by the CSO, MOS&PI, GoI and therefore, the analysis could not be made from 2008-09 and onward.

The CPI for Middle Class Employees at Agartala was 3021 in April 2009 and it was increased at 3077 in May 2009. In June 2009, it increased to 3151 and thereafter increased further to 3307 in January 2010.

The movements of the Consumer Price Index Number for Urban Non-manual Employees both at State and All India levels during 2002 to 2008 are represented in the following table.

Table- 5.4.

Category	Year	Tripura General Index	All-India General Index
CPI-UNME	March 2002	448	395
	March 2003	468	410
	March 2004	491	424
	March 2005	508	441
	March 2006	533	463
	March 2007	570	498
	March 2008	590	528
Percentage increased during	2002 to 2003	4.46	3.80
	2003 to 2004	4.91	3.40
	2004 to 2005	3.46	4.01
	2005 to 2006	4.92	4.99
	2006 to 2007	6.94	7.56
	2007 to 2008	3.51	6.02

Source: - CSO, New Delhi.

Concluding remarks:

Price situation during 2009-10 in the State was not favourable and shows up-ward trends in both rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation. The increasing price trend of the State is greatly influenced by the price behaviour of the country as a whole. Overall price situation was hardened in 2008-09.

All major retail prices like rice (medium), rice (coarse), atta, moong dal, masur dal, mustard oil, fish (small), egg(duck), milk, gur, sugar, onion, tea-leaf, green chillies noticed an increasing trend in 2009-10 over 2008-09.

6) POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT

The late 2007 onwards shows that the entire world economies including the developed nation are suffering from the serious employment crisis as an impact of economic recession, although the Indian economy did not crunch much due to earlier inherited pattern of the planned economic development initiated since 1st Five Year Plan in 1950-51. Moreover, the process of economic development could not be much effective as the contemporary pattern of growth of Indian economy is jobless especially for the Northeastern States and the growth of GDP do not necessarily imply an equivalent growth of employment.

On the otherhand, the high price rise stated since 2007, the people in general of the State has also come under severe pressure for the remaining years of 11th Plan period and therefore, poverty ridden people of the State in particular hit the most. The State may face serious problems for solving the issue of un-employment in-particular due to economic set backs and curtailment of large expenditure especially in organized segment of both public and private sectors during the remaining years of 11th Plan period. Moreover, the most important fiscal constraint of Tripura is the State's dependence on Central Government for revenues. The Centre provided about 85 percent of the State's revenues. The fiscal condition of the State are determined to a large extent by the level of Central transfers.

Despite such bottlenecks, Tripura has made progress in human development fronts especially in lowering the population growth rate, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate as well as by sustaining higher literacy rate including women as compare to all India level despite its geographical isolation and backwardness.

Further, the problems of un-employment added another dimension since 27 percent of land is only available for cultivation. Moreover, there is hardly any scope of getting additional land for cultivation of food crops for absorbing the rural manpower in-particular.

The NREGA is successfully being implemented in Tripura for reducing the rural poverty and performances in 2008-09 shows that 178.25 rural mandays were generated with an expenditure of Rs.235.45 crores.

The development as well as utilization of human resources and improvement in quality of life of the people is main focus area of any development planning. There is widespread under nutrition among women and children especially in hilly and remote areas of the State, which also remain areas of concern. Moreover, the district level Human Development Indices (HDI) varies among the four districts of the State as indicated in the Tripura Human Development Report (THDR), 2007, which was as follows.

Table- 6.1.

Name of	Educaton Index	Health Index	Income Index	HDI District
West	0.77	0.82	0.26	0.61
South	0.70	0.76	0.24	0.57
North	0.60	0.74	0.19	0.51
Dhalai	0.72	0.80	0.25	0.59
Tripura	0.73	0.79	0.25	0.59

The State level Human Development Index (HDI) prepared and released in 2001 by the Planning Commission, New Delhi for 32-States/UTs shows that ranking of Tripura has been improved from 24th position in 1981 to 22nd in 1991.

The structural changes of the States's economy have been taken place especially during last two decades, which can be revealed from the employment as well as income patterns. The contribution of the primary sector to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices has been declined from 44.59 percent in 1980-81 to 35.30 percent in 1990-91 and 31.09 percent in 1999-2000 and further to 25.26 percent in 2005-06. The contribution of secondary sector has marginally declined from 12.28 percent in 1980-81 to 11.75 percent in 1990-91 and thereafter, increased to 14.12 percent in 1999-2000 and further increased to 22.15 percent in 2005-06. The contribution of tertiary sector has been increased from 43.13 percent in 1980-81 to 52.45 percent in 1990-91 and thereafter, remained static and stood at 52.59 percent in 2005-06.

Employment as per 5th Economic Census,2005:

The nature of the existing employment pattern in Tripura can also be found from the 5th economic Census results. As we know Economic Census is a complete account of all entrepreneurial units located within the geographical boundaries of the State that covers all sectors excluding crop production and plantation. It has been revealed from the report that about 3,85,708 persons were working in 1,89,423 establishments in 2005 against 2,68,257 persons in 1,04,427 establishments in 1998. Out of the total workers of 3,85,708 persons in 2005, 2,59,910 (67.38%) were in rural areas and remaining 1,25,798 (32.61%) were in the urban areas. As per the report, the total hired workers in 2005 were 2,05,397 ,i.e. 53.25% of the total workers. The maximum number of workers was found engaged in retail trade-28.21%, followed by manufacturing- 18.60%, public administration-14.54%, education-14.40% and other community and personal services-4.84% totalling to 80.59% of the total employments in the non-agriculture sector of the State.

Table No.6.2.

Sl. No.	Major activity	Employment_____				Total
		West Tripura	South Tripura	North Tripura	Dhalai	
1	Farming of animals	3,218	2,415	1,027	1,115	7,775
2	Agri services, forestry & hunting	2,626	4,036	683	605	7,950
3	Fishing	457	909	436	495	2,297
4	Agricultural activities(1+2+3)	6,301	7,360	2,146	2,215	18,022
5	Mining & Quarrying	41	51	673	215	980
6	Manufacturing	31,498	15,615	15,974	5,298	68,385
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1,589	834	583	255	3,261
8	Construction	1,152	595	691	110	2,548
9	Wholesale Trade	2,445	814	720	174	4,153

10	Retail Trade	54,063	22,851	1,6872	9,935	1,03,721
11	Restaurants & Hotels	6,311	3,916	2,480	1,310	14,017
12	Transport & Storate	9,768	3,876	3,149	1,000	17,793
13	Communication	1,597	839	845	260	3,541
14	Financial Insurance, Real estate & business services	4,549	2,342	968	338	8,197
15	Community, social & personal services	9,272	4,760	5,837	1,633	21,502
16	Other (un-specified) activities	65,148	26,159	18,720	9,561	1,19,588
17	Non-agricultural activities(5-16)	1,87,433	82,652	67,512	30,089	3,67,686
18	Agri & Non-agri activities(4+17)	1,93,734	90,012	69,658	32,304	3,85,708

Source: Economic Census Report-2005, DES-Tripura.

The report also indicated the distribution of all establishments and persons working therein by size -class of employment in 2005, which are presented in the following Table No:

Table No.6.3.

Sl. No.	Item	Size class of employment_____			
		1-5	6-9	10 & above	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<u>Rural</u>				
i)	Establishments	1,34,550	2,285	2,025	1,38,860
ii)	Persons usually working	1,92,635	16,602	50,673	2,59,910
	<u>Urban</u>				
i)	Establishments	48,415	1,060	1,088	50,563
ii)	Persons usually working	70,383	7,720	47,695	1,25,798
	<u>Combined</u>				
i)	Establishments	1,82,965	3,345	3,113	1,89,423
ii)	Persons usually working	2,63,018	24,322	98,368	3,85,708

Source: Economic Census Report-2005, DES-Tripura.

The following also table depicts a comparison among the districts for the persons usually working (excluding crop production & plantation) in the State as per 5th Economic Census, 2005 and 4th Economic Census, 1998.

Table - 6.4.

Sl.	Districts	4th Economic Census			5th Economic Census			No.
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	
i)	West Tripura	74,339	69,707	1,44,046	1,05,226	88,508	1,93,734	
ii)	South Tripura	45,086	13,425	58,511	73,374	16,638	90,012	
iii)	North Tripura	30,509	16,031	46,540	51,192	18,466	69,658	
iv)	Dhalai	17,726	1,434	19,160	30,118	2,186	32,304	

Total 1,67,660 70,344 2,68,257 2,59,910 1,25,798 3,85,708 Source: -
DES-Tripura.

It is revealed from the above table that the liberalization and reforms of Indian economy has not given the expected acceleration of the growth in employment especially for the educated youths till mid of 11th Five Year Plan in the State. The result of 5th Economic Census reveals that employment increased less in urban areas than to rural areas. The annual average growth rate in employment during 1998 to 2005 has increased considerably in rural areas due to successful implementation of the anti poverty and wage employment programmes in the state. The following table shows the number of employment as well as their growth during the intra- economic census period of 1998 to 2005.

Table - 6.5.

Location	Employment EC-1998	Employment EC-2005	Annual average growth rate
Rural	1,67,670	2,59,910	5.63%
Urban	1,00,597	1,25,798	2.83%
Combined	2,68,267	3,85,708	4.64%

Source: - Economic Census Reports, DES-Tripura.

On the other hand, job seekers have been increasing over the years due to higher literacy rates in the State and the employment situation has now become alarming. In 1990, there were 1,76,742 un-employed job seekers in the state, which rose to 2,50,729 in 1998 and further, raised to 3,66,207 in March 2002, in March 2005 it stood at 4,21,835 and in March 2008 the figure touched at 5,32,775 and further to 5,77,866 in March 2010. Till recent year the Government sector is only avenues for organized employment in this backward State since the State has almost no industry under organized sector except brickfields and age old tea industry, where-in scope of employment for the educated persons are negligible. On the other hand agriculture sector has become stagnant not ready to absorb any further employment. Against this background the State Government has rightly initiated the "Swavalamban", a self employment programme.

Workforce as per Census-2001:

The workforce data based on Census-2001 shows that the total number of workers (main & marginal) in the State was 11,59,561. Out of these total workers, 9,12,292 were the main workers and 2,47,269 were the marginal workers in 2001.

The total male workers (main & marginal) were 8,31,346 and remaining 3,28,215 were the female workers in 2001. Out of the total worker (main & marginal), 9,82,447 (84.72 percent) were in rural areas and 1,77,114 (15.27 percent) were in the urban area. The proportion of main workers in total population of the State was 27.02 percent in 2001 which was 29.10 percent in 1991. The proportion of main workers was marginally lower in rural area and it was 28.07 percent in 2001 compare to 29.21 percent in 1991. The same proportion of main workers in urban area was 30.02 percent in 2001 that is slightly high compare to 28.45 percent in 1991.

Composition of main workers

The percentage distribution of main workers according to economic classification as per 1981, 1991 and 2001 Censuses is presented in the table below: -

Table-6.6.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Classification of workers</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>2001</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
i)	Cultivator	43.29	38.09	26.88
ii)	Agri-labourers	26.72	25.70	24.03
iii)	Mfg. processing servicing etc.	1.44	1.42	2.90
iv)	Other workers	28.55	34.79	46.19
v)	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: - Census-2001, RGI.

The proportion of cultivators among all main workers in the State declined from 43.29 in 1981 to 38.09 in 1991 and further to 26.88 in 2001. In the same period the proportion of agri-labour in the State decreased from 26.72 percent to 25.70 percent in 1991 and again to 24.03 in 2001. The proportion of workers engaged in household industry has increased from 1.42 percent in 1991 to 2.90 percent in 2001.

Work participation rate:

The work participation rate (WPR) of 36.2 per cent in 2001 Census is an improvement compared to 31.1 per cent recorded in 1991 Census. The work participation rate among the Schedule Castes population of the state is 32.5 per cent in 2001 against 28.7 per cent in 1991 Census. Among the Scheduled Tribes also the work participation rate has increased from 35.8 per cent in 1991 Census to 42.7 per cent in 2001 Census.

The work participation rate has shown increase in all the districts. The highest proportion of 41.2 per cent of total workers has been returned from Dhalai district and lowest 33.0 per cent from North Tripura district.

Male work participation rate

Male work participation rate for state as a whole increased from 47.6 per cent in 1991 to 50.6 in 2001 Census. It also increased from 47.4 percent in 1991 to 50.1 percent in 2001 among the Scheduled Castes and 45.9 percent in 1991 to 47.6 percent among the Scheduled Tribes population.

Female work participation rate

Female work participation rate increased significantly from only 13.8 percent to 21.1 percent in 2001 Census. The percentage of female workers among the Scheduled Castes increased from 8.9 percent in 1991 to 14.4 percent. The female work participation rate for the Scheduled Tribes also increased from 25.3 percent to 37.5 percent in 2001.

Main and marginal workers

Census-2001 classified the workers in two categories viz. main workers i.e. those who worked for a major period of the year (i.e. 183 or more days) and marginal workers i.e. those who worked for less than 183 days in a year.

The proportion of main workers in total population of the State was 28.41 percent in 2001 which was 29.10 percent in 1991. The proportion of main workers was marginally lower in rural area and it was 28.07 percent in 2001 compare to 29.21 percent in 1991. The same proportion of main workers in urban area was 30.02 percent in 2001 that is slightly high compare to 28.45 percent in 1991.

The total marginal worker was 2,47,269 in 2001 compare to 56,454 in 1991. The incidence of marginal workers among the males was low as compared with females. Only 36.22 percent of the males in the State were marginal workers, while remaining 63.78 percent were female marginal workers. The marginal workers in rural areas was 2,39,188 i.e. 95 percent of the marginal workers were residing in rural areas in 2001. In urban areas, the total marginal worker was 12,515 in 2001 that accounts only 5 percent of the total marginal workers in the State.

Male workers

The total male worker in 2001 was 8,31,346 that are 72 percent of the total workers, which was 83.07 percent in 1991. The main worker was 7,40,153 and a marginal worker was 91,165. The male population in the State declined to 49.23 percent in 1981 to 46.99 percent in 1991 and further to 45.23 percent.

This proportion of male main worker in the rural areas was 44.68 percent in 2001 compare to 46.92 percent in 1991 to the total rural male population. In urban areas, the proportion of male main workers was 48.92 percent in 2001 compare to 46.92 percent in 1991 to the total urban male population.

Female workers

The proportion of female workers to main workers in the State increased from 14.67 percent in 1981 to 16.93 percent in 1991 and further to 18.35 percent in 2001. The proportion of female workers to female population was 8.95 percent in 1981 to 10.14 percent in 1991 that stood 10.70 percent in 2001.

This proportion of female main worker in the rural areas was 10.76 percent in 2001 compare to 46.92 percent in 1991 to the total rural female population. In urban areas, the proportion of female main workers was 10.36 percent in 2001 compare to 46.92 percent in 1991 to the total urban female population.

Poverty:

Poverty is one of the main barriers between entitlement and access to income, employment, education, housing, health and other basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter and safe drinking water. Poverty indicates a condition in which people fail to maintain a living

standard adequate for their physical and mental efficiency, which ultimately results in poor economic development.

Poverty eradication is an important objective and particularly after the fifth five year plan period, the process of poverty eradication programmes as well as its implementation including in rural areas have been emphasised by the State Government. By accelerating the growth of productive employment both in agriculture and non-agriculture, the sustainable economic development continues to be the main long-term strategy for poverty eradication in the State as envisaged in the "Approach to People's Plan in Tripura" which formulated in 1996 by the State Planning Board after taking into account the strength, weakness as well as opportunities for the development planning.

The last incidence of poverty is estimated and released on March, 2007 by the Planning Commission for 2004-05 on the basis of quinquennial large sample surveys on household consumer expenditure conducted through the 61st Round of National Sample Survey (NSS), 2004-05.

The Planning Commission estimates poverty for Tripura, based on head count ratio of Assam, for the Uniform Recall Period (URP) consumption distribution data of NSS 61st Round, 2004-05, yields a poverty ratio of 22 percent for rural areas in Tripura. In this official estimate of the incidence of poverty released by the Planning Commission as Nodal Agency for Government of India, the poverty line as well as measures of poverty and inequality for Tripura and for all North Eastern States are the same as for Assam, and are not calculated separately and therefore, could not depicted the poverty in real terms for Tripura.

As a result of the practice of using the poverty and inequality measures of Assam for the rest of the North East, there is no independent information available on trends in poverty and inequality for any of the North Eastern States. This is despite the fact that the surveys of consumption expenditure undertake through the NSS, which form the basis of poverty calculation for the country as well as other States, are conducted in all North Eastern States. It is therefore unreasonable that the national statistical system treats Tripura and other North Eastern States as if they were not separate States in respect of such important statistical matters.

Estimates of poverty prepared by the Government of Tripura, however, show a higher incidence of poverty than the Planning Commission estimates. Using, the same official methodology and data on consumer expenditure from the NSS, it is estimated by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Tripura that 55 per cent in rural areas of the population fell below the poverty line in 2001-02. The State's estimate is based on consumption distribution data for Tripura instead of Assam for NSS 57th Round, 2001-02 (Report No- 481). The index used for this estimation of incidence of poverty in rural areas is based on the available CPI (Agriculture Labour) for Tripura instead of Assam.

Therefore, there is variation and contradiction of poverty data for Tripura released by the Planning Commission, New Delhi based on head count ratio of Assam and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura, which is based on consumption distribution data of NSS as well as CPI (Agriculture Labour) for Tripura.

Poverty alleviation programmes:

The anti-poverty programmes have been strengthened in order to generate additional employment, create productive assets, impart technical and entrepreneurial skills and raise income level of the poor. The Government of Tripura is fully recognizing and accordingly, constituted the three-tiers panchayat raj system in the State and provided the Tripura Panchayat Act, 1993 for effective implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes and generation of employment opportunities as well as the basic services programmes.

A number of poverty alleviation and employment opportunities programmes including the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MREGA) are be implemented by the State Government, the details is in box -6.1. The Union Government has taken the wage employment programmes, the outreach of these programmes increased especially during 1989 to 2007. These self targeting wage employment programmes implemented by the State Government with central assistance with the objective to provide enhanced livelihood security, especially of those dependent on casual manual labour.

Box-6.1.

i) Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MREGA): The Mahatma Gandhi Rural employment gurantee Act or MREGA is a job gurantee scheme, enacted by a central legislation on 25th August, 2005. the scheme provides a legal gurantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work at the statutory minimum wage of Rs.100/= per day. The Act was also introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of rural poor. Arond ine-third of the stipulated work force is women.

The implementation of MREGA was started in February, 2006 in Dhalai District in 1st Phase. Subsequently, MREGA was started in Arpil, 2008 in West Tripura & South Tripura District in 2nd Phase. In North Tripura District, MREGA was started in April 2009 in 3rd Phase.

The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MREGA) actually guranteed the livelihood security by for 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Table-6.7.

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Probable % of expenditure
1	Water conservation	20% to 25%
2	Road connectivity	15% to 20%
3	Plan	
	i) Agriculture	5%
	ii) Horticulture	5% to 10%
	iii) Forestry	5% to 10%
4	Irrigation	20% to 25%
5	Maintenance of assets of MREGA	10%
6.	Others works	Up to 10%

The financial performances of MREGA in Tripura during the financial year 2009-2010 are depicted below:

Table-6.8.

District	Opening Balance Expenditure	Release of current year		Misc	Total	(Rs. in lakhs)
		Central	State			Cumulative Availability
West	1220.99	36455.74	1360.16	0	39036.89	27306.64
South	716.67	21803.59	1500.00	8.37	24028.63	20643.75
North	27.68	25013.20	868.68	4.37	25913.93	17424.78
Dhalai	288.77	5906.60	1000.00	33.13	7228.50	
Total:	2254.11	89179.13	4728.84	45.87	96207.95	72911.19

The following Table shows the employment generated through the MREGA scheme during 2009-10.

Table-6.9.

District	HH issued jobcards				Persondays generated				
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women
West	55843	89910	121130	266883	3488004	6444846	7200537	17133387	7368452
South	25749	68281	69199	163229	2064853	5977673	5113871	13156397	5791925
North	23083	36083	67263	126429	2016324	3020104	5707327	10743755	4052846
Dhalai	13396	49279	18673	81348	722826	3396499	847644	4966969	1749228
Total:	118071	243553	276265	637889	8292007	18839122	18869379	46000508	18962451

The detail performance of MREGA in Tripura during 2009-10 was presented in the following table.

Table-6.10.

Sl. No.	Items	Nos
i)	Number of families issued job cards	6,37,889
ii)	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	460.00
iii)	Carryover fund of last year to this year(Rs in lakh)	2254.09
iv)	Central release(Rs in lakh)	88,636.01
v)	State's release(Rs in lakh)	4,728.83
vi)	Miscellaneous receipts (i.e, interest) (Rs in lakh)	45.85
vii)	Total fund available for 2009-10(Rs in lakh)	96,515.46

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

- i) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY): The PMGSY was launched on December, 2000 as a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the primary objective of providing all-weather connectivity to the eligible unconnected

habitations in the rural areas. The programme is funded mainly from the accruals of diesel cess in the Central Road Fund. In addition, support of the multilateral funding agencies and the domestic financial institutions is being obtained to meet the financial requirements of the programmes.

- ii) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY): The IAY aims at provide dwelling units, free of cost, to Scheduled Castes(SCs),Scheduled Tribes(STs),and free bonded labourers and also non-SC/ST BPL families in rural areas.It is funded on a cost sharing basis in the rates of 75:25 between the Centre and State.
- iv) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY): After restructuring the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied scheme in April, 1999, the SGSY is the only self-employment programme for rural poor. The objective is to bring the self-employed above poverty line by providing the income-generating assests through bank credit and Government subsidy.
- v) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY): The SGRY launched in September, 2001. The objective of the programme is to provide additional wage employment in rural areas, as also food security, alongside creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure in the rural areas.
- vi) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY): In December, 1997, the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP), which are the two special components of the SJSRY were substituted for various programmes operated earlier for urban poverty alleviatin.
- vii) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana(VAMBAY): The VAMBAY launched in December, 2001 to facilitate the construction and up-gradation of dwelling units for slum dwellers and provides a healthy and enabling urban environment through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan.
- viii) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC): - The main objective of this scheme is to create awareness and accelerate sanitation coverage in houses, schools in rural areas.
- ix) Integrtd Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP): - Its main aim is to harvest rainwater for irrigation, plantations including horticulture and floriculture, pasture development, fisheries etc. in rural areas.
- x) Swajaldhara: - On December 2002 the reform initiative in the Rural Drinking Water Sector were sealed up throughout the country by launching the Swajaldhara by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Since then, all the reforms initiative is Rural Drinking Water Sector were brought under the scheme called 'Swajaldhara'.

By generating emploment through implementation of self-employment programmes have successfully been implemented in the State despite its infrustructural bottlenecks as well as law and order problem out of insurgency. Special emphasis have been given for covering economically backward and ST / SC target groups including women and children.

Manpower & Employment:

On account of registration of the unemployed and for renewal of the employment registration card, sponsoring the names of eligible candidates as per requisition of the employers in various sector; the first Employment Exchange established in Tripura at Agartala in 1957. At present, there are six Employment Exchanges functioning in the State. Out of these, three District Employment Exchanges are functioning at the district head quarters

Ambassa, Kailashahar, Udaipur; one Town Employment Exchange is functioning at Dharmanagar and remaining two Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped. Besides, under the control of these six Employment Exchanges, twenty Employment Information & Assistance Bureaux are functioning in different SDM and BDO offices for assisting the unemployed. The apex body of these Employment Exchanges is the Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning established in 1973 under Labour (Employment) Department, Tripura.

The operational function of Employment Exchanges under the Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning, Tripura are being done in accordance with the guidance given by the Director General of Employment & Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour, Government of India in the National Employment Service Manual. Vocational Guidance as well as motivational programmes to attract the unemployed for self employment is rendered to the jobseekers through different Employment Exchanges. In addition to these career counselling, vocational training, skill development training programmes are also rendering by the State Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning.

The Directorate also participates in State Level Book-Fair at Agartala and displaying valuable information regarding services providing to the unemployed, career counselling, vocational training, skill development training and selling related publications.

Achievements in 2009-10:

Achievements of Annual Plan, 2009-10 is furnished below:-

- i) In regard to the Skill Development Initiative according to local labour market in total 117 (One hundred seventeen) nos. of candidates have been nominated for undergoing skill development training in different trades in different training institute under DoNER scheme. And many of them found placement.
- ii) To provide Online Registration facility to the employed in Tripura initially the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Agartala has launched online Registration facility for the job seekers in the 1st phase. Computerization of Special Employment Exchange for PH, Agartala is at the final stage for launching Online Registration to the disabled job seekers. On 13th January, 2009, Hon'ble Chief Minister has inaugurated the Website viz. www.tripuraemployment.nic.in of this Directorate.
- iii) To provide resourceful facility to the students and the aspirants of the remotest part of the State in order to achieve success in different Joint Entrance Examination, in total 39 (thirty-nine) nos. coaching centres for Joint Entrance Examinations have been set-up in different HS(+2) state schools including Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Schedules Caste Sub-Plan(SCSP) areas.
- iv) 50 (fifty) nos. career talks on Career Guidance and motivational Programme for new generation have been conducted by the experts of this Directorate in different schools and community halls. The services of NGOs have been utilized to cover interior schools also and also for canvassing.
- v) Overall 27 (twenty seven) nos Career Guidance Literature/Books have been published by this Directorate for awareness of aspirant students.

- vi) Total registrant job seekers waiting in the Live Register as on 31-03-2010 in Tripura is 5,77,866 (Five lakh seventy seven thousand eight hundred & sixty six). Break-up is as follows: -

Table - 6.11.

Total number of registered P.H. persons waiting for job as on 31.03.2009.						Total no. of Identity Card issued to the P.H. persons during the year 2008-09
Orthopedically	Visually	Hearing	Mentally	Multiple	Total	
2,668	596	481	75	09	3,829	90

State Employment Services

Till 31st March, 2010 the number of registered job-seekers waiting in the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges of the State was 5,77,866 which was 5,32,775 in March 2009. The number of women seeking jobs raised to 2,14,881 in March 2010 from 1,93,599 in March 2009. Total number of candidates registered their names in the different Employment Exchanges were 45,091 and number of candidates placed were 1,328.

Table No: 6.12.

Live register as on 31-03-2010					
Men	Women	Total	SC	ST	OB
3,62,985	2,14,881	5,77,866	1,19,970	88,297	32,874

Source: Employment & Manpower.

The total number of registered job seekers according to the Live Register of Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped persons at the end of March 2010 was 4,097 and details by category may be seen in the following Table.

Table No: 6.13.

Physically Handicapped persons by category						Identity Card issued
Ortho.	Visually	Hearing	Mentally	Multiple	Total	
3,006	557	466	54	14	4,097	58

Source: Employment & Manpower.

Besides, for the job seekers "Employment News" is made available to all Coaching Centers/District Offices/Block Offices and "Kaaj Career" is also made available for job seekers by the State Government.

The unemployed have been sent to Indo-German Tool Room, Aurangabad, Indore and Central Tool Room & Training Center, Bhubaneswar, as well as Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai for their skill development and most of them found placement.

Table No: 6.14.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Total number of candidates sent
1	Indo-German Tool Room, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.	16
2	Indo-German Tool Room, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.	73
3	Central Tool Room & Training Center, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.	28
4.	Total	117

Source: Employment & Manpower.

Factory Employment:

The data available from State Factories & Boilers Organisation for 2008-09, the average daily factory employment in the State was 48,436. Out of these, the district-wise average number of workers employed during the year 2009-10 is as follows.

Table-6.15.

Year/ District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85 section	Total Factories	Average No. of Workers employed
West	231	73	632	936	26,172
South	89	28	257	374	13,533
North	117	10	125	252	11,768
Dhalai	34	9	42	85	6,400
Total	471	120	1,056	1,647	57,873

Source: - Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers, Tripura.

Tripura Public Service Commission:

In the year 2008-09, 878 posts were advertised by the TPSC, 26,148 numbers of applications were received for these posts and 872 numbers of candidates were recommended against these advertisements.

Future strategy for employment generation:

For accelerating the growth of employment opportunities in the State and also allow to realise full potential of the state's economy for income generation opportunities, the State should encourage the following.

- i) State Government may focus the State as vibrant border trade region with Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Thailand for specific areas like food processing, rubber based industries, bio-tech projects etc. In this regard the recommendations of IIFT, New Delhi may also be consulted.
- ii) Expansion of the infrastructural facilities like road, rail connectivity; banking; power supply etc.
- iii) Vocational courses should be encouraged by introducing vocational subjects in conventional courses and through market, industry, institution linkups.
- iv) Job oriented courses may be introduced in Degree Colleges to get more job opportunities or self-employment opportunities.

- v) Expansion of technical education by establishing more colleges in Engineering, Nursing and Paramedical institutions in private sector.
- vi) Creation of special economic zones, industrial estates, biotech parks, food parks, IT parks, railway projects, roadway projects including rural roads etc. will provide large-scale employment opportunities to unskilled, semi skilled and skilled workers.
- vii) Utilisation of vast gas resources, rubber etc. will generate sizeable employment opportunities.
- viii) Providing employment opportunities to rural poor programmes like SGSY, JFM and watershed development would enhance the wage employment opportunities of rural poor. Efforts should be made to increase employment opportunities under special SGSY, STEP etc.
- ix) The projects for dairy sector with the help of Ministry of Agriculture under Operation Flood/NDDDB be implemented in three more districts in addition to West Tripura District.
- x) Creation of infrastructure facility at all tourist spots and promotion of Tripura as tourist destination in neighbouring Bangladesh for foreign tourist through out the year.

Technology inputs: A good number of rural technologies have been developed by various research organisations for both agriculture and non-agriculture sectors through funding from NIRD, Hyderabad, CSIR, ICAR etc. may be requested to impart training of unemployed youth, women. The technology so developed and suitable for hill farming etc. may be transferred in the State. There is a need to establish Training and Technology Development Centres (TTDCs) in each district of the State.

Responsive role of bankers: CD ratio in the State is poor as well as low and therefore, bankers need to invest at least in initial years half of their state's deposit within the State under strict instruction of the RBI. Unless the RBI issues such specific guidelines for improvement of CD ratio in North Eastern Region, the Public sector banks would not be ready to invest at least 50% of the state's deposit in the state.

In fact, bankers have to play an aggressive role in extending financial assistance to set up self-employment ventures and also to extend credit to farmers. Evidence shows that good banking support contributes significantly for employment generation and therefore, reduces the poverty.

Concluding remarks:

The State's economy is characterized by high rate of poverty, low per-capita income, low capital formation, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck, inadequate exploitation and use of forest and mineral resources, low progress in industrial field and high un-employment problem. For reducing the absolute poverty emphasis would be given for generating more employment opportunities particularly for the weaker and poorer section of the people.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme require to be implemented for the creation of the rural assets also.

The adoption of modern agricultural techniques, high quality breeds for animal husbandary and horticultural sectors as well as irrigation facilities may able to improve the productivity and reduce the rural poverty and un-employment to a large extent in the State.

7) FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Food, drinking water, education, and shelter are required to be provided to poor and weaker sections of the society for their upliftment. The changes in prices affect purchasing power and thereby the living conditions of the people. Food being the most important of all, availability of selected foodgrains at the reasonable price to poor is the prime responsibility of the state Government. The State Government has thus ensured the availability of foodgrains by opening sufficient number of Fair Price Shop across the State, with an objective to provide foodgrains at cheaper subsidised rates to the poor. The main commodities covered under PDS are rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene. On the otherhand, the PDS has started with the basic objective of providing consumer goods at cheaper subsidized rates to the poor so as to protect them from the impact of rising prices of essential commodities and also to maintain their minimum nutrition level. Tripura being a deficit state in foodgrains production, PDS plays a vital role in providing food security to the poor.

The State Government in the Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department ensures the availability of selected essential commodities at lower and affordable prices or subsidised prices to the entire population of the State covered under universal PDS/TPDS/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). Besides, the State Government is also concerned with the consumer protection and promotion of consumer welfare. Infact, the PDS is the basic constituent of the strategy for poverty alleviation by enhancing food security to the economically poor section of the people. The main objectives are as follows:

Objectives:

- i) Uninterrupted operation & maintenance of PDS/TPDS/OWS.
- ii) Quality control under PDS/TPDS/OWS.
- iii) Control and monitoring of market prices of essential commodities.
- iv) Ensuring availability of POL-Products including MS/HSD/SKO/LPG.
- v) Protection of consumer interest and ensuring consumer welfare.
- vi) Bringing about transparency in the functioning of PDS / TPDS.

Strategies:

- i) Procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains, foodstuffs and other essential commodities through PDS network. Close monitoring of rail and road induction of foodgrains with the FCI and the Railways.
- ii) Transportation of foodgrains, foodstuffs and other essential commodities through departmental trucks/carrying contractor. Time to time review of movement/induction of foodgrains/essential goods through surface transport system.
- iii) Construction of new godowns, renovation as well as repairing of existing godowns.
- iv) Quality control of foodgrains/foodstuffs.
- v) Supply of foodgrains for implementation of governmental schemes.
- vi) Implementation of different control orders under Essential of Commodities Act.

- vii) Ensuring adequate and regular supply of PoL products to the consumers/users by Oil Companies through close monitoring, co-ordination and ceaseless persuasion. This also includes prevention and detection of adulteration of POL products detrimental to the interests of the consumers.
- viii) Consumers' awareness campaign and implementation of Consumers Protection Act and Rules. Setting up and functioning of State Consumer Protection Council, District Consumer Protection Council, State Commission, and District Fora.
- ix) Close monitoring of supply and market price of essential commodities/consumer goods/ other goods & services through regular inter-action with the Merchants Association, Chamber of Commerce & Industries etc. Time to time review of placement of rakes for Tripura terminals by the Railways on private traders' account.
- x) Co-ordinating and facilitating enforcement of consumer oriented laws like PFA Act and Rules framed there under, Weights & Measures Act, Package Commodities Rules and Drugs Control Orders etc. through enforcement machineries.
- x) Creating consumer friendly atmosphere in the state by regular inter-action and seeking co-operation from all stake holders including Merchant Associations, Chamber of Commerce & Industries, PSUs /Govt. Depts. /Autonomous Bodies/ NGOs/ VCOs/ Other organizations directly associated with consumers welfare and the Institutions created for redressal of consumer grievances.
- xi) Three pronged strategy for bringing about transparency in the function of PDS / TPDS, i.e., statutory inspection of Fair Price Shops by filed functionaries, secondly, statutory inspection of and exercising close vigil on Fair Price Shops by public bodies including Fair Price Shops Level Vigilance Committees and finally, inspection cum complaint register in Fair Price Shops for recording grievance /complaints by the consumers.

Fair Price Shops:

Total number of fair price shops in the State has increased from 1,480 in March, 2007 to 1,489 in March, 2008 and further to 1,607 in March, 2010. Of this, 594 fair price shops are in TTAADC areas and 1013 fair price shops are in Non-ADC areas catering the needs of 7,34,711 families in the State. The districtwise break-up of the fair price shops for 2009-10 as well as their distribution in TTAADC and Non-ADC areas is presented in the following Table:

Table No: 7.1.

Sl.	District	No. of F.P. Shops					Total Ration Cards
		Rural	Urban	Total	ADC	Non-ADC	
1	North	234	33	267	82	166	1,23,107
2	Dhalai	165	12	177	149	36	75,546
3	West	522	237	759	193	551	3,55,869
4	South	329	75	404	170	260	1,80,189
	Total	1250	357	1607	594	1013	7,34,711

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Programmes/ Schemes:

i) Above Poverty Line (APL):

There are 4,39,711 APL families are covered under PDS for providing rice @20 Kg/ Family per month within the allocation of 12,505 MT rice at the cost of Rs.9.60/Kg when the present market price of rice is Rs. 18 to Rs.20/Kg of similar quality.

ii) Below Poverty Line (BPL):

Presently, 1,81,876- BPL families are identified as per quota fixed by Government of India are provided for rice @ 35 kg per month per family with @ Rs.6.15 per kg against the monthly allocation of 6,365 MT rice.

iii) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY):

Antyodaya Anna Yojana was launched in December ,2009 with the objective of targeting the poorest segments of the BPL population such as landless agriculture labourer, household headed by widows, terminally ill persons etc. Presently, there are 1,13, 124 AAY families are identified in the State. They are provided rice @ 35 kg rice per month per family @ Rs.3/- per kg against monthly allocation of 3,960 MT rice.

iv) Annapurna:

Annapurna Scheme is cent percent centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2001. Under the Scheme, 14,851, beneficiaries, who are senior citizens with BPL status (65 years old or above) and not covered under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, are provided rice @ 10 kg. rice per month per head free of cost from the Fair Price Shops as selected by Panchyats and Urban Local Bodies.

v) Other Welfare Schemes (OWS):

Rice is also supplied under NPNSPE (Mid-Day-Meal) Scheme run by Education (School) Department / Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) Scheme run by Social Welfare and Social Education Department / TTAADC (SNP) and for Welfare Institution Scheme for the hostellers of SC/ST/ as per schematic pattern within the allocation of Central Government.

vi) Other PDS commodities supplied through PDS Network in 2007-08:

vi.i.) Atta: Whole meal atta is distributed to the card holders @ Rs.9.00/Kg @ 1 Kg / per head per month through Fair Price Shops network within the monthly allocation of 2,337 MT of wheat.

vi.ii.) Sugar: Levy sugar is distributed through Fair Price Shops @ Rs13.50 /Kg @ 1 Kg / per head per month in Agartala Municipal Areas and 700 grams/ per head per month in other areas of the State against the monthly allocation of 2,718 MT.

vi.iii.) Packet Iodized Salt: Packet Iodized Salt is also distributed to the cardholders under PDS through Fair Price Shops @ 500 grams/head per month @ Rs.6.50/one Kg-Packet.

vi.iv) SKO (Kerosene Oil): Kerosene Oil is also distributed through Fair Price Shops @ 1 litre / head per month throughout State at a rate fixed by the competent authority (depending on the location of the Fair Price Shops) against the monthly allocation of 3,272 KL of SKO.

Allotment, procurement & offtake:

i) Allotment:

The Government of India allotted 2,89,878.8 MT rice under PDS/TPDS/OWS during 2009-10 compared to 2,69,621.5 MT during 2008-09. The allotment quantity of wheat and sugar for the 2009-10 year was 28,044 MT and 31,752 MT, respectively. The details are given below:-

Table-7.2.

		<u>(in Mt)</u>	
Sl. No.	Scheme	2008-09	2009-10
i)	APL Rice	1,23,060	1,50,060
ii)	BPL Rice	76,380	76,380
iii)	AAY Rice	47,520	47,520
iv)	MDM Rice	6,571.6	5,406.9
v)	ANP Rice	1,782	1,782
vi)	WBNP	4,058	6,679
vii)	WFI	1,745.7	1,598
viii)	NPAG	887.5	362.9
ix)	Total	2,69,621.5	2,89,878.8
x)	Wheat	28,044	28,044
xii)	Sugar	31,752	31,752

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

ii) Procurement:

The State Government lifted 2,78,240.9 MT rice from Food Co-orporation India in 2009-10 as compare to 276,819.20 MT in 2008-09. Procurement of wheat in 2008-09 was 18,495 MT compared to 21,008 MT in 2009-10. In 2008-09, the State Government lifted 24,941 MT of Sugar compared to 30,960 MT during 2009-10. The details of procurements are presented in the following Table:

Table- 7.3.

Sl. No.	Scheme _____	Procurement of ration commodities from FCI in mt	
		In 2008-09	In 2009-10
i)	APL Rice	1,24,664.7	1,32,966
ii)	BPL Rice	79,268.1	75,840
iii)	AAY Rice	49,932.1	47,444
iv)	MDM Rice	6,571.6	5,194.9
v)	SGRY Rice	0	0
vi)	ANP Rice	1,781.7	1782.1
vii)	WBNP	5,683.8	6,769

viii) WFI	1,745.7	1,598
ix) NPAG	887.50	362.9
x) VGB	104.0	104.0
xi) BRM	6180.0	6180.0
viii) Total Rice	276,819.20	2,78,240.9
ix) Wheat	18,495	21,008
x) Sugar	24,941	30,960

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Off take:

In the year 2009-10 (upto February 2010), off-take of rice under all schemes was 2,44,856.4 MT. Average monthly off-take of rice under PDS/TPDS/OWS was 22,377.6 MT per month. The total Offtake of wheat in 2008-09 was 16,821 MT (approx) compared to 20,575 MT in the year 2009-10 (up to January). In the year 2009-10 off-take of salt and sugar were 10,142.5 MT and 23,982.8 MT (upto February-10).

Godowns:

In the State, there are 115-food storage godowns in 57 different places with a storage capacity of 47,065 MT, among these, 74- Godowns are for rice with a capacity of 37,383 MT and remaining 41-Godowns are for salt with a capacity of 9,682 MT. The detail district-wise break-up in 2009-10 are given below:

Table- 7.4.

Sl. No.	District	Godowns	Capacity in mt
1	West Tripura	36	17385
2	South Tripura	29	10230
3	North Tripura	32	15100
4	Dhalai District	18	4350
	Total	115	47,065

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

In addition, during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10, the State Food.Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department approved and sanctioned construction of 14-food storage godowns in different locations of Tripura to make additional 12,000 MT storage space for completion of work by 2010-11.

Consumer Court Cases:

Five Consumer Courts (one State Commission and Four District Fora) have been functioning to address the grievances of the consumers. Since inception, total 3,022 cases have been filed and total 2,754 cases have been disposed of in these above Consumer Courts till 31st March 2008. Out of which, total 1,072 numbers of cases were filed and 1,010 cases were disposed in the State Commission and 1,950 numbers of cases were filed and 1,744 cases were disposed in the District Forum.

Box No- 7.1.

Present status of cases in State Commission in 2008-09 were as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| i) Cases filed upto 31-03-2009 | - 1,139 |
| ii) Disposal of cases upto 31-03-2009 | - 1,116 |
| iii) Cases pending as on 31-03-2009 | - 23 |

Present status of cases in District Fora in 2008-09 were as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| i) Cases filed up to 31-03-2008 | - 2,066 |
| ii) Disposal of cases upto 31-03-2008 | - 1,875 |
| iii) Cases pending as on 31-03-2008 | - 191 |

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Joint venture for Consumer Awareness:-

The Department has also entered into Joint Venture with the State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) for generating awareness amongst the consumers, which is now a part of the legal awareness programme being organized by SLSA across the State. Booklets and Pamphlets are being printed and distributed to the participants in consumer awareness camp. The State Legal Services Authority is organizing legal awareness camps throughout the State.

Bhokta Swartha :-

A quarterly magazine namely, "Bhokta Swartha" is published by the Department for spreading awareness among the consumers about their rights. The said magazine is distributed free of cost to all Libraries, Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samities, Information Centres, MLAs and MDCs, NGOs/ VCOs, all Govt. Departments / PSUs and members of the State Consumer Protection Council of the State.

Consumer Welfare Fund: -

The Department has set up recently the State Consumer Welfare Fund, which is guided under the Tripura Consumer Welfare Fund Scheme, 2005 of the Government of Tripura for extending financial assistance to the NGOs/ VCOs working in the field of Consumer Welfare as well as for carrying out other consumer welfare activities in the State.

Consumer Club: -

Consumer clubs have been setup in 27 nos. High School spread over different parts of the State with the help of State NSS under the control of State Education Department. The consumer clubs have already started functioning on receipt of financial grant from the Govt. of India.

Concluding remarks:

Total allotment of rice from Government of India has been increased in 2008-09. On the otherhand, allotment of sugar has been decreased in 2008-09 over 2007-08. Although, the State Food & Civil Supplies Department has successfully implemented the central schemes like Annapurna, NPNSPE, SDGR, National Food for work etc. though its PDS system, but more emphasis is need for maintaining the quality PDS system in interior areas of the State. The PDS system may also function effectively for tackling the price rise in rural areas in particular.

8) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

8.1. Agriculture:

Agriculture is the main stay for the lakhs of people in the State. Food security as well as providing the gainful employment to the rural labour force is the main attention of the Government planning and policy making. The State's favourable agro-climatic conditions, fertile soils, sub-tropical climate with pockets of temperate zones, large tillable lands and abundance of rainfall really offers immense scope for development of horticulture sector comprising of fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants etc. The activities of agriculture and allied sector in the State by and large are in the hands of small and marginal cultivators. Soil of the State is very fertile and receives abundant normal rainfall, which is conducive for agriculture and horticultural crops including rubber and tea plantations.

The agriculture has an important potential demand base for both industry and services sectors, in addition to being the supply base for food and raw materials. The better performance of the agriculture has a direct and multiplier effect across the economy. Agriculture sector plays the key role in the State's economy. The economy of Tripura is agrarian and rural based. Agriculture and allied sectors in the economy of Tripura primarily refers to cultivation, animal husbandary, pisciculture, horticulture and floriculture. The contribution of agriculture & allied activities to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is about 24 percent in 2007-08. On the other hand, nearly 51 percent of the State's population depends on agriculture for its livelihood and therefore, this sector has been the single largest provider of employment to the rural people of the State.

Tripura is endowed with abundant resources and an enthusiastic farming community, which has resulted in increase in food grains production from 5.13 Lakhs tons in 1999-2000 (i.e. before perspective plan) to 6.30 Lakhs tons in 2006-07 (terminal year of 10th Plan). In the year 2008-09, food grain target was 7.41 Lakhs tons and as per provisional estimate 6.48 Lakhs tons achieved. The ongoing surge in prices of the food items in the state as well as in the country, which began in 2006, has significant implications for the agriculture sector and overall macroeconomic and financial stability. Agriculture growth has remained lower than the growth rates witnessed in the industrial and services sectors in the State.

The 60 percent of the geographical area is high land and only about 27 percent is available for cultivation. There is hardly any scope of getting additional land for cultivation of food crops. The performance in agriculture continues to be essentially monsoon driven. On the otherhand, increasing population in the State has posed a serious threat to agriculture scenario in the years to come. At present there is a gap between actual production and requirement of foodgrains in the State. The annual requirement of food grains by 2010 AD will be 8.22 lakhs Mt.

The main agricultural crops grown in the State are paddy, maize, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, jute and mesta. Fragmentation of land holding is still continuing as a part of social phenomenon. Average size of holding has been declined from 1.25 hectares in 1976-1977 to 0.97 hectares in 1990-1991 and this is the lowest amongst the NE Region. In 1995-96, average

rise of holding has stood at 0.60 hectares traditionally, people in the hills cultivate on high slopes by practicing jhum or shifting cultivation. The State Government has been given technical guidance and production inputs under improved method of jhum cultivation programme especially.

In Tripura, the prices of major agricultural commodities such as rice, atta, masur dal, fish, meat, egg, milk, mustard oil, gur and salt remained high in 2008 and 2009 over 2007, although, prices of some fruits and vegetables were remained stable.

Issues related to Climate Change:

The major thrust has been given for ecological concern in the Perspective Plan through necessary management of the major elements in nature.

a) Soil Management: Fertility restoration through organic agriculture, recycling of organic wastage and biomass, inclusion of legumes in the cropping system etc. the application of bio-fertiliser and vermin-plast has also been emphasized. To check the soil erosion, the inter cropping of erosion permitting crops like maize, tur etc. and plantation crops like rubber across the slope need to be popularized.

b) Water Management: The creation of pick-up wears, checkup wears, checl dams and lunga bunds, establishment of community tanks and water harvest structures where feasible, establishment of silting tanks etc. are the main strategy for the Watershed Development Programme as well as for the water resource through surface water harvest and management.

The Hydraulic Dram Pump (HYDRAM) is also a method in vague in other States like Uttaranchal etc. for promoting the economic activity by way of life saving irrigation to the crops including fruits and vegetable on tilla land. Infact, the ground water availability is abundant and only about 10% of it is so far exploited.

Solar Energy : Attempts to provide effective energy/power management constitutes in harnessing the benefit of solar energy through inter-cropping, increase cropping intensity by conversion of mono-cropped areas into double or triple cropped areas alongwith introduction of short duration varieties mostly for the States of North Eastern Region, introduction of three tyre cropping models in fruit's Orchards by growing root crops under the plantation crops (e.g. Cashew-nut, arecanut, coconut etc.) and then raising the balck-peper plants on to the plantation trees twining around trees is one such model. Use of solar energy for processing or rice (per-boiling) providing light in markets, farm through renewable energy are some other plausible intervention.

c) Air and Restricting pollution: Restricted use of insecticides and pesticides, adoption of organic farming practice, cultivation of medicinal plant including Neem and such other measures are eco-friendly in nature and economy for the farmers. Use of bio-pedicides and Botanical pesticides would not only put the pollution of air under control but also help in checking water pollution. Cultivation of fooder to feed the cattle, encouraging cultivation of traditional aromatic rice without fertilizer would also help in production of quality straw for consumption by cattle; minimizing dependence on manufactured cattle feed which may be injurious to cattle health. These different methods as stated above can help in checking soil, water and air pollution and thereby control transference of soil water and air borne disease to a

large extent. It may be mentioned in this connection that rubber plants are in fact more sublight repellent than absorbent. Use of rubber leaf litters as vermin-culture substrates have been found to show very high mortalities of earth-worms like *Perionix excavates* (50%). A holistic management for the conservation of soil, water energy and air would ultimately demand human resource development at various levels with due emphasis on restoring ethical values and a sustainable technology.

Use of Botanical pesticides: Among the various botanical pesticides neem extract has wide and adequate adoptability. Three different methods are there for preparation of neem extract, 6 kg of neem leaves are soaked overnight in water the next day leaves are ground and added to about 60 liters of water and sprayed. In the second method about 3 kg of neem seeds is soaked in water overnight. It is ground into a paste the next day and mixed in about 60 liters of water and sprayed over the crops. In the third methods, about 60 liters of water and then used as a spray. Another common leaf based extract made by the farmers is three leaf formulation. It is made by soaking about 3 kg each of *Calotropis*, *Neem* and *Vitex* in about 3 liters of cow's urine diluted in 2 liters water overnight. Next day this solution is filtered and diluted in about 60 liters of water and sprayed. Usually the leaf extracts are filtered with a clean cotton cloth and 4 gm Khadi soap solution are added per liter of the solution and then sprayed. Use of these pesticides is based on traditional knowledge which is prevalent in that particular area or region and can vary from place to place and pest to pest.

d) Farm mechanism: The introduction of a suitable hand-operated implements, paddy-weeder, combined thresher-cum-weeder or mini-thresher and power tillers is a high demand amongst the farmers. The Kubota power tiller never go for deep ploughing and the demand for power tillers also on the declined due to escalating price for which the subsidy of Rs.45,000/- per power tiller has remain unchanged.

e) Extension Reforms: Advice from Dr. M.S. Swaminathan : Today, Agriculture is knowledge incentives, and therefore, the need is to provide "doable" solutions to various problems in a matter for just few hours to a couple of days. The traditional Agriculture Extension Service is hardly suited to cope with demands of the farmers for rapid advice and action on a variety of weather, market and other problems especially and encounters while transforming subsistence agriculture in to mixed dynamic farming.

Today, there is much more to be done for transforming subsistence Agriculture "in to dynamic, high productivity- oriented agriculture business. The resource-poor largely semi literate and illiterate farming women and men need both technology and knowledge empowerment. The rural agriculture and related development should address both the famine of food and the famine of livelihoods. "Production by masses" for common good, than "mass production" just for the profit of a few should be the bottom line especially for resource poor small farmers. These goals are achievable through setting up of bio villages and village knowledge centers as done by MS Swaminathan Research Foundation(MSSRF) in Chennai. Appropriate frontier technologies blended with traditional knowledge (resultant being called 'ecotechnologies') are harnessed to develop on-farm and non-farm eco-enterprises.

Perspective Plan:

A ten-Year Perspective Plan (2000-2010) for achieving self-sufficiency in food grains is being implemented since 2000-2001. After initial implementation for four years (2000-01 to 2003-04), the plan was revised in the year 2004-05. Implementation of the revised Perspective Plan has been started from the year 2005-06. During formulation of Perspective Plan (1999-2000), estimated requirement of food grains was at 10.88 Lakhs tons based on the population growth rate @ 2.98% per annum as per 1991 Census. After 2001 Census, the projected population rate reduced from 2.98% to 1.47% per annum. As a result, the projected requirement of food grains at the terminal year (2000-10) was reduced from 10.88 lakh M.T to 8.22 Lakhs M.T. Besides, it was also experienced that some of the targets fixed in the original Plan were quite high and not achievable.

The Perspective Plan has been given emphasis on following issues, these are:

- i) Self-sufficiency in HYV certified seed production,
- ii) Varietal replacement
- iii) Enhancing consumption of plant nutrients.
- iv) Exploitation of full irrigation Potential,
- v) Availability of adequate farm power,
- vi) Institutional flow of Credit,
- vii) Training & retraining of farmers,
- viii) Involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs).

The following Table shows the production of food grains on implementation of the Perspective Plan in the State:

Table- 8.1.

(in Lakhs Tons):

Year	Requirement	Food grains production	Gap
2004-05	7.66	6.12	1.54
2005-06	7.77	6.14	1.63
2006-07	7.88	6.30	1.58
2007-08	8.00	6.49	1.51
2008-09	8.22	6.35	1.87
2009-10	8.44	6.48(P)	1.96

Perspective Plan and progress achieved?

- 1) SRI (System of Rice Intensification): The new technology to the farmers "System of Rice Intensification (SRI)" has been accepted by the farmers with enthusiasm and effective performance was noticed in the field. The production of rice is expected to be increased at least by 50% in SRI over the conventional methods.
- 2) Certified seed production of HYVs: Due to concerted efforts made during last successive years, the State is now not only self-sufficient but also a surplus producer of quality HYV certified seeds. The State is also self-sufficient in oilseed (rape and

mustard) seed production. The production of pulse seeds have also been started in the registered seed growers' plot.

- 3) Distribution of fertilizer through Government channel: Since 2000-01, 25% of required fertilizers are distributed by the Agriculture Department and remaining 75% through the private channel. As a result, the fertilizer consumption has increased to 47 kg. per hectre from 25 kg before introduction of the Perspective Plan.
- 4) Irrigation Potential: the irrigation potential has been increased from 59,951 hectors in 2001-02 to more than 93,000 hectors in 2008-09.
- 5) Flow of credit to agriculture: Flow of credit to agriculture through Kisan Credit card has increased manifold.
- 6) Farm mechanization: The agricultural machineries ,i.e power tiller, paddy reaper, paddy transplanter etc. are also distributed to the farmers on subsidy.
- 7) Training for farmers: Training for farmers has been increased after introduction of the Perspective Plan for agriculture.

Land use classification:

Estimated net cropped area in the year 2009-10 was 2,55,511 hectare, which was 2,55,000 hectare in 2006-07. The total cropped area was 4,46,703 and area sown more than once was 1,45,122 in 2009-10. The cropping intensity has increased to 175 percent in 2009-2010 from 173 percent in 2001-2002.

The following table illustrates the land use classification as well as cropping intensity in the State for the year 2009-10.

Table- 8.2.

		(in hectare)
1	Geographical Area	10,49,169
2	Area under Forests	6,29,429
3	Area Not available for cultivation	
3.1	Area put to non-agricultural uses	1,31,465
3.2	Barren & uncultivable land	8,213
3.3	Total	1,39,678
4	Other uncultivated land excluding Fallow Land	
4.1	Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	2,766
4.2	Land under Misc. tree crops & groves not included in net area sown	14,118
4.3	Cultivable waste land	3,729
4.4	Total	20,613
5	Fallow Land	
5.1	Fallow land other than current fallow	1,759
5.2	Current fallow	2,607
5.3	Total	4,366

6	Net area sown	2,55,511
7	Total cropped area	4,46,703
8	Area sown more than once	1,45,122
9	Cropping intensity (%)	175%

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Production of HYV certified paddy seed:

The State was fully dependent for HYV seeds from out side state, but taking special initiatives was taken to make the state self sufficient in respect of HYV seeds. Now the state is producing surplus quantity of HYV seeds. The surplus production is being marketed to the neighboring seven sisters (North Eastern states) through National Seed Corporation (NSC). Seeds Production paddy and supplying through NSC during 2006-07 to 2009-10 is as below:-

Table- 8.3.

(in Lakhs Tons):

Year	Production in M.T.	Supplied to NSC in M.T.
2006-07	4000	34.98
2007-08	4000	15.12
2008-09	4000	134.00
2009-10	NA	NA

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Production of Hybrid Paddy Seeds:

Production of hybrid paddy seed in farmers' field is a pioneer work especially in North-Eastern States. Production of hybrid paddy seeds has been increased to 50 tons at terminal year of 10th Plan (2006-07) as against 273.05 Kgs. at the terminal year of 9th Plan (2001-02).

Seed Policy:-

To make HYV certified seed available to the door-steps of farmers of Tripura, for which one seed policy has been adopted by the state government. The objectives of the said Seed Policy are as follows:

- * To attain self-sufficiency in genetically pure seed production.
- * Development of seed entrepreneurship or Seed Industry.
- * To ensure farmers participation in seed production.
- * To ensure use of only certified seed by farmers in Tripura.

Crop Diversification:

As a part of crop diversification, State Government has given special thrust on increasing area and production of pulses and oilseeds in the state, for which Pulses and Oilseed Policies have been adopted.

Approach and strategy for increasing Pulses & Oilseed Cultivation:

- i) Bringing additional area under cropping systems
- ii) Increased production and productivity:

- iii) Area based approach.
- iv) Crop specific approach.
- v) Seed Village approach.
- vi) Processing.
- vii) Front Line Demonstration/ Block Demonstrations.
- ix) Oil seed production shall be increased by increasing the area through inclusion in cropping sequence once in a year.
- x) Adopting high productivity and high oil content varieties can also increase production.
- xi) Emphasis should be given on problem-oriented research.
- xii) 50-100% seed replacement of high yielding improved varieties of oilseeds.
- xiii) More area to be brought under irrigation.
- xiv) Use of Organic manure's and chemical fertilizer.
- xv) Easy credit flow to oil seed cultivators.
- xvi) Training & re-training of farmers as well as field personals.

Use of Fertilizer:

It is expected that the trend of increasing efficient of nutrient use through better nutrient management, by improving the efficient of nutrient balance and the time of application may be harnessed. Chemical fertilizer use to be increased from 47kg/ha to at least 65 kg/ha by 20011-12.

Table- 8.4.

Components	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Distribution of Chemical Fertilizer(MT)	38623	42491	34347	35133	37410
Per Ha. use of chemical fertilizer (KG/Ha)	43	47	38	41.5	39

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Bio-Fertilizer Use:

Bio-fertilizer use has been increased to 1,000 mt in terminal year of 10th Plan (2006-07) as against 5.92 mt in terminal year of 9th Plan (2001-02). Construction of two more bio-fertilizer production units has been taken up in the State during 10th Plan.

Table- 8.5.

Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Bio-fertilizer production(Mt)	12.00	20.00	31.50	16.93	25.80

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Integrated Pest Management:

Sole reliance on chemical pesticides and their indiscriminate & unilateral use as plant protection tool invokes three 'r' (resurgence, resistance and residue) problems resulting environment and human poisoning. Crop protection measure ought to be such that there is pest residue but no pesticide residue, which will help in maintaining the natural enemies of the pests in a balance state. One State Bio-control Laboratory was set up in the state in the year 2001 AD for mass production of bio-agents for their field application. The products of State Bio-control Laboratory, are nowadays popular with brand name of 'TRIP' (viz. TRIP TV, TRIP TH, TRIP FLURO, TRIP BACIL, TRIP GRAMMA, AND TRIP GREEN) among the farmers of Tripura.

Marketing & Quality Control:

It is an established fact that if quality of the product is not ensured, cultivators cannot fetch good remunerative price of their produces. Quality of produce is the pre-condition for proper marketing of their product. Moreover, post harvest technology is also a pre-condition to get a remunerative price in addition, if marketing network is not improved from village where production of different Agri. Crops are made by cultivators up to the point of whole sale market and from whole sale market to different parts of the country, cultivators will not get remunerative price and thereby they will lose interest to cultivate crops and consequently State will suffer. It is, therefore, imperative that both qualities of farm produces as well as marketing facility are required to be improved to the desired level in the interest of the farmer's community of State.

Youth in Agriculture:

Involvement of youth in agruculture would be facilitated through entrepreneurship development programme, entrusting more and more integrated farming system to combine agriculture / horticulture/animal resources/fisheries as well as the RD programmes are needed to extend proper training programmes, encouraging them to adopt modalities and packages in the line of rehabilitation of the returnees. This would include areas of input management, post-harvest management outside the farms, value addition approach to the produce etc.

Women in Agriculture:

Empowerment of women is being promoted through formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Estimation of kitchen gardens, backyard farming, ensuring atleast two fruits plant per family, participation in minor field operations (transplanting and harvesting), post-harvest management outside the farm, processing of agricultural produce like turmeric, zinger, chilly, jute, bamboo for various practices including incense sticks, coconut husk dust for growing orchids, mushroom cultivation, vermin-compost preparation, feeding milching cattle, feeding fish in the ponds and various other operations through training programmes, to update their knowledge about farm technology, human hygiene and animal jutrition. Other plausible ventures are homestead farm of rabbits, mushroom cultivation, cashew-nut processing through the SHGs etc. A convergence of SLNA, ATMA, Technology Mission, RKVY, RD and Forestry through regular interface at the District and State level will open-up the scope of attaining new avenues, avoid unnecessary duplication, strengthen throughout the year in all the 554 agricultural markets. Bulk of the local produce namely viz. bringal, squash, betel-vine,

radish, coal corps etc. are grown in abundance and import of some of the vegetables from outside the State has been gradually minimized. A programme for production of pulses development would definitely contribute towards increase of consumption of vegetable protein which helped in increasing the biological value of protein when taken in combination with cereals. This would provide protection against any mal-nutrition and protein deficiency. Emphasis has been laid on expansion of area not only under fruits but also on root crops including carrot and pulses. Water-shed development will also be largely supportive to fodder development and development of duckery, poultry and other animals.

Flow of Credit to agriculture through Kisan Credit Card:

All out efforts have been made to issue Kisan Credit Cards to all eligible farmers. Department of agriculture again conducted fresh survey for identifying the eligible farmers as on 31st March 2009 and the list of eligible farmers will be sent to the banks for sanctioning of Kisan Credit Card (KCC). The detail Bank wise Sanction & Amount Disbursed is as below:-

Table- 8.6.

Components	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Kisan Credit Card issued (nos.)	11924	14343	19198	27274	30416
Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs)	2017.64	1978.21	3304.61	5401.11	9414.95

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Table- 8.7.

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)						Grand Total
	UBI	SBI	UCO	CBI	TGB	TSCB	
2004-05	404.15	259.84	32.59	19.45	455.19	344.75	1515.97
2005-06	498.46	615.03	40.26	0.2	782.52	81.17	2017.64
2006-07	544.12	584.00	12.30	0.71	802.64	34.44	1978.21
2007-08	1101.46	1175.00	16.00	1.33	968.69	42.13	3304.61
2008-09	1209.06	1289.12	55.61	1.40	2789.25	56.67	5401.11
2009-10	3078.19	3098.58	12.36	0.15	3151.57	74.10	9414.95

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Rastriya Krishi Bima Yojana (50:50):

The objective of the scheme is to provide relief to the farmers in the shape of compensation for loss yield due to natural calamities or other causes of loss of productivity. Outlay for 2008-09 was Rs.20.00 lakhs out of which State share is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

Table- 8.8.

(Claim settled in 2009-10 (Rabi))

Boro Paddy			Potato			Total Rabi		
Nos.	Area(Ha)	Amount	Nos.	Area(Ha)	Amount	Nos.	Area(Ha)	Amount
Nil	Nil	Nil	09	6.57	7931	09	6.57	7931

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Training to Farmers:

During this period farmers were trained on various agricultural technologies within the State as well as outside. The Department has organized State Level Krishi Mela, felicitated a number of farmers by celebrating Krishak Sanman Diwas and organized International Rice Seminar. Many intellectual giants and policy planners, including stalwarts like Prof. M. S. Swaminathan participated in the various seminars organized by the Department. Year-wise position is shown in table below:

Table- 8.9.

Components	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Farmers' Trained (Nos)	55486	52667	65475	70000	70000

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

New technology to farmers:

As regards development of new technology & local research, excellent performance was seen in the field. New technology like SRI (System of Rice Intensification) has been accepted by the farmers jubilantly. Production of food grains was increased at least by 30-50% in SRI system than that of conventional methods. New Technologies have also been adopted to boost the production of hill rice (Jhum).

Table- 8.10.

Year	Name of Crops	Area covered in Ha.	Yield obtained in Kg./Ha.	
			SRI	Traditional HYV
2007-08	Aman Rice	15876	3291	2649
	Boro Rice	14969	3126	2553
2008-09	Aush Rice	2723	2849	2181
	Aman Rice	13484	3195	2511
	Boro	14225	2808	2396
2009-10	Aush Rice			
	Aman Rice		3248	2772
	Boro			

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

In 2007-08, SRI yield was 23% over traditional HYV and the same was 25.60% in 2008-09.

Development of Cold Storage:

Since potato is one of the most important crop in the State & to avoid the gults and distress sale in the market just after harvesting and also with an intention to provide remunerative price to the growers through out the year. At present there are four cold storage under agriculture department in Tripura viz. 500 MT potato cold stores at Teliamura, 2000 M.T. potato cold storage at Baikhora, 2000 M.T. potato cold store at Kumarghat and 3500 M.T. multi-chambered cold store at Melaghar.

Farm Mechanization:

Agriculture Machineries/ Implements:

Apart from inputs, agricultural machineries like Power tiller, Paddy reaper, Paddy Transplanter etc. also are being distributed at subsidy to the farmers. Year-wise position is shown in table below:

Table- 8.11.

Implements	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Power Tiller distribution	329	325	444	808	201
Paddy Reaper/Harvester	Introduced in 2005-06	100	204	14	24
Paddy Transplanter:	Introduced in 2005-06	14	3	Nil	0
Other improved Farm Implements like Paddy Weeder, Paddle thresher etc.	37	2923	12414	43956	16623

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Demonstrative Project for improvement of crops and soils in Tripura:

Tripura being a humid climatic zone with high annual rainfall of 2500 mm. having ironic soil with high fixation and low availability of Phosphate, Calcium and Magnesium deficiency resulting poor growth of crop in the paddy field. This reflects the poor production of food crops as well as degradation of soil health. To get the better harvest of crops PH varies from crops to crops. The soil PH of the selected village under Bishalgarh Agri. Sub-Division found mostly around 5. So to get the desire PH of 6.5 it's required liming. On the basis of soil texture liming should be necessary. To get the affective result of liming it is desirable to apply once in a year preferably after cessation of rains.

Scheme for macro management :

The main objective is to increase production & productivity of rice and wheat from the limited land resource.

- * Dissemination of improved sugarcane cultivation technology to the farmers for development of suitable package in the sugarcane based cropping system areas.
- * To analyze 10,000 soil samples in the Stationery Soil Testing Laboratory per annum and to recommend nutrient status to the farmers to correct deficiencies.
- * To organise awareness campaign for the farmers regarding the importance of soil testing and use of bio-fertilizer. to trin soil testing staff for upgrading thier skills.
- * To produce foundation seeds & certified seeds in the seed multiplication farms so that dependence on outside sources for certified seeds can be reduced to some extent.
- * Distribution of Certified Pulses seeds at subsidy.
- * Distribution of Certified Oilseeds, at subsidy.

- * To increase production/productivity of Maize in the State, it has proposed to distribute composite as well as HYV variety seeds mostly to the Tribal Cultivators Jhumia's residing in the non-traditional upland of the hilly areas at during 2008-09.
- * To promote use of farm machineries/equipments/implements by small and marginal farmers of the state for getting higher production & productivity of crops.
- * To combat the emerging situation, constant monitoring of field situation and thereby devising control strategies to be adopted by the farmers through use of bio-control agent, training on ipm etc.
- * To reduce the dependency on chemical fertilizer as well as reduce environmental hazards & ultimately grown eco-friendly crops.
- * To encourage progressive farmers for hybrid rice seed production.
- * To encourage farmers for increasing production & productivity by way of adopting latest agricultural technology like SRI. 50,000 Ha. Areas are to brought under SRI demonstration during 2008-09.

The following Table depicts the cropwise area coverage by districts during the year 2009-10 (p) in the State.

Table No: 8.12.
Area coverage - 2009-10(P)

Crops	North	Dhalai	West	South	STATE
<u>Area (P)</u>					
Aush	9760	6331	1557	3353	21001
Aman	25752	14591	57902	46555	144800
Jhum	3937	5288	2088	3643	14956
Boro	850	699	34589	27958	64096
Total Rice	40299	26909	96136	81509	244853(+)
Wheat	171	232	116	182	701(+)
Maize	472	464	370	612	1918(+)
Kharif Pulses	992	685	512	1148	3338
Rabi Pulses	732	301	552	1248	2832
Total Pulses	1724	986	1064	2396	6170(+)
Total Food grains	42666	28591	97686	84699	253642(+)
Kharif Oilseed	426	462	307	564	1759
Rabi Oilseed	401	329	294	639	1663
Total Oilseed	827	791	601	1203	3422(+)
Sugarcane	202	193	78	386	859(-)
Cotton	196	440	72	257	965(-)
Jute	133	77	60	196	466(+)

Mesta	147	175	110	296	728(+)
Potato	1066	638	1506	2443	5653
<u>Production 2009-10 (P)</u>					
Crops	North	Dhalai	West	South	State
Aush	22942	15195	3502	7712	49351
Aman	68242	39215	162975	135008	405440
Jhum	4134	5388	1973	3461	14956
Boro	2132	1782	91662	75625	171201
Total Rice	97450	61580	260112	221806	640948(-)
Wheat	351	452	210	315	1328(+)
Maize	469	453	345	642	1909(-)
Kharif Pulses	590	425	315	710	2040
Rabi Pulses	476	240	372	998	2086
Total Pulses	1066	665	687	1708	4126(+)
Total Food grains	99336	63150	261354	224471	648311(+)
Kharif Oilseed	298	248	181	310	1037
Rabi Oilseed	321	280	265	460	1326
Total Oilseed	619	528	446	770	2363(+)
Sugarcane	9919	8860	4087	19026	41892(-)
Cotton (B)	278	629	100	334	1341(-)
Jute (B)	1010	590	435	1515	3550(-)
Mesta (B)	1150	1300	935	2068	5453(+)
Potato	16919	9543	24460	37723	88645(+)

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

The productivity of the agricultural crops is an important statistical indicator for agricultural planning and policy making. The following depicts the productivity of agricultural crops during 2009-10 in the State.

Table- 8.13.

Productivity - 2009-10

Crops	North	Dhalai	West	South	STATE
Aush	2351	2400	2249	2300	2350
Aman	2650	2688	2815	2900	2800
Jhum	1050	1019	945	950	1000
Boro	2508	2549	2650	2705	2671
Total Rice	2418	2288	2706	2721	2618
Wheat	2053	1948	1810	1731	1894
Maize	994	976	932	1049	995
Kharif Pulses	595	620	615	618	611

Rabi Pulses	650	797	674	800	736
Total Pulses	618	674	646	713	669
Total Food grains	2328	2208	2675	2650	2556
Kharif Oilseed	700	537	590	550	590
Rabi Oilseed	800	851	901	720	797
Total Oilseed	748	668	742	640	691
Sugarcane	49104	45907	52397	49290	48768
Cotton (B)	1.42	1.43	1.39	1.30	1.39
Jute (B)	7.59	7.66	7.25	7.73	7.62
Mesta (B)	7.82	7.43	8.50	6.99	7.49
Potato	15871	14958	16242	15441	15681

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Operational holdings: Fragmentation of land holding is continuing as a part of social phenomenon. The average size of holding has been declined from 1.25 hectares in 1976-1977 to 0.97 hectares in 1990-1991, which is the lowest amongst seven sisters of NE Region.

The operational holdings in the State as available from the last officially released data of Agricultural Census, 1990-91 depicts as follows.

Table- 8.14.

Holdings:

i) Number of marginal holding (Below 1.0 hec.)	2,47,380(82%)
ii) Number of small holding (1.0 hec- 2.0 hec.)	40,409 (13%)
iii) Number of medium and large holding (above 2.0 hec.)	13,238 (5%)

Area Operated:

i) Marginal holding (in hec)	80,513 (44%)
ii) Small holding(in hec)	55,879 (31%)
iii) Total marginal and small holdings(in hec)(i+ii)	1,36,392 (75%)
iv) Medium and Large Holdings(in hec)	44,829 (25%)

Average size of holdings

Total number holding (in nos)	3,01,027
Total operated area(in hec)	1,81,221
Average size of holdings(in hec)	0.60

Source: - Revenue Department, Tripura.

It is revealed from the above that 95 percent of total operational holdings in the State are below the size of 2 hectares and they operate 75 percent of the operated area. In other words, only 5 percent of operational holdings are in the size class of 2 hectares and above with 25 percent of operated area. The average size of operational holdings has been declined in the State over the years and it was declined from 1.07 percent in 1980-81 to 1.02 percent in 1985-86 further to 0.97 percent in 1990-91 and to 0.60 per cent in 1995-96. About 32 percent of

operational holdings belongs to ST operational holdings and 15 percent operational holdings belongs to SC communities of the State.

Cropping pattern: The Cropping pattern in Tripura acquires typical character of hill agriculture in the North Eastern Region where two distinct and parallel farming system viz., (i) shifting cultivation or jhum in the hill slopes (ii) settle farming cultivation in the plains are in vogue. Rice is the pre-dominant crop in both the systems. The State grows three seasonal rice crops viz. aush, aman and boro in the settled farming areas including wide range of food and non-food crops.

The below noted table reveals the cropping patterns in the State during the years 2000-2001, 2003-04 and 2008-09.

Table- 8.15.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Crops</i>	<i>In percentage</i>		
		<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
i)	Cereals	88.10%	90.25%	95.24%
ii)	Pulses	3.60%	2.75%	2.70%
iii)	Food-grains (1+2)	91.70%	93.00%	98.67%
iv)	Condiments & spices	1.90%	1.53%	1.33%

The cropping pattern in the State depicts that over 98 percent area is utilised for food crops and remaining area of 1.33 percent was under non-food crops in the State in 2008-09. It is revealed that the cropping pattern in the State depicts the trend of increasing in area under food crops and decreasing pattern against non-food crops of condiments and spices.

Improvement of Agricultural Statistics:

Efforts have been made to improve agriculture statistics adopting plot-to-plot survey following statistical methodologies through the central scheme of Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS).

8.2. Horticulture:

The agro climatic condition of Tripura and the unexploited vast area offers immense scope for development of horticulture. The physic-climate features are very much congenial to grow a number of tropical and subtropical fruits and vegetables. The nature has nest owed beautiful gifts to this State for raising a variety of horticultural crops namely fruits like pine apple ,madarin- orange, banana, litchi, lemon/limes and plantation crops like coconut, cashew-nut, various winter and summer vegetables, spices, flowers and foliages etc.

Keeping in view the agro-climatic condition of the State, horticultural development would not only suggest better land use planning but it will be the boon to the large number of small and marginal farmers of the state in fetching good yield and in uplifting the socio - economic condition of the rural people of the state.

The horticultural crops are of high value commercial crops and play an unique role in States economy, nutritional security, poverty alleviation and employment generation, crop diversification and value addition for the socio-economic development of the people. Considering the vast scope and potentialities - a separate Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation was established in the year 1986 and started functioning with an infrastructure up to district level. Presently, horticultural set up is extended to below district and upto 8 Horticultural Sub-divisions. Moreover, horticulture crops are high value, labour intensive more income generating per unit area, more scientific land use oriented, particularly in respect of degraded, waste land, dry and high land, help retention of ground water and prevent soil erosion, maintain harmonious balance with environment and ecology. For small holding, horticultural crops through intercropping are much more income generating than any other operation. Therefore, horticultural development would not only suggest better land use planning but it will be the boon to the large number of small and marginal farmers of the state in fetching good yield and in uplifting the economic condition of the rural people of the state.

Perspective Plan :

Experiencing the need of the latest technology and people's aspiration - the Government of Tripura in the Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation has formulated a 10 years Perspective Plan for 2002-2012 for integrated development of horticulture in the State. The Perspective Plan was further revised and additional 16,957 hectares targeted areas to be brought under horticultural crops at the end of terminal year of the Perspective plan i.e. 2012.

Strategy:

- i) Identification of specific horticultural crops in areas suitable for cultivation ensuring sustained economic return.
- ii) Provision of improved technology and production inputs.
- iii) Post harvest management & value addition
- iv) Storage & marketing support.
- v) Crop specific training support both to the farmers , officers & staff.
- vi) Exploration of new fields viz .high-tech floriculture& olericulture, mushroom, tissue culture & organic farming, vermi-composting etc.

The following tables show the status of area expansion as well as production of the horticultural crops during the Perspective Plan period till 2009-10.

Table- 8.16.

Area expansion (in hect) during Perspective Plan period

Components	Area till 2001-02	Area expansion till 2009-10			Target	
		Target	Achiv.	+/-	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fruit crops	27553	35912	36598	(+) 686	1000	1000
Plantation crops	9900	15210	14614	(+) 596	300	300
Spice crops	4490	5380	4885	(-) 495	250	250

Vegetables	24610	26570 (net)	26698 (net)	(+) 128	1250	1250
Potato	5600	5,795	5797	(+) 2	30	20
Flowers	--	100	108	(+) 8	14	12
Total	72153	88967	88700	(-)267	2844	2832

Table- 8.17.

Sl. No.	Components	Production (in lakh MT) during Perspective Plan period		
		Target	Achiv.	Excess/ Short fall
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fruit rops	6.05	5.73	(-) 0.32
2	Plantation crops	0.22	0.22	--
3.	Spice crops	0.20	0.17	(-) 0.03
4	Vegetables	4.38	3.47	(-)0.91
5	Potato	1.14	0.99	(-) 0.15
6	Flowers	0.01	0.006	(-) 0.004
	Total	12.00	10.586	(-)1.414

Fruits: The undulating topography of the State favours the fruit cultivation. As a result of that more than 40% of area is under different fruit crops. The fruit crops identified under perspective plan are pineapple, banana, mango, orange, jackfruit, litchi & papaya.

The following salient features of fruit culture depicting the potentialities.

- i. Income is generated more by growing fruits than growing any agronomic crop like wheat, rice, maize, etc.
- ii. Calorific value of food is more than cereals.
- iii. Fruit culture provides employment to the rural people throughout the year.
- iv. Cultivation of fruit crops helps in maintaining ecological balance and checks the pollution.
- v. Being rich in minerals and vitamins fruit crops assume great importance as nutritional security.

The following Table show the area, production and productivity of the major fruits in Tripura during 2009-10.

Table- 8.18.*(Area in 000' ha & production in lakh MT)*

Crops	Area	Production	Productivity (MT/Ha)
Mango	4.25	0.13	3.10
Pineapple	6.47	1.17	18.15
Orange	3.16	0.22	7.03
Jackfruit	7.63	2.51	32.95
Banana	7.48	1.05	14.11
Litchi	2.76	0.17	6.14
Lime/Lemon	2.10	0.11	5.56
Papaya	1.33	0.18	13.83
Sapota	0.11	0.01	10.26
Guava	0.35	0.01	4.83
Others	0.92	0.13	14.88
Total	36.59	5.73	15.68

Vegetable: Tripura grows huge number of vegetables from temperate to humid tropics. Vegetables are excellent source of vitamins, particularly niacin, riboflavin, thiamin and vitamins A and C. They also supply minerals such as calcium and iron besides proteins and carbohydrates. Vegetables combat under nourishment and are known to be cheapest source of natural protective tools.

Most of the vegetables, being short duration crops, fit very well in the intensive cropping system and are capable of giving high yields and better economic returns to the growers.

Moreover, it is necessary to increase the production and productivity of vegetable to meet the demand of growing population to ensure better nutrition by adopting improved technology.

Vegetables in Tripura have already shifted from tiny home stead to large scale commercial cultivation over the State .Now- a -days; hybrids are being admired by most of the farmers of the State. It has been contemplated to introduce cultivation of off-season vegetables like summer cabbage, cauliflower and tomato which will provide much higher return per unit area to the vegetable growers of the State.

Table- 8.19.*(Area in 000' ha & production in lakh MT)*

Crops	Area	Production	Productivity (MT/Ha)
Summer vegetables	13.86	16.61	11.98
Winter vegetables	12.82	1.81	14.13
Total	26.69	3.47	13.02
Potato	5.79	0.99	17.15

Potato: The cultivation of potato in Tripura has already been started on a commercial scale but the present availability is far below of our requirement. The area under potato will be increased through use of TPS seedling tuber (tuberlet) along with application of appropriate use of fertilizer and improved packages of practice.

About 75% of the total projected area of potato will be covered by tuberlet at the terminal year and 15 % will be covered by the certified seed potato. This activity will replace dependence on conventional seed-potato procured from outside the State besides generating income to the potato farmers of Tripura involved in this activity.

Plantation crops: Plantation crops constitute a large group of crops. The major plantation crops in Tripura include the coconut, arecanut, oil palm, cashew, tea, coffee and rubber. Their total coverage is comparatively less and they are mostly confined to small holding. However, they play an important role in view of their domestic requirements and its employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes.

Spice: A spice is a dried seed, fruit, root, bark or vegetative substances used in nutritionally insignificant quantities as a food additive for the purposes of flavoring and sometimes as a preservative by killing or preventing the growth of harmful bacteria. The important spices grown in Tripura are Chilli and Ginger etc.

Table: 8.20.

(Area in 000' ha & production in lakh MT)

Crops	Area	Production	Productivity (MT/Ha)
Coconut	5.78	0.11	1.97
Arecanut	4.44	0.08	1.94
Cashewnut	4.38	0.02	0.53
Total	14.61	0.22	1.53
Ginger	1.50	0.07	5.26
Turmeric	0.84	0.05	7.09
Chilli	2.27	0.03	1.34
Black pepper	0.25	0.001	0.41
Total	4.88	0.17	3.49

Floriculture: Floriculture is a sunrise sector in Tripura. Owing to steady increase in demand of cut flower commercial approach of floriculture has become one of the important sector in the State. The area is fast expanding and commercially produced flowers are marigold, gladiolus, tube rose, cheri gold in open field condition and some exotic flowers - gerbera, orchids and anthurium are being cultivated under covered condition .

The following Table shows the component wise area, production and productivity of horticulture crops during the year 2009-10 :

Table- 8.21.

Sl.	Components	Area in '000 ha	Production in lakh MT	Productivity in MT / ha	No
1	Fruit crops	36.59	5.73	15.68	
2	Plantation crops	14.61	0.22	1.53	

3	Spices	4.88	0.17	3.49
4	Vegetables	26.69	3.47	13.02
5	Potato	5.79	0.99	17.15
6	Flowers	0.0098	0.006	5.10
	Total	88.56	10.58	

Technology Mission on Horticulture :

The significant achievement under the Technology Mission on Horticulture in the State for 2009-10 is presented below:

Table- 8.22.

Sl. No	Component	Achievement 2009-10
1	2	3
1	Area expansion (Ha)	
i)	Fruits (Banana,mango.papaya & rejuvenation)	2230
ii)	Vegetables (Cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, capsicum, potato)	6000
iii)	Spices (Ginger, Chilli)	680
iv)	Flowers (Lillium, rose, tuberose, gladiolus)	620
2	Creation of Water source (Nos)	
i)	Community Tank	220
3	On farm handling unit(in Nos)	100
4	Production of planting materials	
i)	Big Nursery(Private & Public)	2
ii)	Small Nursery(Private & Public)	12
5	Transfer of Technology (Nos)	6970
6	Earthworm unit(in nos)	470
7	Agriculture Equipments(Nos)	
i)	Power Tiller	125
ii)	Diesel Engine	165
iii)	Manually Operated	2600
8	Adoption of IPM (Ha)	800
9	Assistance to women SHG (Nos)	110

Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojan (RKVY) :

The significant achievement under the RKVY Programme in the State for 2009-10 is presented below:

Table- 8.23

Sl. No.	Component	Achievement
1	Cultivation of Improved variety of banana (Sabri, G-9) with drip irrigation	80 hac.
2	Vegetable Seed Production Programme in Tripura	22 hac
3	Development of Govt Orchards for production of quality planting materials	4 nos
4	Improve method of cultivation of water melon in Tripura	100 hac

Watershed Development:

The achievement under the project of NWDPR and WDPSCA in the State during 2009-10 is presented below :

Table- 8.24.

Sl. No	Items	Unit	NWDPR (11 th Plan)	WDPSCA (10 th Plan)	IWMP
1	Entry point activity	nos	-	-	13
2	Soil and Moisture Conservation activities	hec	654	325	
3	Agri crop/ Horti crop demonstration, Agronomic Conservation practices	hec	525	190	-
4	Runoff management structure, Check dam, Gully Plugging etc.	nos	257	184	
5	Various Water bodies / Water Harvesting Structure	nos	528	108	
6	Dryland Horticulture/ Plantation	hec	526	99	
7	Household production system, dairy, sericulture,poultry and live stock management	nos	1465	640	

Tripura Small Farmers Agriculture Business Consortium (TSFAC)

Tripura Small Farmers Agriculture Business Consortium (TSFAC) is a State level society of Central SFAC, a public- private joint venture society declared as a Financial Institution under the RBI act 1936 and IDBI Act.TSFAC has been set up under the Chairmanship of Minister for Agriculture Department, Tripura and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 with Registration No. 3679 of 2001.

As per prescribed guidelines of Government of India, the Technology Mission on horticulture in the State is being implemented and monitored through TSFAC.

Tripura Horticulture Corporation Limited (THCL):

The THCL started its functioning from the year 1987, under Companies Act 1956 with an authorized share capital of Rs 5 crores. The THCL has created cashewnut, pineapple, banana and orange orchards at different places of Tripura about 1,087 hectares of land. The different activities of THCL are procurement and supply of quality planting materials, seeds, PPC, fertilizer, agricultural/ horticultural equipments etc in farmer's interest.

Table- 8.25.

Sl.No	Items	Unit	Achievement
1	Powertiller	nos	481
2	Sprayer	nos	543
3	Pumpset	nos	2
4	Paddy thresher	nos	3
5	Paddy weeder	nos	1,241
6	Seed Bin	nos	2,407
7	Reaper	nos	1
8	Garden Tiller	nos	1
9	Planting Materials	Kg	1,27,532

8.3. Animal Resources:

The main objectives of the State Animal Resources Development Department are two folds (a) to provide health coverage to all domesticated animals, both for curative and prophylaxis and (b) to take up livestock development activities for increasing the productivity of livestock, for the benefit of both producers as well as Consumers.

Animal Husbandry plays a vital role in determining the agricultural economy in the State. In Tripura, 60 percent of the geographical area is high land and only about 27 percent is available for cultivation. Animal Husbandry is an important and integral part of agricultural system and considered as one of the major activities for providing subsidiary income including non harvesting season to the farming families of the State. Production from the domesticated animals and poultry, like milk, meat and eggs has become subsidiary occupation of the farmers in the State.

The main objectives of the Department of Animal Resources in the State are two fold, (a) to provide health coverage to all the domestic animal, both for contagious and non-contagious disease and (b) to take up livestock development activities for increasing the productivity of livestock, for the benefit of both producers as well as consumers.

Food security has been given the top priority in the State for its people. Food grains alone cannot meet the nutritional requirement of human being for their growth, maintenance and health. For proper nutrition, a balanced diet containing all essential nutrients i.e. carbohydrate, protein and fat in the ratio of 4:1:1 is needed. In case of protein, 50 percent of total requirement should come from animal origin food.

Tripura is deficient food of animal origin and a wide gap exists between demand and supply of these feed items. To bridge the gap between demand and supply and to make the state self sufficient within a definite time frame State Govt. had launched a 10 years perspective plan (2002-03 to 2011-12) w.e.f. 1st April, 2002.

During the first two years of perspective plan necessary infrastructure development at State Government breeding farms and introduction of village friendly layer chicks, imported variety of pigs from USA. etc have been made with a view to bring about increased production of milk, meat and egg

Subsequently, the Government sector will produce and supply requisite number of A.H. inputs as seed materials and the actual production process will be made at private sector through strengthening of house hold production and entrepreneurship development through organized farming. Accordingly special emphasis has been given over SHG approach, delivery of one month old chicks and duckling in lieu of day old, organization of medium/small scale dairy farms in all blocks of the state and massive cultivation of fodder in farmer's land. Emphasis has also given on large scale goat farming by involving weakers section of the society especially the woman, to fulfill the high demand of goat meat.

Perspective Plan

During perspective plan period, it has also been planned to provide full time gainful employment to unemployed youths on different animal husbandry based farming / practices after necessary training for skill up gradation.

Tripura is deficient in animal origin food and a wide gap exists between demand and supply of these feed items. To fill up such gap between demand and supply and to make the State self suffieient within a definite time bound State Government was launched a 10 years perspective plan during 2002-03 to 2011-12.

During first two years of perspective plan i.e., 2002-03 to 2003-04 the necessary infrastructure development at Govenenment breeding farms and introduction of high yielding layer chicks, quail, meat variety rabbit, imported variety of pigs from USA etc. have been made with a view to bring about increased production of milk, meat and egg substantially.

The Government sector will produce and supply requisite number inputs as seed materials and the actual production process will be made at private sector through strengthening of house hold production and entrepreneurship development through organized farming. Accordingly, special emphasis has been given over SHG approach, delivery of one month old chicks and duckling in lieu of day old, organization of medium/small scale diary farms in all blocks of the State and massive cultivation of fodder in farmer's land. Emphasis has also given on large scale goat farming by involving weakers section of the society especially the woman, to fulfill the high demand of goad meat.

Livestock population

The last LiveStock Census was conducted in 2003 and the following table is the detail provisional figure of the State.

Table- 8.26.

Sl. No.	Kind of Livestock	Population as per 17th LC, 2003	Population as per 18th LC, 2007	Growth Rate over 2003(%)

1	2	3	4	5
1	CB cow in milk	18041	18949	5.03%
2	ND cow in milk	135475	145788	7.61%
3	Total CB cattle	57304	73543	28.34%
4	Total ND cattle	701872	874735	24.62%
5	Total cattle	759176	948278	24.90%
6	Buffalo in milk	2507	2164	(-) 13.68%
7	Total buffalo	14450	14160	(-) 2.01%
8	Total CB pig	94981	122716	29.20%
9	Total deshi pig	114389	140943	23.20%
10	Total pig	209370	263659	25.93%
11	Goat in milk	120224	134441	11.44%
12	Total goat	471545	645614	36.91%
13	Total sheep	3388	3646	2.24%
14	Total fowl	2271028	2540311	11.86%
15	Total duck	700883	751847	7.27%
16	Total poultry	2971911	3292158	10.77%

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Veterinary services and animal health;

Out of 510 animal health institutions, there were 15- veterinary hospitals, 58-veterinary dispensaries, 426-veterinary sub-centers and 11-artificial insemination centers. The aim of these institutions is to provide adequate health coverage to the livestock, castration of bulls and kids vaccination of animals for prevention of contagious diseases. Necessary medicines were supplied free of cost during 2009-10.

The detail animal health institutions of the State Government in 2009-10 were as follows.

Table- 8.27.

(Figures in nos.)

Year / District	Vety. Hospital	Vety. Dispensary	Vety. First-Aid Centres	Stockman Sub-centre	A. I. centre	Cattle Breeding Farm
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Tripura	5	23	96	112	4	1
South Tripura	4	18	65	38	4	Nil
North Tripura	3	11	45	32	2	Nil
Dhalai Tripura	3	6	20	18	1	Nil
<i>Total: -</i>	15	58	226	200	11	1
Year / District	Pig . Breeding farm	Poultry Breeding	Duck Breeding	Goat Breeding	Rabbit Investigation	Diseases Laboratory
0	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Tripura	2	1	1	1	1	1
South Tripura	2	1	-	1	1	1
North Tripura	2	1	1	-	-	1
Dhalai Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Total: -</i>	8	3	2	2	2	4

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

The animal health coverage in these State run vaterinary institutions during 2009-10 was as follows.

Table- 8.28.

SL. No.	Name of the item	West District	South District	North District	Dhalai District	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Health Coverage:-					
	i) Animal Treated	218883	115295	85583	67187	486948
	ii) Birds Treated	842404	327313	309024	258111	1736852
	Total =	106127	442608	394607	325298	2223800
2	Castrated: -					
	i) Bull	2489	1789	4024	1676	9978
	ii) Kid	614	71	462	111	1258
	iii) Pig	496	1	0	99	596
	Total =	3599	1861	4486	1886	11832
3	Vaccinated:-					
	i) H.S.	148760	68749	91151	39966	348626
	ii) B.Q	142406	99067	29613	22623	293709
	iii) Anthrax	18765	7959	12326	0	39050
	iv) Comb(H.S+B.Q)	10113	17006	16375	21470	64964
	v) P.P.R.	300	0	337	0	637
	vi) F.M.D.	187516	93069	88337	55090	424012
	vii) S.F.	21525	5049	2155	1776	30505
	viii) D.C.	4339	0	300	0	4639
	ix) D.P.	224	1430	3000	0	4654
	X) A.R.V.	4214	1744	805	1317	8080
	xi) R2B	321817	101583	73722	70043	567165
	xii) F.P.	0	0	0	0	0
	xiii) F1	618506	244314	107356	132291	1102467
	xiv) I.B.D.	425760	15575	102821	23890	568046
	Total =	1904245	655545	528298	368466	3456554

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

The department also conducts Integrated Sample Survey seasonwise for the estimation of production of the major live-stock products viz., milk, meat and egg in the State, besides conducting live-stock census quinquennially.

Estimated production of milk and eggs as per integrated sample survey work by district for the year 2009-10 was as follows.

Table- 8.29.

District	Name of Season	Milk in Mt	Eggs in Lakh
1	2	3	4
West Tripura	Summer Season	14592.95	179.98
	Monsoon Season	15020.61	193.11

	Winter Season	15434.87	225.17
	Total :	45048.43	598.27
South Tripura	Summer Season	9489.56	151.50
	Monsoon Season	9767.71	162.67
	Winter Season	10021.06	189.14
	Total:	29278.33	503.31
Dhalai District	Summer Season	3347.28	46.06
	Monsoon Season	3446.47	49.40
	Winter Season	3537.64	57.64
	Total :	10331.39	153.09
North Tripura	Summer Season	5182.68	56.46
	Monsoon Season	5333.26	60.62
	Winter Season	5466.30	70.64
	Total :	15982.24	187.72
	Grand Ttotal:	100640.39	1442.39

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

The estimated meat production in Tripura for 2009-10 was as follows.

Table- 8.30.

	<u>(in Mt)</u>
Summer	6205.35
Monsoon	6917.64
Winter	7979.34
Total:	21102.33

Diary development:

The State Government has given more emphasis on Dairy Development through Co-Operative system for production of milk as well as marketing. Milk Producers are encouraged to strengthen their activities by forming Co-Operative Societies. Department was handed over the " Agartala dairy, Indranagar along with all its properties and responsibilities to Tripura Milk Producers Union Ltd. in 1983-84.

There One two thousand liltres Capacity bulk Milk Cooling station was established and made functional at Melagarh in January 2007 with the active help of State Animal Resources Development Department.

Department is also extends various assistance to TCMPUL time to time under centrally sponsored scheme IDDP -I & II for developing infrastructure as well as organizing more co-operative societies to encourage the milk producers for more milk production through assured marketing.

The TCMPUL is also responsible for maintaining the milk supply of Agartala town. Apart from these TCMPUL has also undertaken for marketing of milk products like chana, paneer, ghee, sweet curd and ice-cream. Production of balanced feed and marketing is also being done by the TCMPUL.

Table- 8.31.

SL.No	Name of the Item	Unit	Achievement (2009 -2010)
1	2	3	4
1	Procurement of Milk from:-		
i)	Milk Producers Co-Op.Socities	Kg	5,54,995.50
ii)	Government Farm	Kg	55,199.00
2	Marketing of Milk:	Lts.	48,20,467.50
3	Ghee Sold	Kg	0
4	Paneer Sold	Kg	17,067.30
5	Ice Cream Sold	Lts.	6,661.00
6	Misty Dui Sold	Kg	16,769.40
7	New Society organized	Nos.	2
8	No. of MPCs function	Nos.	75
9	No. of farmers members	Nos.	5,568
10	Supply of milch Ration	Mt.	364.45
11	Training of milk Producers	Nos.	535
12	Distribution of Crossbred Heifers	Nos.	30

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

8.4. Fisheries:

Fish is the staple diet for the majority of the population of Tripura. Fish is one of the vital food items of the diet of 95 percent of Tripura's population. Fisheries also play a major role in economic development of the State. The per capita consumption of fish in the State is quite high in the country. The per capita consumption of fish for urban areas is about 13.2 Kg and 8.3 Kg for rural areas, respectively, in the State.

The State Government's main thrust is to establish the slogan "Fish for All - All for fish - All for Fishers" in the State. Fisheries programme is undertaken for rural development aiming to generate rural employment alongwith the socio-economic improvement of the fisher fold of the State. Therefore, Fisheries plays an important role in Tripura.

In recent year fresh water aqua-culture has made a significant progress in the State. The sector has potential to attain self sufficiency in fish production. State Government has also given utmost importance to popularize scientific techniques to fish production through training/extension work to the farmers.

Considering the increasing demand of fish, the State Government has been given emphasis to increase the productivity of the existing water areas. Till 2009-10, Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) has brought 6926.50 hectares water area under scientific fish culture.

Perspective Plan

The State Fisheries Department has prepared a modified perspective plan' for attaining self-sufficiency in fish production in the State within 2010-2011. Under this plan, the vital scheme of area based approach for comprehensive development of fishery has been taken-up with an aim to develop at least one aquaculture village in each the Block of State. Till 2009-10, 41-such aquaculture villages have been developed as model aqua-villages in the State, which was 34 in 2008-09 and details by location is as follows.

Table- 8.32.

Sl.	Name of District	Name of Panchayet	Name of Block	Name of	Year	No.
1	West Tripura		Harinakhola	Mohanpur	2004-05	
2	West Tripura		Bankimnagar	Jirania	- Do -	
3	West Tripura		Dukli	Dukli	- Do -	
4	South Tripura		Hurijala	Kakraban	- Do -	
5	North Tripura		Sukantanagar	Kumarghat	- Do -	
6	Dhalai Tripura		Kalachari	Salema	- Do -	
7	North Tripura		Uttar Dhanicharra	Pecharthal	2005-06	
8	Dhalai Tripura		South Dhumacharra	Manu	- Do -	
9	South Tripura		South Bharatchandranagar	Rajnagar	- Do -	
10	West Tripura		West Nalchar	Melaghar	- Do -	
11	North Tripura		South Hurua	Kadamtala	- Do -	
12	North Tripura		Gachirampara	Dasda	2006-07	
13	Dhalai Tripura		West Nalicherra	Ambassa	- Do -	
14	Dhalai Tripura		Laxmipur	Dumburnagar	- Do -	
15	West Tripura		Sardukarkari	Teliamura	- Do -	
16	West Tripura		Kaiyadepa	Bishalgharh	- Do -	
17	South Tripura		Patichaerri	Karbook	- Do -	
18	South Tripura		Indranagar	Satchand	- Do -	
19	West Tripura		Jampaijola	Jampaijala	2007-08	
20	West Tripura		North Maheshpur	Kathalia	- Do -	
21	West Tripura		West Singhicherra	Khowai	- Do -	
22	South Tripura		West Charakbai	Bagafa	- Do -	
23	South Tripura		Baishamani para	Ompi	- Do -	

24	North Tripura	West Panisagar	Panisagar	- Do -
25	Dhalai Tripura	Durgacherra	Chawmanu	- Do -
26	North Tripura	Deocherra	Gournagar	- Do -
27	North	Damcherra	Damcherra	2008-09
28	West	East Laxmipur	Mungiakami	- Do -
29	West	Kulubari	Baxnagar	- Do -
30	West	Rasarajnagar	Padmabil	- Do -
31	West	Mandai	Mandai	- Do -
32	South	Nutanbazar	Amarpur	- Do -
33	South	Abhoynagar	Hrishamukh	- Do -
34	South	Holakhet G/P	Matabari	- Do -
35	West	Barkathal	Hezamara	2009-10
36	West	Barjala	Bishalgarh	- Do -
37	West	Pachim Bachaibari	Tulishikhar	- Do -
38	West	Ghilatali	Kalyanpur	- Do -
39	South	Jalema	Killa	- Do -
40	North	South Tuisama	Dasda	- Do -
41	Dhalai	Jeolcherra	Ambassa	- Do -

In addition to above, during 2010-11 annual plan period, another such model aquaculture village would be developed in the State.

There are 110- Fisherman Co-operative Societies including one Apex Body. The State Department of Fisheries is providing technical and economic support to the less privileged societies for their proper growth in fish production. Besides, there are 1,265 SHGs are functioning on fishery activities in the State.

The members of the Fisherman Co-operative Societies are covered under the "Fisherman Accident Insurance Scheme". Moreover, housing facilities are also provided to the poor fishermen families. Till March 2010, total 1,445- houses have been constructed and provided to the poor fishermen families. Besides, the financial assistances are also made to 2030 fishermen of Dumbur Reservoir area under saving- cum-relief schemes for the lean fishing period of 2009-10.

The district wise water area and production of fish excluding raw fish, let-in for sun drying during 2009-10 is given in the following Table.

Table- 8.33.

Sl.	District	Culturable water area in hector. (provisional)	Production of fish 2009-10 (in Mt)		No.
			Inland fish excluding non-subsistence fishermen fish	Catch of fish by non-professional (subsistence fish)	
				Total (4+5)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	West	6,517.91	12,276.54	3,067.83	15,344.37
ii)	South	6,072.54	10,452.11	2,611.71	13,063.82
iii)	North	3,689.42	6,481.35	1,619.63	8,100.98
iv)	Dhalai	2,817.83	4,621.09	1,154.47	5,775.56
	TOTAL	19,097.70	33,831.09	8,353.64	42,284.73

Source: - Fisheries Department, Tripura.

Tripura has made considerable achievement in fish seed production. Hypophysation of both Major Carp and Chinese Carp are widely popular especially in the private sector. So far 11 numbers of hatcheries including 4 in Government Sector and remaining 7 in Private Sector have been established and their services are regularly being utilized. It is expected that another 2 such hatcheries would be functional during the annual plan period of 2010-2011. Presently, the State is surplus in Major Carp fish seed production and more than 287 millions fish seeds i.e. fingerlings have been produced during 2009-10.

Prawn Juvelile

The land locked State has made a mark in producing juveniles of giant fresh water prawn on commercial scale in artificial sea water. The prawn juveniles produced and being supplied to the farmers of remote areas of the State for cultivation as well as to the other North Eastern States. More emphasise has been laid for popularizing the prawn farming in the State due to its high market demand and 15 (fifteen) prawn villages has so far been developed, which are as follows.

Table- 8.34.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Panchayet	Name of Block	Year
1	2	3	4	5
1	North	Sukanta Nagar	Kumarghat	2006-07
2	South	Hurijala	Kakraban	-do-
3	West	Bankimnagar	Jirania	-do-
4	Dhalai	Mainama	Manu	2007-08
5	North	Srirampur	Gournagar	-do-
6	South	Chandrapur	Matabari	-do-
7	West	South Charilum	Bishalgharh	-do-
8	Dhalai	Halhali	Salema	2008-09
9	North	Jalebasa	Panisagar	-do-
10	South	Noabari	Killa	-do-
11	West	Khas Madhupur	Dukli	-do-

12	North	Pratyekroy	Kadamtala	2009-10
13	West	Kalsimura	Boxanagar	-do-
14	South	North Ekchari	Karbook	-do-
15	Dhalai	Ambassa	Ambassa	-do-

Source: - Fisheries Department, Tripura.

Propogation of pabda and chitala fish

The technology for breeding of endangered fish species, pabda (ompak species) has been standardized in the State and seed being cultured in farmers' pond alongwith the chitala.

Establishment of soil and water testing laboratories: -

Knowledge about the soil and water quality of the aqua-culture resource is most essential for undertaking scientific fish culture. Realising the importance of such a facility, the State Fisheries Department has created 21 such soil and water testing laboratories in all 4 Districts.

Fish Feed Manufacturing Plant:-

Availability of good quality balanced fish feed has been a major constraint in popularisation of fish culture in the State. To overcome the problem, 15 such fish feed plants have so far been established in the State for production and supply of balance fish seed. All these are in private sector under the ownership and management of 11-SHGs, 3-Co-operative Sector and 1-individual level.

Establishment of Fish Seed Analysis Laboratory:

To monitor the quality of fish feed being locally produced in the State, 3- laboratories have been established at Agartala, Udaipur and Kumarghat.

Fish culture in regrouped village and forest areas:

A programme for bringing newly created water bodies of forest areas and regrouped villages under scientific fish culture has been initiated. The concerned members of Joint Forest Management Groups (JFMs) are being provided necessary training and first year inputs for fish culture.

Strengthening of post harvesting infrastructure:

The presently available post harvest facilities in the State are limited and of preliminary stage. To strengthen post harvest facilities in the State a project of Rs.90 lakhs has been sanctioned from Government of India for "Strengthening of Post Harvesting Infrastructure". Under this programme, ice plant at Gandacherra M.S.S. Ltd. of Dhalai District has already installed, which has been handed over to Gomti Upajati MSS Ltd., 7- Mini Trucks have been supplied to Fishermen Co-operative Societies for carrying of fish, fish seed and fishery inputs etc. Besides, 10 -new market sheds have been constructed and 9 existing market sheds have been upgraded.

Raising of Stunted fingerlings for stocking of culture ponds:-

"Stunted fingerlings" are known to perform better as stocking material. The work on a raising of stunted fingerlings in government farms was initiated during 2007-08. This

programme has been started amongst fish farmers of the State from the annual plan period of 2009-10.

Improvement of Brood Stock:-

Genetic deterioration because of repeated inbreeding and inhibition of growth has been observed in the presently available hatchery bred seed used for fish culture. A programme for genetic improvement of brood stock has been initiated by collecting of riverine fish seed.

Concluding remarks:

Agriculture and allied sector is the backbone of the State's economy. As the population will be increasing and would estimated to reach 38.30 lakhs by 2015, the requirement of food-grains, fruits and vegetables, milk, meat, fish, egg etc including animal feeds would also naturally be increased, substantially. If the present deficit trends of food, fruits and vegetable, fish, egg etc. continuous, the State would definitely face more deficits by 2015 due to more supply side demand.

Therefore, the State must emphasise on the effective implementation of the Perspective Plans on Agriculture/Horticulture/Animal Resources and Fishery to over come the food deficits as well as generating the employment.

The weaknesses of the State agriculture includes the low productivity, limited utilization of irrigation facilities, limited storage facilities, complete non-existence of organized retail trade especially to the fruits and vegetables, quality control as well as modern farming techniques.

The opportunities available from the favourable agro-climatic condition for horticultural crops including medical and herbs in the State, which should fully be utilised. The growing middle class of the State increases the demand for the horticultural produce both fresh and processed, which need to be tapped by the local entrepreneurs.

The adoption of modern agricultural techniques, higher quality breeds for animal husbandary and horticultural sectors as well as irrigation facilities would able to solve the rural poverty and employment to a large extent in the State. Moreover, use of better quality of seeds for higher productivity per acre in agriculture is also needed. The State may directly approach for such techniques and breeds as well as know-how suitable for the State from abroad particularly from the South-East Asian countries.

In WTO regime, some of important issues concerning the Indian farmers especially for North-East remained unresolved and therefore, there is need for sufficient protection of these farmers in North-East since entire economy and its employment are heavily depends upon the agriculture. In this regard, a new strategy for meeting these new challenges as well as opportunities especially for North-East for building productive agricultural base away from subsidy base strategy under new WTO regime is required. Moreover, it would uplift and relief the large number of poverty ridden rural jhumia, tribal families.

9) FORESTRY & RUBBER

Introduction:

Forest is an integral part of the culture and tradition of Tripura. It also maintains the environment, bio-diversity, land, soil, water, air regimes. Any imbalance in equilibrium of the above components affects the system adversely and has an adverse impact on human life. The state has a geographical area of 10,492 sq.km of which 6,293 sq.km about 60% is the forest area as per legal classification in the State. As per Report of the Forest Survey-2003 of India, only 52.2% are well stocked, the remaining forest areas are degraded. Due to 856 km long international borders with Bangladesh, the trans-border smuggling of forest produces is one of the serious problems leading to degradation of these forests.

The forests in Tripura are mainly tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen and moist-deciduous. Substantial area is covered with bamboo and it forms the basis of tribal culture of the State. Forests maintain the environment, bio-diversity, land, soil, water, air regimes. Any imbalance in equilibrium of the above components affects the system adversely and has an adverse impact on human life. In the forests of the state, there are 266- species of medicinal plants, 379- tree species, 320- shrubs, 581- herbs, 165- climbers, 16- climbing shrubs, 35- ferns, 45- epiphytes and 4- parasites. Moreover, there are 50- species restricted to Tripura only. 2- primitive plants and 7- endangered plants are found in Tripura.

A significant number of persons and families in Tripura continue to depend on forests and jhum or shifting cultivation as their main source of cultivation. Almost 10 percent forest area is under jhum or shifting cultivation in the State. Jhum or shifting cultivation has an intimate relationship with forest use, not only in terms of habitation and cultivation of tracts, but also because the forestry sector provides important supplementary income and inputs in daily lives of tribal people residing in forested areas. Jhum cultivation has become unproductive owing to frequent exposure of soil as evident from the reduction of jhum cycle to the present day 2-3 years from earlier 5-6 years. The Government of Tripura has taken innovative approaches towards the development of tribal livelihood systems. The number of families involved in four major plantation schemes clearly shows that raising rubber plantations has been one of the important means of jhumia rehabilitation.

Forest composition and growing stock:

Blessed with high rainfall, humidity and nutrient rich soil, the Forests of the State are rich in productivity and the potential productivity index is estimated to be 9-12 cubic meter per hectare per annum.

There is a large gap between potential and actual productivity of forest resources of the State. Moreover, due to 856 Km long international borders with Bangladesh, the trans-border smuggling of forest produces is one of the serious problems leading to degradation of these forests. Non Wood Forest Products (NWFPs) represent a vast untapped major source of Tripura, whose full ecological and economic potentials remain underutilised, which needs to be developed and promoted.

The forests of Tripura are divided into two major forest types. These are - (a) evergreen forest & (b) moist deciduous forest. Moist deciduous forests are further divided in two distinct categories, namely (i) moist deciduous sal forests and (ii) moist deciduous mixed forest. Moist Deciduous Sal Forest covers parts of Belonia, Udaipur, Sonamura and Sadar Sub-Divisions. Inventory survey carried out by Forest Survey of India gives the account of composition of growing stock of Tripura as depicted in the following table.

Table-9.1.

Stratum	Area in sq. km	Forest area (% of geographical area)	Volume (m ³) /hec weighted average	Total volume (million m ³)
Hard wood (misc) Forest	1829	17.43	26.18	4.79
Hard wood (misc) Forest mixed with bamboo	484	4.61	29.84	1.44
Bamboo Forest	938	8.94	9.07	0.85
Plantations	2201	21.19	20.69	4.28
Shifting cultivation	840	7.81	5.34	0.52
Grand Total	6292	59.98	91.12	11.88

Activities:

The State Forest Department manages the official recorded 6,294 sq.km. of forest area in the State. Besides, managing the forest area, it takes of extension of tree cover activities to private holdings for better environmental management for achieving the following aims and objectives.

- i) To maintain and improve the productive potential of natural resources.
- ii) Strengthening of rural livelihood by providing fuel, fodder, timber, bamboo and other NTFP.
- iii) Conservation of development of resources base by introducing new technologies and encouraging people's participation through the JFM programme.
- iv) Addressing the ever increasing demand of population.
- v) To reduce pressure on forests.

Contribution of forestry sector to rural economy:

Forest is the complex system of resources providing a variety of ecological and other valuable services like timber, food and fodder, beauty of landscape, wilderness, peace and solitude. Efficient use of the resource for welfare of the state and its people is of the utmost importance.

The revenue from forestry sector in 2008-09 is around Rs.5.57 crores. The subsidy that flows to the rural economy on account of free removal of five items of forest produce has been

conservatively estimated at more than Rs.129.26 crores. This does not take into account of edible fruit, tubers, roots, medicinal plants, edible bamboo shoots, Forest-food, vegetables and other non-timber forest produces. There are also indirect benefit from forest such as soil and water conservation, air quality control, biomass and soil fertility restoration and control of hydrological cycle etc.

Recorded/ unrecorded removal/ use of aforesaid five categories of forest produces is estimated below: -

Recorded/ unrecorded removal/ use of aforesaid five categories of forest produces is estimated below: -

Table-9.2.

Produces	Recorded removal (million unit)	Unrecorded removal	Actual removal (million unit)	Value per unit (in Rs.)	Value of unrecorded removal (Rs. In lakhs)
Timber	0.012	0.034	0.046	2000 / m3	680
Fuel wood	0.043	2.194	2.236	200 / m3	4,388
Thatch	0.13	0.213	0.343	80 / ton	170
Fodder	-	1.53	1.53	500 / ton	7,650
Bamboo	109.76	75.50	184.26	50000 / million	38
Total	109.945	79.471	188.415		12,926

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Perspective Plan

The Government of Tripura has been launched a Perspective Plan on forestry during the year 2002-2012 with estimated cost of Rs.473 crore for afforestation of 2.33 lakh hectare of land as well as economic up-liftment of tribals and rural poor by enhancing employment generation opportunities. Out of 473 crore for the Perspective Plan, Rs.254 crore would be available from external agencies.

Out of the 2.33 lakh hectares to be covered under the Perspective Plan, 2000 hectares and 31,000 hectares would be brought under medicinal plants and bamboo and cane plantation, respectively.

Box No- 9.1

The Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act,2006:

The Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) it was enacted by the Parliament in 2006. The new Act presents an excellent opportunity to meet the challenges of tribal development and forest management in Tripura, as issues of settlement and forest development are crucial to the long-term prosperity of a large part of the tribal population of the State.

The Act deals with the issue of settlement of land rights and rights to minor forest produce in forested areas with a view to correct the 'historical injustices' that have been perpetrated on the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other traditional forest dwellers in the country. The main provision of the Act includes:

- ❖ The settlement of land and forest rights to all STs and other traditional forest dwellers living inside forest areas before 13 December, 2005, the date on which the Bill was introduced in Parliament. The original Bill proposed a cut-off date of 25.10.1980 and the amendment of the cut-off date has been on account of pressure from progressive movements.
- ❖ The Act now includes 'traditional forest dwellers' within its ambit. This means that minority tribals and others who live in forested areas will be covered by the new law.
- ❖ The Act pays attention to displaced people and to rehabilitation. The Act now covers all forests including reserved forests, national parks and sanctuaries. It also takes relocation from the 'critical wildlife areas' voluntary and only after the rights of those dwelling within that area are settled. The process by which the 'critical wildlife areas' have to be determined has also been made more representative and participatory.
- ❖ The JPC Report has led to recognition of the developmental role of the State and the right of forest dwellers to basic amenities.
- ❖ The Act provided for granting joint pattas to people who have a claim on land rights. The proposed ceiling of 2.5 hectares per nuclear family has been removed and provision for settlement on an 'as is where is basis', with a new ceiling of 4 hectares, has been made in the final Act.
- ❖ The Act strengthens the powers of the Gram Sabha to settle rights at the local level and makes other institutional structures more representative. The amended Act is an important step in decentralizing forest administration.
- ❖ The nodal agency for the implementation of the Act is to be the Ministry of Tribal Affairs of the Government of India.
- ❖ In the process of implementing the Act, the following issues are relevant to Tripura.
- ❖ The institutional framework in the Act empowers the Gram Panchayat to settle rights within the 'local and customary limits of its jurisdiction'. Since more than 80 per cent of the forests in Tripura are under the jurisdiction of the Central Government, panchayats and other local bodies may have only a limited say in the issue of settlement of rights.
- ❖ Amendments are needed to bring government-owned forests under the overall framework of the procedures suggested in the Act so that the authority of the Forest Department can be subordinated to district and State-level monitoring committees set up under this Act. Changes are also required to provide greater powers to the Autonomous District Council (ADC).
- ❖ The State Government needs to be empowered especially with respect to settlement of rights in their own areas. For example, the process of identification of people eligible for rights, the actual position of forest habitations and the nature of development activities should be decisions that are made at the State level.

Sustainable forest and land-use will depend on the access of forest right-holders to basic infrastructure such as irrigation, roads and access to markets. The West Bengal and Tripura experiences show that employment generation and enhancement of forest -based livelihoods are possible through sustainable forest use. At present, attempts to rehabilitate forest-dependent people are obstructed by the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, since any development activity within forest areas requires the permission of the Central Government. The Act should recognize the powers of the State Government and its right to redevelop its own forests so that both security of tenures and livelihood can be maintained over a long term. State Governments should have the responsibility to ensure that all forest right-holders have access to basic amenities and inputs required for sustainable land and forest use. The funds for this development can be mobilized from at least three sources: grants-in-aid given by the Central Government; State budget allocations and forestry projects; and taxation by State Governments of commercial activities of big projects, such as mining in forest areas.

Status of implementation of the SOTFD (ROFR) Act, 2006 is given below :

Particulars	ST	OTFD	Total Nos	of
application received	1,40,019	35,310	1,75,329	
Nos of Forest Rights so far vested	1,18,770	2	1,18,772	
Quantum of land involved (in hectare)	1,74,157.256	0.48	1,74,157.7	
Patta Pass Book distributed (in nos)	1,18,770	2	1,18,772	
Demarcation of Land completed (in nos)	1,18,770	2	1,18,772	
Nos. of claims rejected	20,604	35,308	55,912	
Nos. of claim pending/ re-verification	645	0	645	

Achievements in 2009-10:

1) To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation around 11213.68 hectares was taken up on degraded forestland during 2008-09. Further, 30.216 lakhs seedlings have been distributed by the Forest Department for plantation on private and non-forest land during the year.

2) An innovation scheme of 'Angan-Ban Prakalpa' for productive use of fallow land in private holding is being implemented by the Forest Department from 1996-97. Under the scheme it is envisaged to provide technical and guidance to the selected beneficiaries in raising plantation of forestry species on upland and un-arable land. Till 2008-09, 4770.83 hectare has been covered under the project involving around 27,172 beneficiaries.

3) For the purpose of active participation and involvement of local communities in protection and development of forests, Joint Forest Management (JFM) has been undertaken in the state in large scale on the basis of resolution of the State Government dated 16-01-2002. Till 2008-09, over 472 numbers of JFM Committees have been formed involving a project area of more than 1,28,221 hectare involving 44,882 households of tribal and rural poor. The details are presented in the following table.

Table- 9.3.

Name of Division	No. of JFMCs/ EDCs	Project Area in ha	Planted Area in ha	No. of families				
				ST	SC	Gen	OBC	Total
WLS								
WLW Sepahijala	8 (EDC)	425.53	425.53	220	115	100	—	435

Sadar	36	6216.00	1020.50	1909	1357	1024	801	5091
Teliamura	91	40322.34	20051.00	14498	3568	2071	-	20137
Gumti	82	15176.00	4411.00	5119	530	120	-	5769
Udaipur	104	14172.00	6470.00	2784	1881	1731	1128	7524
Bagafa	114	22406.00	5576.46	6163	1852	1498	-	9513
Trishna	50	8859.00	2413.07	1429	740	559	337	3065
Manu	49	16130.00	4448.50	2764	50	46	8	2868
Ambassa	86	38949.67	16631.00	8398	1267	656	47	10368
Kanchanpur	148	43812.00	8650.00	4592	4609	1447	2	10650
Kailashahar	42	14811.44	3700.90	1936	577	298	586	3397
Total	810	221279.98	73797.96	49812	16546	9550	2909	78817

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

4) To provide support to community participation in protection and management of forest, JFM has been made as integral part of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of Integrated Afforestation and Eco-development Project (IAEDP), Area Oriented Fuel Wood and Fodder Project (AOFWFP) (50:50), Development of Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) and Association of ST and Rural poor in Regeneration of degraded forests on usufruct sharing basis, presently being funded by National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB).

5) The forest development agency is a confederation of Joint Forest Management (JFM) Committees. Tripura is the first state to have Forest Development Agencies in all the territorial Forest Divisions & Wildlife Sanctuaries. FDA started with one project during 2002-03 in Sadar Sub-division and at present all sub-divisions have FDAs. During the year 2005-06 three more FDA proposals have been approved for Tripura. They are one for Trishna-Wild Life Sanctuary, One for Sepahijala-Wild Life Sanctuary and one project under Jhum Rehabilitation at Sadar Forest Division. Project proposals have been approved by the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) for an amount of Rs. 24.98 crores for implementation during a period of five years (10th Plan period). The Jhum Rehabilitation Project is approved for 58.73 lakhs since 2007-08 to 2008-09 & Rs.126.79 lakhs for Teliamura Jhum Project for 2006-07 to 2008-09 to Roll-12 (11th Plan). So far out of Rs.2671.92 lakh released by the Ministry, 2597.84 lakhs have been utilised since year 2002-03 and 24838.86 hectares of plantations have been raised. About 15% is utilised on Entry Point Activities (EPA), 15% for soil-moisture conservation activities, 1% for awareness rising, 2% for microplanning, 5% for fencing, 2% for Monitoring and evaluation and 10% for overheads expenditure. Some of the activities include under Soil & Moisture conservation structures, Piggery units, School uniform to school children, book banks, handloom house, PCO, poultry, musical instruments, sewing machines, decoration articles, by-cycles, training in sal plate making & mushroom cultivation, weaving equipments, construction & maintenance of ring well construction of community hall etc.

Protected Area Network (PAN)

Bio-diversity of the State is dwindling at an alarming rate. Pursuant to the need for conservation and development of bio-diversity in situ, a network of 4 sanctuaries had been

established in the state during the last decade. One more sanctuary in Atharamura hill range is being considered.

The PAs represent diverse eco-system and wildlife habitat spread through out the entire State. These are prioritized for protection and conservation of diversity; both floral and faunastic. Sanctuary wise position with targeted species for conservation are tabulated below:

Table - 9.4.

Name of the sanctuary	Area in sq.km	Area recommended as Critical wilidlife habitant (sq.km.)	Important flora and fauna found
1. Clouded Leopard National at Sepahijala	5.08	5.08	Slow Loris, Capped Langur, spectacled Langur, Clouded Leopard
2. Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary	13.45	13.45	Birds and primates, migratory birds in the winter.
3. Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary	389.540	275.41	Elephant, samber, barking deer, wild goats, serrow etc.
4. Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary	163.08	69.37	Indian Bison, leopard, barking deer, wild dog, capped langur, king cobra, spectacled monkey, slow lorries etc.
5. Roa Wildlife Sanctuary	0.858	0.86	Many species of birds and primates.
6. Bison National Park	31.63	31.63	Bison.
<i>Total:</i>	<i>603.64</i>	<i>395.80</i>	

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Notification under section 26(A) of WL (P) Act are yet to be issued for all the 4 sanctuaries, proclamation by Collector under Section 21 has been issued and required enquiries are in progress. The PAs are isolated as "Islands" amidst agricultural land and human settlements. These are under tremendous stress. Man and animal conflict is on the rise. Areas with actual and potential conflicts with surrounding population, unauthorized collection of timber, fuelwood, NWFP beyond sustainable limits have been identified and efforts are on to have a harmonious balance.

In addition to in-situ conservation efforts, Sepahijala Zoo has been established for ex-situ conservation measures. The zoo houses 558 animals (as on 01-04-2007) belonging to 56 faunal species. Captive breeding programme on selected animals such as leopard cat, binturong, spotted deer and primates along with awareness promotion efforts have been by and large successful. The number of visitors has been constantly increasing in Sepahijala wildlife sanctuary. During 2006-07, a total of 1.40 lakhs visitors visited Sepahijala WLS.

Forest Protection

Following is the details of the cases drawn against the persons involved in tree felling and other forest offences during the year 2006-07. Due to financial constrains over the years, infrastructural network of Forest Department could not be improved. Due to advent of better communication facilities including mobile phones, seizure of illicitly felled timber has become more difficult.

Table - 9.5.

Year	Nature of cases			Adjudicated Departmentally	Court cases	Timber seized (cum)
	Illegal Felling	Others	Total			
1998-99	1024	682	1706	1383	323	1297
1999-00	477	1071	1548	1402	146	1290
2000-01	809	679	1488	1334	154	3509
2001-02	550	1087	1637	1469	168	1859
2002-03	692	622	1314	1209	105	1404.402 (round) 670.166 (sawn)
2003-04	467	1144	1611	1531	80	1947.71 rmt.(other) 1035.37 (round) 546.57 (sawn)
2004-05	173	745	918	831	87	838.237
2005-06	960	829	1789	1742	47	2036.442 1123.311 (Round) 913.131 (Sawn)
2006-07	919	903	1822	1684	138	1857.603
2007-08	822	635	1457	1370	73	372.735 (Round) 247.204 (Sawn)
2008-09	416	595	1011	1112	51	2110.05 cum 325.45 Rmt.
2009-10	977	1468	2445	765	38	3607.321 cum 395.13 Rmt.

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Revenue:

The forest revenue realized on account of disposal of forest produces of different category in the state during the year 2006-07 to 2009-10 is indicated in the following Table.

Table- 9.6.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Timber</i>	<i>Firewood</i>	<i>Bamboo</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
2006-07	187.51	18.47	160.15	248.51	614.65
2007-08	177.85	16.12	142.14	207.19	543.30
2008-09	178.16	21.96	122.97	239.90	562.99
2009-10	205.85	16.96	107.81	298.66	629.31

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Plan Expenditure

The expenditure incurred on the forestry programmes and mandays on account of implementation of such programmes in the state during the year 2006-07 to 2009-10 is given in the following Table.

Table- 9.7.

Year	Expenditure incurred on forestry programmes (Rs. in lakhs)			Mandays Generated (lakhs)	Area of afforestation (Ha)
	State Plan	CSS/ NEC	Total		
2006-07	909.869	890.037 / 5.27	1805.519	24.92	7,500
2007-08	2104.98	802.28/179.00	3086.26	22.842	10,662.12
2008-09	4240.74	1871.91/100.00	6212.65	29.041	11,213.68
2009-10	5055.45	201.27/145.57	5402.29	22.53	73797.96

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Forest Protection

Following is the details of the cases drawn against the persons involved in tree felling and other forest offences during the year 2006-07. Due to financial constrains over the years, infrastructural network of Forest Department could not be improved. Due to advent of better communication facilities including mobile phones, seizure of illicitly felled timber has become more difficult.

Table - 9.8.

Year	Nature of cases					
	Illegal Felling	Others	Total	Adjudicated Departmentally	Court cases	Timber seized (cum)
1998-99	1024	682	1706	1383	323	1297
1999-00	477	1071	1548	1402	146	1290
2000-01	809	679	1488	1334	154	3509
2001-02	550	1087	1637	1469	168	1859
2002-03	692	622	1314	1209	105	1404.402 (round) 670.166 (sawn)
2003-04	467	1144	1611	1531	80	1947.71 rmt.(other) 1035.37 (round) 546.57 (sawn)
2004-05	173	745	918	831	87	838.237
2005-06	960	829	1789	1742	47	2036.442 1123.311 (Round) 913.131 (Sawn)
2006-07	919	903	1822	1684	138	1857.603
2007-08	822	635	1457	1370	73	372.735 (Round) 247.204 (Sawn)
2008-09	416	595	1011	922	48	-

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Miscellaneous:

- i) In the year 2009-10, the Department has implemented a project for regrouped forest villages at 23 sites involving 3270 families in clusters near roadside. These families have spontaneously moved out from interior forest areas to these locations.
- ii) Eco-tourism programme is in active consideration of the State Government. Efforts shall be made to attract tourists to scenic places of the state having ecological importance for appreciation at nature.
- iii) Research activities are strengthened towards better socio-economic contribution of bio-diversity, implication of climate change, activities that adversely affect economy due to deforestation, fertilizers, pesticides, use and inventory of medicinal important plants, rural energy, marketing etc. A State Medicinal Plant Board has been constituted by the State Government with DFO, Research as its Chief Executive Officer.
- iv) Special focus is being given to value addition to non-timber forestry products and promotion of the bamboos for giving more economic return to rural people.
- v) A project proposal has been submitted to Japanese Bank of International Cooperation for Environmental improvement and poverty alleviation for an amount of Rs. 249 crores has been approved by the bank for funding. The project shall be implemented in 7 territorial divisions and 2 wildlife ranges under the Forest Department.

Rubber Plantation:

India ranks third in terms of production of Natural Rubber in the World after Thailand and Malaysia. Kerala is the largest and Tripura is the second largest producer of natural rubber in the country. In Tripura rubber plants (*Hevea brasiliensis*) were introduced for soil and moisture conservation by Forest Department in 1963. Rubber is a tropical crop and grows well in Tripura. The species has proved excellent for permanent settlement of tribal jhumias.

Till 2009-10, about 11,622.37 hectares area is brought under by the State agencies and 39,669.82 hectares by the Rubber Board of India and therefore, totaling to 51,292.19 hectares area is actually brought under the rubber plantation. The total production of rubber in the State is 26,191 MT in 2009-10.

The following table shows the year wise extension in area of rubber plantation in Tripura till during 1976-77 to 2009-10.

Table- 9.9.

Year	Area (in Ha)
1976-77	574
1981-82	3,590
1986-87	10,085
1991-92	17,860
1996-97	23,936
2001-02	30,575
2006-07	35,760
2007-08	39,670
2008-09	46,588
2009-10	51,292.19

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.

The study conducted by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, as a part of exploratory study for the World Bank Assistance revealed that approximately 1 lakh hectares of land is suitable for rubber plantation in the State. This offers tremendous scope for expansion of rubber plantation. Apex Bodies of Industries and Commerce like CII etc. have also realized the importance and the potential of rubber cultivation in the State. It is also proposed to engage an external agency to study the feasibility to extend rubber cultivation in an area not exceeding 10 percent of the total geographical area of the State.

The raw rubber now produced is being sent out of the State to neighbouring States for further value addition. Necessary follow-up action is also being taken to utilize the raw-rubber for value added finished products within the State.

Recently a Rubber Mission has been set up by Government of Tripura for better co-ordination of all the agencies involved in taking up plantation and marketing of rubber.

Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TFDPC Ltd.):

The TFDPC Ltd. is the major producer of rubber in the State and it functions under the administrative control of State Forest Department. The Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TRPC Ltd.) under administrative control of State Tribal Welfare Department is the 2nd largest producer of rubber in the State. TFDPC Ltd. has so far raised 11,578 hectares of plantation on forest land over last 26 years. It has so far raised 3177.89 hectares of rubber for settling the tribal jhumias in the private land owned as well as scheduled caste families.

TFDPC Ltd. markets rubber in the form of ribbed smoke sheet, cenex, crepe rubber and scrap form. The production of rubber of TFDPC Ltd. in 2006-07 was 3386 MT, which sold for Rs.31.64 crores. It created mandays to the tune of 10.5 lakhs, besides giving regular employment to large number of permanent labourers for various works in processing, creation of plantations, nurseries and other related works.

TFDPC Ltd. has taken up the treatment of rubber wood for production of substitute wood to reduce the demand on forests. Treated rubber wood is similar in properties to natural teak wood and is in fashion in western world for its shining white cream colour and better properties.

A common facility centre with imported high technology based machines is in final stage of commissioning. A rubber wood factory has also been setup with a capacity of producing 80 solid wood boards per annum with finger joining technique. The TFDPC Ltd. has switched over to RMA system of grading its rubber sheets. Also it is in the process of shifting over to mechanised processing to ensure higher quality sheets and has started bio-gas plants to reduce the dependence on fuel wood. A project for door manufacturing unit has been submitted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India. A common facility center for Bamboo value addition for Bamboo is in progress with the assistance of JICA. There is a project by the proposal for setting up of a Bamboo Board factory with assistance of Agricultural and processed food products export development authorities.

Box- 9.2.

Future rubber based industrial prospects:

- . Rubber latex/ Sheet Processing Industries.
- . Rubber Goods Manufacturing Industries,
- . Rubber Seed Oil Industries,
- . Allied Packaging Industries,
- . Export,
- . Increase in Productivity,
- . Increase in Productive Area.

Concluding remarks:

The State is endowed with rich flora and fauna and therefore, growing of medical plants and herbs as well as other forest based industries including traditionally rich handloom and handicrafts industries have an immense potential to develop. Besides, there is ample scope for development of eco-tourism in the State.

The soil erosion beyond the permissible limit especially in the river catchments, draining out of the rain water as run-off water with out recharging the ground water table causes frequent floods as well as of water during the dry month, which need to be tackled in a planned manner for better environmental conservation.

On the otherhand, Gregarious Flowering in Muli and other bamboos has posed a serious threat to the State's natural resources, which require to be addressed scientifically to reduce the depletion in the growing stock of bamboo.

10) CO-OPERATION

The economy of the State is agro-based facing the problem of farm credit, therefore received attention of the successive State Governments for comprehensive co-operative movement. Co-operative movement was launched in Tripura way back in in 1949 by registration of "Swasti Samabaya Samity Ltd.," at Kanchanpur Sub-Division under Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925. Co-operative movement as an economic system has been playing crucial role for socio-economic development of the valuable un-organised section of the people of Tripura both in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors especially in distribution of rural credit, agriculture inputs and consumer articles. Under the legal support from the State Government, the identity of the movement has been safeguarded by enactment of Co-operative laws, especially desinged to facilitate the formulation of such indigenous institutions. The movement has acquired a comprehensive character with the enactment of Tripura Co-operative Societies Act, 1974 and Tripura Co-operative Societies Rules, 1976.

The basic objective of co-operative movement in the State is to prevent exploitation of growers by traders and to enable them to get better returns for their produce. It is true that co-operative movement in the State owes its existence to the legal and moral supports from the Government of Tripura.

Although, the co-operative movement in Tripura has passed through several phases of development and is yet to achieve its desired goal due to proliferation of un-economic and dormant co-operatives. However, emphasis has now been given for development of the co-operative movement for achieving self-sustaining co-operative structure in the State. Agricultural allied activities like fishery, animal husbandry, village and cottage industries play significant role in the rural economy of the State. The Co-operative Societies are not limited to the agricultural credit societies and non-agricultural credit societies but encompass marketing, milk supply, weavers, farming, fishery etc.

In order to ensure democracy as well as maintaining the congenial atmosphere in the Co-operative Societies, the State Co-operative Department has been taking necessary initiations for holding elections in these Co-operative Societies.

Box- 10.1.

With the signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 21st January, 2008 on Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) the recommendation of the Task Force (Vaidhyathan Committee) has come in force which heralds sweeping legal and institutional reforms with proposed financial assistance package aimed at reviving credit Co-operatives which inter-alia include technical assistance for Computerisation Training and implementation cost to be fully borne by the Centre. The financial assistance will be strictly conditional and will be released on the implementations of the recommendations.

2. Based on the report of the Finance Committee on Financial Sector Plan for North Eastern Region MoU has been signed on 21st January, 2008 between the State Government and Reserve Bank India (RBI) for improving the infrastructure and introduction of long from audit of Urban Co-operative Banks with full financial support from the RBI.

3. The process for implementation of Integrated Co-operative Development project in North, South and Dhalai Districts of Tripura in envisage the entire gamut of activities involving the line Departments with a broad based District integrated approach of Rural Development through Co-operatives. The next process in this regard is the arrival of the Appraisal team from NCDC for recommending Project cost in each of the three District after consultation with the State Govt.

The status of the co-operative societies in the State is depicted in the following table during 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Table- 10.1.

<i>_Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>
i)	Societies	Numbers	1668	1680
ii)	Memberships	Lakh	5.39	6.47
iii)	Share Capital	Rs. Crore	88.18	102.79
iv)	Working Capital	Rs. Crore	543.41	910.44
vi)	No. of Societies per lakh of population.	Number	47.45	48.00

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,650 in 2007-08 which was increased to 1,668 in 2008-09 and further to 1,680 in 2009-10. Total membership of these cooperative societies was 5.39 lakh in 2008-09 which rose marginally to 6.47 lakh in 2009-10. There were 342 Co-operative Societies in the State which were at the stage of liquidation in 2009-10.

The total share capital of these societies was Rs.102.79 in 2009-10 which was Rs.88.18 crore in 2008-09. The amount of working capital of these societies in the State stood at Rs 910.44 crore during the year 2009-10 which was Rs 543.41 crore in 2008-09.

The different types of cooperative societies in the State during the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is shown in the following Table :

Table- 10.2.

<i>_Sl. No.</i>	<i>Types of Co-operative Societies</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>
i)	Agriculture	383	382	382
ii)	Non Agriculture	17	17	17
iii)	Marketing	14	14	14
iv)	Milk Supply	112	112	112

v)	Apex Society	12	12	12
vi)	Weavers	183	185	185
vii)	Consumers	195	205	210
viii)	Housing	3	3	3
ix)	Farming	2	2	2
x)	Non Agricultural Non Credit	252	255	256
xi)	Fishery	143	143	143
xii)	Industries	299	302	302
xiii)	Others	35	35	36
	TOTAL	1,650	1,668	1,680

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Co-operative Societies in districts

The cooperative is classified into two sectors, one credit societies and other non credit societies, Credit Societies are consist of agriculture credit societies (LAMPS, PACS, Services, Farmers, Small Farming) T.S.C.B Ltd, T.C.A.R.D.B. LTd, A.C.U.B Ltd. and Employees credit societies. Non credit societies are consist of marketing, weavers, other industries, Fisheries, Milk Consumers, Transport etc.

The District wise breakup of these credit and non credit Co-operative Societies in 2009-10 are presented in the following Table.

Table- 10.3.

Sl. No.	Type of Cooperative Societies	West	South	North	Dhalai	Total
1.	Apex Societies	12	0	0	0	12
2.	Agri Credit Societies	169	97	72	44	382
	a) LAMPS	18	20	9	9	56
	b) PACS	91	51	48	21	211
	c) FSS	0	1	0	0	1
	d) Service Co-operative	30	11	9	9	59
	e) Multipurpose Co-operative	19	6	2	4	31
	f) Small Farming	11	8	4	1	24
3.	Other Industries	167	44	51	45	307
	a) Tailoring	16	3	4	1	24
	b) Multipurpose Industries	28	1	11	8	48
	c) Rubber	3	0	1	2	6
	d) Brick Klin	12	6	8	5	31
	e) Cinema workers	3	1	0	6	10
	f) Tea plantation	11	7	6	7	31
	g) Carpentry	16	2	3	2	23
	h) Bamboo & cane	28	12	6	3	49

	i) Pottery	9	3	1	1	14
	j) Cobblers	9	2	3	2	16
	k) Paddy husking	3	0	0	4	7
	l) Misc. type	29	7	8	4	48
4.	Non-agri non credit	167	34	37	18	256
	a) Transport	85	9	14	7	115
	b) Labour	23	14	10	3	50
	c) Forest labour	5	2	0	0	7
	d) Rickshaw puller	18	7	4	5	34
	e) Press Cooperative	13	0	2	0	15
	f) Agro Engineering	4	0	0	0	4
	g) Supplier Coop.	13	0	1	2	16
	h) Other type	6	2	6	1	15
5.	Weavers Co-operative	115	27	28	15	185
	a) Handloom	109	26	28	15	178
	b) Khadi	6	1	0	0	7
6.	Non-Agri Credit	17	0	0	0	17
	a) Urban Bank	1	0	0	0	1
	b) Employees & Others	16	0	0	0	16
5.	Weavers Coop.	115	27	28	15	185
	a) Handloom	109	26	28	15	178
	b) Khadi	6	1	0	0	7
6.	Non-agri Credit	17	0	0	0	17
	a) Urban Bank	1	0	0	0	1
	b) Employees & others	16	0	0	0	16
7.	Housing Coop.	3	0	0	0	3
8.	Primary marketing	6	4	3	1	14
9.	Fishery Coop.	64	46	20	14	143
10.	Milk supply	68	8	35	1	112
11.	Piggery	9	7	2	4	22
12.	Poultry	6	1	3	2	12
13.	Farming	2	0	0	0	2
14.	Processing	1	1	0	0	2
15.	Consumers	136	18	34	22	210
	Total	942	287	285	166	1680
16.	Coop. Societies under liquidation	200	54	51	37	342
	Grand total	1142	341	336	203	2022

Source: - Co-operation Department, Tripura.

Others Co-operatives:

Cooperative Societies falling under the category of Other Co-operatives are labour, press, housing coobler, rickshaw puller etc. who are being financially supported by the Department for economic amelioration of the members. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs.16 lakhs was provided as share capital to Other Co-operatives from the Budget.

Women Co-operative Societies:

There were 123-Women Co-operative Societies in the State in 2009-10. Out of this, 72-Societies are in West Tripura District, 15- Societies are in South Tripura District, 23-Societies are in North Tripura District and remaining 13-Societies are in Dhalai District.

The total share capital and working capital of these 123-Women Co-operative Societies were Rs.35.61 lakhs and Rs.63.97 lakhs, respectively in 2009-10.

New Initiatives:

1) Implementation of Vaidyanathan Package-I:-

Based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee for the revival and restructuring of 268-LAMPS and PACS in the State, the Government of Tripura signed a MoU on 21st January 2008 with Government of India and NABARD. As a follow-up action, special audit of all the Short Term Credit Cooperative Societies (STCCS) as on March, 2004 under NABARD guidance have been completed. The total re-capitalisation assistance is worked out at an Rs.7942.45 lakhs following the special audit. The share of Government of India and State Government in the recapitalisation assistance is in the proportion of 90:10, which comes to Rs.6934.60 lakh and Rs.770.51 lakhs, respectively.

As per the terms and conditions of the package, in the first phase the State Government had released as 75% of its share of assistance amounting to Rs.570.56 lakhs in favour of 250-Short Term Credit Cooperative Societies. Following this, the Government of India had also released Rs.5135.06 lakhs and placed to Tripura State Co-operative Bank (TSCB) Ltd. in favour of the identified credit Cooperative Societies. The rest requirement of fund for recapitalisation assistance for 18-LAMPS/PACS will be released by the State Government and Government of India, respectively in the next financial year. Tripura is the first State in the North East Region who got benefits of the revival package.

2. Implementation of Vaidyanathan Package-II: -

Similar to the Revival Package-I for the revival and restructuring of the long term co-operative credit structure for the Tripura Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank has been communicated to the Government of India for early implementation. The total accumulated loss amounting to Rs.11.81 crore as on March, 2007 of Tripura Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank (TCARDB) would be fully recapitalize from the package.

3. Implementation of Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP):-

The Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP), a central sector scheme under NCDC introduced in West Tripura District. One more project for South Tripura District having an estimated project cost of Rs.14.80 crores including 30% subsidy component has been

sanctioned. To oversee the implementation of the project, one State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) and District Level Coordination Committees (DLCC) have been constituted. For the smooth implementation of the project works, the State Government constituted an ad-hoc Project Implementation Team (PIT) with 4-members. As per the terms and conditions of the project, the State Government has to incur the initial expenditure of the project and thereafter, the NCDC will reimburse the expenditure in a phased manner.

The first year earmarked allocation of Rs.150 lakhs for 2009-10 has been released by the State Government.

State Government grant-in-aid to Tripura State Co-operative Bank (TSCB) Ltd.:

In order to revive the credit delivery system, Government of Tripura have provided an amount of Rs.729 lakhs to TSCB during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 for settlement of outstanding dues for 181 identified LAMPS and PACS in the State under One Time Settlement (OTS) scheme. As a result, all the 268-LAMPS and PACS in the State have not only become 'debt free' but also have attained eligibility to obtain fresh loans from TSCB. Moreover, Rs.40 lakhs have been provided by the State Government as share capital in 2009-10.

Agriculture Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADW&DR):

TSCB had received Rs.3200 lakhs during the year 2008-09, under the Agriculture Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADW&DR) of the Government of India, based on the claim submitted in respect of 18,553 borrowers/farmers of 96 Co-operative Societies (11-LAMPS and 85-PACS). As a result, the erstwhile defaulting members/ farmers have become eligible for obtaining fresh loans.

Consumer sector:

At present Tripura State Co-operative Consumers Federation (TSCCF) Ltd. has been dealing in consumers goods, distribution of LPG cylinders, essential commodities (both PDS & Non-PDS), kerosene oil, stationery articles, medicine etc. through its retail outlets. In addition, the TSCCF Ltd. is also engaged in the supply of dietary items to the hospital and jails etc. as well as supplying of office stationery and other equipment are also being made available on requisition by different Government Departments. The State Government has been extending financial support as share capital for strengthening the TSCCF Ltd. As such the State Government has been provided Rs.111.00 lakhs toward share capital for strengthening the TSCCF Ltd. in 2009-10.

The TSCCF is on all set to construct a commercial multi-storied building with an estimated cost of Rs.39 crores at Sakuntala Road, Agartala. The proposed construction will be taken up by the joint venture company SHRISTI and TSCCF Ltd.

Table: 4

a.	Societies Membership (Nos.)	130
b.	Individuals Membership (Nos.)	892
c.	Government Membership (No.)	1
d.	Total Membership (Nos.)	1,023

Credit Sector:

Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd.:

The Tripura State Cooperative Bank (TSCB) was established in the year 1957 under Bombay Cooperative Societies Act. The TSCB is an Apex Co-operative Bank in the State channelizing funds as per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to LAMPS and PACS for timely disbursement of credit to the co-operative members at a nominal rate of interest.

Presently, TSCB has 46-branches and 7-extension counters in the State. In the recent past, the credit sector faced constraints regarding credit business due to non-realisation of substantial over dues from the co-operative members of LAMPS & PACS. As a result, most of these credit societies could not avail fresh credit support from the TSCB for the last 10 years.

However, with a view to revamp this sector, required action has been initiated for improvement of the recovery climate. Apart from extending the institutional credit support, TSCB Ltd. also provides different kinds of loans to the individual borrowers. Further, working capital of the Bank has been improving gradually over the years. Bank has been implementing various government sponsored schemes like - Swabalamban, Tripura State Support Project for SHG's (TSSPS) and other banking service - old age pensions, NREGA payment, disbursement of old age pensions as well as disbursement of salaries to the employees. Bank also introduced Kissan Credit Card (KCC) in the year 1999-2000 for providing timely and adequate flow of credit support to the farmers and members of the LMAPS & PACS in the State.

The performance of the Bank for the year 2009-10 is given below:

Table- 10.5.

1. Total Membership	No.
a. Total	428
b. Societies	415
c. Individuals + Normal	12
d. Government	1

Table- 10.6.

Sl No.	Share Capital	Amount (in lakh)
a. Total		490.83
b. Societies		168.23
c. Individuals + Nominal		0.16

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.7.

A) Loan Advanced	Amount(in lakhs)
i) Total	10131.59
ii) Short Term	74.71

iii)	Medium Term		8704.61
B)	Loan Outstanding		Amount (in lakh)
i)	Total		18065.60
ii)	Short Term		249.70
iii)	Medium Term		16013.25
iv)	IRDP/SGSY		1148.80
v)	Long Term		653.85
C)	Loan Overdue		Amount(in lakh)
i)	Total		26191.20
ii)	Short Term		152.13
iii)	Medium Term		1975.33
iv)	IRDP/SGSY		491.74
D)	Profit (+)/ Loss(-)		Amount
i)	Accumulated Profit (+)/Loss(-)	—	(-) 2574.50
ii)	Net Profit (+)/Loss(-) during the year 2009-10	—	(+) 1994.18
E)	Audit position	—	C Class
F)	Financial Assistance received from Government		
i)	Share Capital	—	40.00
G)	Whether Board Elected/ Nominated	—	Elected
H)	Total No. of employee of which trained employees	—	300 188
I)	Total No. of Branches	—	47

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Tripura Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

The TCARDB Ltd. was registered on 26th February, 1960. Presently, it has five branches with head office at Agartala. The Bank is mainly serving the credit needs of small and marginal farmers and for development of Agriculture and allied activities in the State. Besides, the bank is also financing non-farm sector activities - small transport loans, self-employment trades, small business based trades in rural areas. It is worthwhile to mention that it is the sole long term co-operative credit agency functioning in the State. With the increase in demand for loans and advances, the bank is expecting more refinance from NABARD in the days to come. The percentage of recovery of the bank is encouraging i.e. more than 60% in 2009-10. The performance parameters of TCARDB given in the table below: -

Table- 10.8.

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
1	Membership	No.	
a.	Total	21,915	
b.	Societies	4	

c.	Individuals + Normal	21,910
d.	Government	1

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.9.

1	Share Capital	Amount (in lakh)
a.	Total	774.41
b.	Societies	0.004
c.	Individuals + Nominal	168.65
d.	Government	605.76

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.10.

A) <u>Loan Advanced</u>	Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakh)
i) Total	748	829.56
ii) ST	0	0
iii) MT	0	0
iv) IRDP/SGSY	0	0
v) LT	748	829.54
B) <u>Loan Recovered</u>	Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakh)
i) Total	NA	517.64
ii) ST	NA	0
iii) MT	NA	0
iv) IRDP/SGSY	NA	0
v) LT	Nil	517.64
C) <u>Loan Outstanding</u>	Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakh)
i) Total	NA	2412.34
ii) ST	NA	0
iii) MT	NA	0
iv) IRDP/SGSY	NA	0
v) LT	NA	2412.34
D) <u>Loan Overdue</u>	Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakh)
i) Total	NA	231.56
ii) ST	NA	0
iii) MT	NA	0
iv) IRDP/SGSY	NA	0
v) LT	NA	231.56
i) Share Capital	—	2.00
ii) Grant in-Aid	—	—

E) Whether Board Elected/Nominated	—	Elected
F) Total No. of employees of which trained employees	—	33 Nos. 22 Nos.
G) Total Branches	—	5 Nos.

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Agartala Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.

Agartala Cooperative Urban Bank is governed by an elected Board of Management with 11-Board of Directors and the bank has been functioning since 1979. The Bank raises deposits from members and non-members and also advances loans. The Bank has been disbursing short-term loans for different purposes including education, medical treatment, house repairing, repayment of old debts and purchase of durable goods etc. In addition, it also provides medium term loans for the purchase of scooters/motor bikes as well as for the medical treatment outside Tripura. The Bank also provides long term loans for purchase of houses/flats, vehicles, auto rickshaws, jeep and buses as well as does other banking services for the interest of urban people.

The Management of the bank is taking initiatives and interest for improving the recovery of loans and interest accrued thereon from the defaulting members. It is expected that the NPA position of the Bank would be brought down significantly in the near future. Now the Bank is running in accumulated of Rs.41.21 lakhs in March 2010.

Table- 10.11.

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
a. Total Membership	56
b. Societies	28
c. Individuals + Normal	28
d. Government	
<u>Share Capital</u>	
	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
a. Total	56.25
b. Societies	0
c. Individuals + Nominal	28.41
d. Government	28.84
e. Working capital	1877.92

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.12.

A) <u>Loan Advance</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
i) Total	381.76
ii) Short Term	83.31
iii) Medium Term	238.89
iv) IRDP/SGSY	0
v) Long Term	59.56
<u>B) <u>Loan Recovered</u></u>	
i) Total	272.43

ii) Short Term		43.63
iii) Medium Term		187.53
iv) IRDP/SGSY		0
v) Long Term		41.27
C) <u>Loan Outstanding</u>		Amount (in lakh)
i) Total		688.53
ii) ST		36.86
iii) MT		484.81
iv) IRDP/SGSY		0
v) LT		169.86
D) <u>Loan Overdue</u>		Amount (in lakh)
i) Total		72.44
ii) ST		51.84
iii) MT		19.20
iv) IRDP/SGSY		0
v) LT		1.40
iii) Audit position	—	Completed upto 31-03-09
E) Whether Board Elected/Nominated		Elected
F) Total No. of employees of which trained employees	—	20 Nos.
G) Total No. of Branches	—	1 unit.

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Education, Training & Research

Tripura State Cooperative Union

Tripura State Cooperative Union being the State level organization associated with the Cooperative movement has been playing an important role in providing co-operative education, training as well as undertaking the publicity in the State. The TSCU is managed by an elected Board of Management with 13-Directors including 3-nominated members. Besides, the TSCU runs a training institute - "Centre for Cooperative Management (CCM)" in the State.

TSCU also organizes exhibitions, seminars, workshops and observance of co-operative week at district and sub-Divisional levels. More than 90% of the total budgetary requirement of the TSCU is met by the State Co-operation Department.

Apart from conducting the self designed training courses for co-operative societies, some special training courses are also organized in-collaboration-with the National Co-operative Union of India, New Delhi and faculty support from Regional Institute of Co-operative Management (RICM), Kalyani, West Bengal. The TSCU also organizes sit and draw competitions, quiz competitions, extempore speeches, debate etc. as part of mass awareness programmes. In order to support TSCU, recently a two storied building at a cost of Rs.115.96 lakh was constructed by sharing the cost between the Department of Cooperation and TSCU.

The working of the TSCU during the year 2009-10 is given below: -

Table- 10.13.

	<i>(Figures in (Nos.))</i>
i) Membership	338
ii) Training course conducted	93
Programme participants	2,146
iii) Cooperative Mass Education	34
Programme participants	1,454
iv) Member awareness	12
v) Publications	6
vi) Employees	23

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Marketing

State Cooperative Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd.

Marketing is also an important thrust area in the co-operative movement of Tripura. Tripura Apex Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. as a state level Apex Society is functioning since 1957. There has been a substantial growth of marketing linkages right from village to the state level. In the procurement and marketing of agricultural and minor forest produces (MFP), TMARKFED Ltd. plays an important role in the marketing of jute and mesta in Tripura. It also procures agricultural produce and forest produce under price support operations through different LAMPS & PACS and Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies in the State. On the otherhand, it sells fertilizers (IFFCO-urea) through LAMPS and PACS. Apart from this, it also runs businesses like - distribution of LPG, sale of agricultural inputs, distribution of consumer goods etc. It is because of the dominant role of the marketing cooperatives, the farmers are getting remunerative prices of their produce, thereby, and middlemen have less scope for depriving the farmers from realizing the actual price.

MARKFED also engaged in market support operation in-respect of potato under government support price mechanization from time to time. The Union Ministry of Tribal Welfare has been providing fund as grant-in-aid to Tripura MARKFED since 2007-08 for procuring arjun flowers etc. In addition, Tripura MARKFED also procures bamboo, incense stick, bamboo mat etc.

The activities of "The State Co-operative Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd." during the year 2009-10 are presented in the following tables.

Table- 10.14.

Membership	No.
a. Total	258
b. Societies	219
c. Individuals + Normal	38

d. Government

1

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.15.

Share Capital	Amount (in lakh)
a. Total	428.82
b. Societies	0.77
c. Individuals + Nominal	0.006
d. Government	427.99

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.16.

(Rs in lakhs)

i) Profit (+)/ Loss(-)	(-) 70.0
ii) Accumulated Profit (+)/Loss(-)	(-) 426.91
iii) Net Profit (+)/Loss(-) during the year 2009-10	(-) 70.00
iv) Audit position (Audited upto 2005-06)	C Class
v) Financial Assistance received from Govt.	
i) Share Capital	14.00
ii) Grant-in-aids	20.00
vi) Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected.
vii) Total employees (Nos.)	59
viii) Total Branches (Nos.)	1

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

Attention and emphasis may be put to build up the abilities of co-operative movement as effective instruments for self reliance in food production as well as generating the income and employment in the rural areas of the State. Effective and responsive co-operative institutions would not only be the income generating agencies but would also reduce the poverty to a large extent. With the movement of self sufficiency in food production in the State, the institutional credit in the co-operative societies need to be utilized in a more productive manner for sustaining long term movement.

11) PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tripura has made a stride towards decentralization of powers and functions by having three tier panchayat systems. Consequent of 73rd Constitution Amendment, Panchayats at the village level, intermediate level i.e. Block level and at the District level have been constituted in the State through General Elections to three tier Panchayats which were held in 1994. The second and third Panchayat General Elections to three tier Panchayats of the State were held in the month of July, 1999 and July, 2004. Tripura had a single-tire system of village panchayats till 1978. Thereafter, State Government brought legislation to constitute a two-tire Panchayat system in Tripura. The Tripura Panchayat Raj Act of 1983 reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years and also made special provision for representation of Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes. The Government of Tripura has been made constant efforts to devolve functions and powers to the elected Panchayat bodies. In Tripura, soon after enforcement of the 73rd Constitution Amendment, a new Act named "The Tripura Panchayats Act 1993" has been enacted which came into force from November, 1993.

In March, 2009, 3- Nagar Panchayats have been created in the State by exclusion of areas from the Gram Panchayats and as a result the number of Gram Panchayats has been reduced to 511. The 4th Panchayat General Elections were held on July, 2009 and constituted 511 Gram Panchayats, 23- Panchayat Samities and 4- Zilla Parishads in the State.

The Government of Tripura devolutes following functions to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for effective decentralisation of the Local Self Government.

Box-11.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Items devolved
i)	Rural Development	* Poverty alleviation programmes.
ii)	Food	* Supervision of food provision through fair price shops.
iii)	Agriculture and Horticulture	* Management of all rural markets.
iv)	Education	* Promotion of 100 per cent enrolment in primary schools. * Supervision of education programme up to higher secondary levels.
v)	Social Welfare and Social Education	* Supervision of social education centres/adult education centres. * Management of ICDS. * Selection of beneficiaries of old age pensions. * Construction of State Education

	Centres/adult literacy centres.
vi) Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Selection of beneficiaries. * Planning and management of leases of water bodies. * Promotion of fishery development . * Supervision and management of community water bodies.
vii) Health and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Supervision of family welfare and preventive health programmes. * Health education. * Implementing national health programmes, preventive health programmes.
viii) Irrigation and Flood Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Implementation and allocation of funds to and Public Health Engineering Gram Panchayats/Panchayat Samitis to build seasonal bunds.
ix) Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Selection of beneficiaries for allotment of land. * Overall supervision of allotment of land.
x) Animal Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Supervision of animal resource institutions in the Zilla Parishad.
xi) Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Supervision of programmes for cottage and small industries Selection of beneficiaries for self-employment programmes.
xii) Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Identification of community land and non-forest government land for social forestry. * Promotion and supervision of social and farm forestry activity. * Evaluation.

Among the others, main development activities looked after by the State Rural Development (Panchyats) Department is implementation of projects under Panchayat Development Fund (PDF), Central Finance Commission grants, capacity building of the elected representatives and State Government Officials.

The flow of fund under PDF, 12th Finance Commission grants and capacity building in 2009-10 are as follows:

Table- 11.1.

Year	<u>Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)</u>		
	PDF	12th Finance Commission grants	Capacity building
2009-10	40.00	17.10	88.84

The flow of fund under PDF, Central Finance Commission Grant and Capacity Building in 2009-10 is as follows: -

Training for the Elected Representatives of the Panchyats has been made. The institutional training for Panchayat Officers, Panchayat Extension Officers, Supervisors, Panchayat Auditors and Panchayat Secretaries has been conducted. The Block Level training for the newly elected Members of Gram Panchayats and Village Committees have been completed in 2010. In 2009-10, total 1060- Elected Representatives and 1036- State Officials have been trained. The Department has decided to set up two more Training Institutes one at Kumarghat in North Tripura District and another at Udaipur in South Tripura District with hostel facilities.

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):

The State Rural Development (Panchyats) Department has been declared as Nodal Department for supervision and monitoring of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) namely Rastriya Sam Vikash Yojna (RSVY) for Dhalai District since 2007-08, which has now been converted and brought under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF).

The BRGF scheme aims to fill-up the critical gaps in development and address issues of the regional imbalances. An allocation of Rs.769.00 crores has been released in the last part of the financial year 2009-10. The project envisages creation of rural infrastructure including rural communication etc.

The achievements of the Panchyat Development Fund (PDF) during the year 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 11.3.

i)	Mandays generation by maintenance/ reconstruction of road, land leveling, water bodies etc.	Nos.	53,07,216
ii)	Horti/Forest plantation	Hec.	6412.06
iii)	Agri/Vegetables cultivation	Hec.	3485.22
iv)	Water harvesting centre	Nos.	3381
v)	Land reclamation/Soil Conservation/ Waste land development	Hec.	3418.32
vi)	Agri implementation units, spray machine, shallow tubewell etc.	Nos.	3129
vii)	Irrigation units, pump set, overflow etc.	Nos.	2084
viii)	Animal Resource Dev. Units, Goatery,		

	Duckery, Poultry etc.	Nos.	5239
ix)	Self employment and other productive works	Nos.	8022
x)	Irrigation channel	Km.	269.03
xi)	Maintenance of assets/ repairing of Schools/ ICDS/ Anganwadi etc.	Nos.	3492
xii)	Nursery	Hec.	673.17

Major achievement under Finance Commission Grant during 2009-10

Under the Twelve Finance Commission grants, the work have been taken-up for repairing 217-PRIs / ADC office ghar, construction / rejuvenation of pucca drain for 20,879 Mtrs., maintenance/ repair of 2,433-Drinking Water Scheme (DWS), 105 Km-extension of pipe line for DWS, 843-construction/rejuvenation of common sanitation facility.

1,278 L.I. Schemes were handed over during 2006-07 and subsequently more LI schemes have been constructed by the PWD, Water Resource Department and subsequently handed over to Panchayats. Presently, 1,684 LI schemes are functioning which is looked after by Gram Panchayat / Village Committees. This devolution of function and functionaries to the PRIs has been achieved in conformity with the 73rd Amendment Act.

State Finance Commission:

The first State Finance Commission was set-up in the year 1994 and on consideration of its report; actions were taken by the State Government for devolving fund to these Bodies for undertaking different developmental works. Later, in the year 1999, Second Finance Commission has been constituted and reports, has been submitted on 10th April, 2003. The report has been examined and laid in the State Assembly with action taken report that, instead of implementing the recommendations, the action taken report against the 1st State Finance Commission would be continued to be implemented since the 3rd Finance Commission has already been constituted. The Third State Finance Commission has been constituted on 23rd August, 2007.

Rural Development

Tripura lives in villages. The rural population forms 82.94 percent of total population as per result of Census-2001; the similar proportion was 84.70 percent in 1991 in the State.

Therefore, improvement in the level of rural income by generating employment opportunities as well as reducing poverty is the basis of the development planning. On this background, a number of schemes and programmes are being implemented by the State Government, successfully.

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MREGA):

The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Act or MREGA is an Indian job gurantee scheme, enacted by legislation on August 2005. The scheme provides a legal gurantee for one hundred days of employment in every fiscal year to the adult members of any rural household willing to do unskilled manual public work at the statutory minimum wage of Rs.100 per day. The scheme has actually introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of the rural people, whether or not they are below poverty line.

For this MREGA Scheme, the public works schemes like construction of roads, excavation of canals, improvement of lands, digging of ponds, social forestry schemes are executed in the rural Panchyats/ADC villages. The landless agricultural labourers have been

given the job cards that entitle them to get job or financial compensation, if job can not be given. The Panchyats/ADC Villages has actual put in charge of executing this huge programme.

The operational guidelines for implementation of the programme have the following important features:

- 1) Every willing household is to be registered on the basis of application in the prescribed format. The application should be submitted to the concerned Panchyat/ADC Villages.
- 2) Every registered household will be given a job card by the respective Panchyat/ADC Villages.
- 3) Job card holders are to be provided with work within 15-days.

The NREGA was initially introduced in Dhalai District of the State, which is now extended to the remaining three Districts. The detail status report of NREGA in Tripura during 2009-10 is presented in the following table.

Table 11.4.

i)	Number of families issued job cards	6,35,265
ii)	Number of households provided employment	5,77,516
iii)	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	458.57
iv)	Mandays generated for ST (in lakhs)	187.96
v)	Mandays generated for SC (in lakhs)	82.84
vi)	Mandays generated for Women (in lakhs)	189.62
vii)	Carryover fund of last year to this year(Rs in lakh)	2254.01
viii)	Central release (Rs in lakh)	88636.01
ix)	State's release (Rs in lakh)	4728.85
x)	Miscellaneous receipts (i.e, interest) (Rs in lakh)	45.86
xi)	Total fund available for 2009-10(Rs in lakh)	96,207.95
xii)	Expenditure incurred in un-skilled wages(Rs in lakh)	46,258.33
xiii)	Expenditure incurred in semi-skilled wages(Rs in lakh)	344.39
xiv)	Expenditure incurred in material component(Rs in lakh)	24,096.56
xv)	Expenditure incurred in contingencies(Rs in lakh)	2,211.91
xvi)	Total expenditure incurred(Rs in lakh)	72,911.20

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

The SGSY scheme is a modified programme of the earlier IRDP & allied schemes, which became operative from 1st April, 1999 in rural areas of the State SGSY is a holistic scheme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organisation of the poor into Self Help Group (SHGs), training credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The scheme is funded by the Centre and State and the ratio of 90:10 and is implemented by District Rural

Development Agencies (DRDAs), Panchayat Raj Institutions, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

The scheme aims at establishing a large number of Micro Enterprises in the rural areas. The list of Below Poverty Line (BPL) households identified through BPL Census duly approved by Gram Sabha is the basis for identification of families/ groups for assistance under SGSY.

SGSY scheme is focusing on vulnerable sections of the rural poor. Accordingly, the SC / ST will account for at least 50 percent women 40 percent and the disabled 3 percent of those assisted.

The evaluation report on SGSY released by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India reported that the Tripura has been ranked second best State in terms of performance of SGSY scheme in the other category State of the country.

Financial achievement: The district wise financial achievement in 2009-10 under SGSY was follows:

Table-11.5.

(Rs in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Dhalai</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
i)	Total allocation	871.322	340.700	539.533	231.778	1983.333
ii)	Total Fund	696.315	540.521	791.993	375.739	2404.568
iii)	Total expenditure	661.993	397.691	610.980	310.480	1981.144

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) under SGSY Scheme: -

The SHGs are organized by Swarozgaries drawn from the BPL list approved by Gram Sabha. The income provides the basis for formation of SHGs for orientation training, accounts training, skill up-gradation, nurturing and their linkage with banks. Half of the SHGs formed at the Block Level should be exclusively women groups. Each SHG, under SGSY may consist of 10 to 20 persons belonging to BPL families.

During 2009-10, 5,238 SHGs have been formed by the DRDAs under SGSY scheme. Target and achievement on SHGs during 2009-10 is given in the following table.

Table-11.6.

(Rs in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Dhalai</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
i)	TSHG target to be formed within March'09	2200	1300	2000	1000	6500
ii)	SHG formed upto March, 2009	1784	1086	1367	1001	5238
iii)	ST	625	328	527	529	2009
iv)	SC	232	172	272	171	847
v)	R.M.	143	151	54	23	371

vii) O.B.C.	339	284	263	154	1040
viii) Others	445	151	251	124	971
ix) Women	1160	573	654	689	3076
x) P.H.	2	5	9	--	16

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Gradation of SHGs: -

In 2009-10, 6,374 groups have passed 1st Gradation and 2,682 groups have completed 2nd Gradation Test.

Credit linkage to SHGs:

Bank credit has been extended to 8,766 groups since inception. Though the scheme of SGSY is being implemented from 1999-2000, in the initial years emphasis was given on financing the individual swarozgaries. The details achievement in respect of disbursement to SHGs during 2009-10 is depicted in the following table.

Table-11.7.

(Rs in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Dhalai</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
i)	SHG target to be assisted by Bank	1148	569	615	200	2632
ii)	Achievement	1126	569	619	230	2544
iii)	ST	625	328	527	529	2009
iii)	ST	362	123	161	89	735
iv)	SC	228	99	156	49	532
v)	R.M.	102	67	43	4	216
vi)	O.B.C.	210	110	154	48	522
vii)	Others	224	170	105	40	539
viii)	Women	610	354	420	169	1553
ix)	P.H.	--	--	11	--	11

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Participation of SHGs in Regional SARAS Mela : -

During 2009-10, Regional SARAS Fair at Children's Park, Agartala was held for the 5th time. About 358- Self Help Groups (SHGs) and 651 participations from different States as well as from Tripura have participated in the fair. There were SHGs got a very good opportunity to understand the market demand as well as customers views for marketing their products. Total value of products for sale was estimated to Rs.120.60 lakhs in the year 2009-10.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal have participated in the Agartala SARAS Fair. A large number of local SHGs as well as the line departments and Banks. The Agartala Municipal Council, Ranirbazar Nagar Panchayat, NGOs and NABARD were also participated in the Fair.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):

The shelter less families of the rural areas are provided assistances under Indira Awas Yojana for construction of affordable houses with basic amenities. The funding pattern of the scheme is 75% central share and 25% state share. The objective of the scheme is to construct houses for houseless BPL families in the rural areas of the State.

The district level physical and financial performances in 2009-10 are presented in the following Table.

Table- 11.8.

District	Annual Target	Houses completed in 2009-10			
		SC	ST	Minority	Total
West Tripura	6,234	520	989	371	2500
South Tripura	6,009	843	1678	548	4218
North Tripura	5,416	736	1695	523	3914
Dhalai	3,568	404	1648	31	2395
Total	21,227	2503	6010	1473	13,027

Land Reforms

Tripura is one of the few in India except Kerala and West Bengal to have been committed to land reforms. Tripura's land reform experience has been some what unique, in that its most significant component was restoration of alienated land to tribal families. As on March 2010, almost 9,082 cases of restoration had been disposed-off and 7,293.74 acres had been restored to tribal families.

The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (TLR&LR) Act has been amended on two occasions to strengthen the section that deals with transfer of tribal lands and restoration of alienated land to tribal families. The Government of Tripura has set up special courts for the speedy trial of cases pertaining to alienation and restoration of tribal lands. The State Government offers compensation of Rs. 8,000 per acre to non-tribals who acquired land from a tribal, in order to expedite the process of restoring alienated land to tribal families. Despite the commitment of the State Government to re-toration of alienated land, some problems remain such as difficulties in identification of tribal families from whom land has been alienated. As indebtedness has been a major cause of tribal land alienation in the past, financial and other support has to be provided to tribals whose lands have been restored so that they become viable cultivators. On the otherhand, rehabilitation of small cultivators who stand to lose land as a result of the restoration of alienated and to tribals has also to be ensured.

The second most significant aspect of land reform is land distribution, primarily of State-owned khas land and, secondarily, of land identified by the State as ceiling - surplus land. Government owned khas land has been allotted to families that are either landless or homeless or both. Moreover, the State Government has decided to confer the title of the allotted land to both the husband and wife, jointly.

A total of 1,995 acres of land have been declared as ceiling surplus land in Tripura, and 80 percent of the ceiling surplus land has been distributed to households, especially Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes households belonging to landless and homeless families. A total of 1,598 acres have been distributed to 1,424 landless families as of November 2004. Of the

remaining 397 acres of land declared as surplus, 242 acres have been reserved for public purpose, 96 acres are unfit for cultivation and 59 acres are involved in litigation.

The following tables show the district-wise details of area of tribal land alienated and restoration as well as Court cases filed and pending till March, 2010.

Table- 11.9.

District	Petitions received from the inception to till the beginning of the month		Total petition disposed of		Total restoration order passed		Total physical restoration done		Total cases for physical restoration	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
	(Area in acres)									
West	17,334	11628.89	17328	11620.495	4511	2866.075	4474	2853.12	33	8.855
North	1,956	2935.79	1941	2916.610	902	1176.10	901	1175.26	1	0.84
South	6,670	8020.687	6657	8016.476	2755	2382.68	2698	2343.37	57	39.31
Dhalai	3189	2887.038	3182	2886.039	914	923.06	909	917.89	5	5.17
Total	29,149	25472.405	29108	25439.62	9082	7347.915	8982	7289.64	96	54.175

Source: - Revenue Department, Tripura.

Table- 11.10.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of cases filed in the court		No. of cases disposed by the court		Cases pending for disposal	
		No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
		(Area in acres)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	TRIPURA	29,149	25,472.405	9,082	7,347.915	41	32.785
Cases rejected		Cases decided in favour of tribals		Case physically restored		Cases pending for physical restoration	
No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No.	Area
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
20,026	18,091.705	9082	7,347.915	8,982	7,289.64	96	54.175

Source: - Revenue Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

The PRIs and ADC local bodies may function effeciently for the poor, who otherwise bear the greatest burden of any institutional failure. Emphasis should be given for timely utilization of funds and creation of rural employment by generating assets including irrigation, land improvement for sustainable rural development and poverty allevations.

Development of rural sutainable infrastructure like road, electrification, market facilities as well as providing safe drinking water especially through Bharat Nirman, need to be implemented during 11th Plan period for augmenting economic development in rural and hilly areas.

12) URBANISATION

The State Government has given thrust for the urban development as well as urban planning and management in the state. The State Urban Development Department has been entrusted with responsibility for formulation, co-ordination as well as evaluation of the urban plans/projects in the State. Following the passing of the 74th Constitution Amendment in 1992, and in-conformity with it, the State Government has enacted the Municipal Act, 1994 to strengthen the functioning of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Tripura. Elections to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), under the 1994 Act, were held in 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010 in the State.

In 2008-09, the State Government has declared three more Urban Towns as Nagar Panchayat namely Bishalgarh, Ambassa and Santirbazar. The areas of Dharmanagar, Sabroom and Belonia Nagar Panchayats and Agartala Municipal Council have also been extended. As a result, there are one Agartala Municipal Council and fifteen Nagar Panchayats in the State during the year 2009-10.

The existing areas and population as per Census-2001 in these ULBs are presented in the following Table.

Table-12.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the urban areas	Area (in sq. km).	Population
i)	Agartala Municipal Council	58.84	3,67,822
ii)	Dharmanagar Nagar Panchayat	10.69	37,000
iii)	Kailashahar Nagar Panchayat	6.19	20,279
iv)	Kumarghat Nagar Panchayat	3.50	11,591
v)	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	10.16	10,633
vi)	Khowai Nagar Panchayat	5.819	20,435
vii)	Teliamura Nagar Panchayat	3.75	19,606
viii)	Ranirbazar Nagar Panchayat	1.95	11,878
ix)	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	4.13	10,335
x)	Udaipur Nagar Panchayat	6.10	31,023
xi)	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	8.55	10,863
xii)	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	5.06	7,007
xiii)	Belonia Nagar Panchayat	5.74	19,348
xiv)	Bishalgarh Nagar Panchayat	9.15	16,106
xv)	Ambassa Nagar Panchayat	14.772	11,544
xvi)	Santirbazar Nagar Panchayat	26.94	11,246
Total:		181.341	6,16,716

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

- ❖ *As per Census-2001, total population in urban areas was 6,16,716.*
- ❖ *There are one Municipal Council and fifteen Nagar Panchayats in the State.*
- ❖ *The 3- more Urban Towns are notified in March, 2003 at Bishalgarh, Ambassa and Santirbazar.*

Main activities:

The ultimate aim of urban planning is the achievement of maximum benefit to the people with the optimum utilization of the resources, which includes as follows:

- i) Improvement of existing civic amenities.
- ii) Strengthening the urban infrastructure by implement schemes of drinking water supply, sewerage, drainage and solid waste management.
- iii) Priority is given to the urban housing including to the urban poor/ shelter-less people.
- iv) The State Urban Development Department is to formulate the urban development schemes/projects in the State including their monitoring.
- v) The Department requires to identify the new urban growth centers and also to help conducting elections of Local Bodies.
- vi) The Directorate of Urban development is maintaining liaison in between State Government and Urban Local Bodies of the State.

The State Urban Development Department has been playing an important role by providing essential services and facilities in urban areas like safe drinking water, healthy and sustainable place in which every family has adequate shelter and every individual has a socially minimum quality of the life. In recent years, the existing urban areas becoming over crowded and congested, thereby putting tremendous pressure on the existing urban infrastructure facilities. Therefore, extension as well as development of the urban infrastructure facilities is the primary responsibility of the State Urban Development Department.

It reveals from the Census-2001 data that the urban population of the State consists about percent the State's population. During the decade of 1991-2001, urbanisation has been recorded to be 28.78 percent increased, which is higher against similar growth of urban population of 27.78 percent at all India level.

The growth of urban population observed during the intra-census period 1991-2001 was 27.78% in India and similar growth for Tripura was recorded for 28.78%.

Budgetary Provisions:

The Budget provision for the State Urban Development Department under Demand No: 35 and expenditure thereof during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in the following Table.

Table-12.2.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Outlay		Expenditure	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Plan	5177.40	5104.95	7293.67	6713.74
Non-plan	2388.68	2388.68	3668.17	3348.17
Total	7566.08	7493.63	10,961	10,061.91

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Finance Commission Grants:

Twelfth Finance Commission had recommended grants amounting to Rs.25,000 crores for the period of 2005-10 in favour of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State.

The allocation of amongst States is based on the factors and weightages assigned by the TFC as under:

Table-12.3.

Criterion	Weightage (percent)
i) Population	40
ii) Geographical area	10
iii) Distance from highest per capita income	20
iv) Index on deprivation	10
v) Revenue effort of which	
a. with respect of own revenue of States	10
b. with respect of GSDP	10

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

During the financial year 2009-10, the TFC grant of Rs.160 lakhs were allocated to 15 Nagar Panchayats and Agartala Municipal Council in the following components.

- a) Solid waste management through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).
- b) Creation of data base.
- c) Maintenance of accounts.

i) Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP):

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP) has been launched during 2009-10. It is modeled on the line of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) will register BPL households after making necessary field verification and issue the "job card", which shall contain details of adult members and his/her photographs. The registered persons would submit written application for work to the ULBs for implementation of the various urban schemes/projects. The programme has been tailored to provide employment opportunities in urban areas on sustainable basis to the BPL categories and it is fully funded by State's own resources with the minimum wages of Rs.100/- per day. At the initial stage, it has been taken into consideration to provide 50 days employment in a year to one adult member of each family. The following works would be taken up under the TUEP.

- 1) Garbage collection and disposal.
- 2) Cleaning of roads
- 3) Roadside jungle clearance
- 4) Avenue plantation.
- 5) Flood protection measures
- 6) New roads - brick soiling
- 7) Maintenance/beautification of park, playground, water areas, community services etc.

8) Routine maintenance works of road, school/college etc.

ii) State Urban Employment Programme (SUEP):

For generation of wage employment to the urban BPL families, the State Government has launched this programme. To ensure employment opportunity to BPL family members of urban local bodies by generating mandays in different urban local bodies, the fund has been kept.

Mandays generated to an amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been expended under the scheme during 2007-08. The mandays generated to the tune of 1,17,647 in 2007-08. In 2008-09, an amount of Rs.300 lakhs was spent under the SUEP. The mandays generated in 2008-09 was 1,20,000 in the Nagar panchyats and Agartala Municipal Council.

iii) Externally Aided Project of Asian Development Bank (ADB):

The North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) is to be implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) in two phases. The Phase-I covers the capital cities of 5 North Eastern States viz. Agartala city of Tripura, Aizwal city of Mizoram, Gangtok city of Sikkim, Kohima city of Nagaland and Shillong city of Meghalaya.

The Phase-1 project is being financed under the Multi Tranche Finance Facility of ADB and is to be completed in three Tranches for enhanced urban governance, finance and service delivery systems.

The investment programme in respect of Agartala city is grouped into two parts i) Water Supply and ii) Solid Waste Management.

The project has been designed to complement JNNURM with the nomination of MoUD as the nodal agency for the project.

In the 1st tranche of ADB, Agartala Water Supply scheme have been included in the ADB project. SMEC, India Pvt. Ltd. has been declared as the Consultant for this purpose. In the 2nd tranche, Solid Waste Management (SWM) will be covered.

The loan negotiation process is now at final stage.

iv) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Revewal Mission (JNNURM):

The Government of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 with an estimated mission outlay of Rs.50 crores. The JNNURM has been designed for creation of physical infrastructure for the rapidly increasing urban population and also to provide essential services including the using of Public Private Partnership (PPP). The projects that qualify under this scheme includes the sub-sectors of water supply, sewerage and sanitation, drainage, solid waste management, roads and street lighting, energy and housing. The scheme run on 90% grant from the Central Government and remaining 10% as State Share.

The objective of the JNNURM is to improve the economic and physical infrastructure for the rapidly increasing of urban population and also to provide essential facilities and services across the fast growing cities using public private partnership. The projects that qualify under this scheme include sub-sectors of water supply, sewerage and sanitation, drainage, solid waste

management, roads and street lighting, energy and housing. The scheme run on 90% grant from the Government of India and remaining 10% as state share.

The City Development Plan (CDP) for Agartala City has been initiated by Government of Tripura under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

The details of financial involvement for the CDP are given in the following Table:

Table-12.4.

(Rs in lakh)

Sector	Total investment needs
Solid Waste Management	379.35
Water supply	13,338.24
Sewerage and sanitation	27,861.95
Strom Water Drainage & River Embankment Dev.	9,348.12
Urban Transport and Street Lighting	45,488.45
City Beautification	9,897.63
Water bodies	700.00
Other enabling development	40,686.25
Slum area improvement	7,766.88
Conservation	1,136.96
Capacity building	3,000.00
Total:	1,59,603.83

v) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Revewal Mission (UI & G):

Two projects namely Agartala Water Supply Scheme and Sewerage Scheme was sent to the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and same was approved.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Water Supply Scheme | = Rs.78.26 crores. |
| 2) Sewerage Scheme | = Rs.102.21 crores. |
| 3) Total | = Rs.180.47 crores. |

The work for the Water Supply Scheme for the Agartala Water Supply Project has been started and an amount of Rs.17.71 crore released by the Government of India till 2009-10.

The similar funding by the Government of India has been made to an amount of Rs.22.50 crore till 2009-10 for improvement of the swerage facility in the urban areas. The National Building Construction Co-orporation (NBCC) will invite tender for implementing the swerage project in the State.

vi) Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP):

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) aims at combining the existing schemes of VAMBAY and NSDP under the JNNURM. The new IHSDP scheme is an integrated approach in ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers that do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions in Tripura.

Till 2009-10, under the IHSDP Scheme in Teliamura, Belonia, Ranirbazar Nagar, Sonamura and Udaipur Nagar Panchyats areas has been sanctioned an amount of Rs.7.19 crore, Rs.8.74 crore and Rs.11.27 crore, respectively, were sanctioned. The work of construction of 400 dwelling units has already been started at Teliamura Nagar Panchyat and regarding other Nagar Panchyats, the sanctioned fund is yet to be received from the Government of India.

(Rs. in Crore)

Table-12.5.

Name of project	Approved cost	Fund released	Work status, 2009-10
IHSDP Project at Teliamura	7.19	3.17	245- Dwelling Unitss completed. The work for 155- Dwelling Units is in progress.
IHSDP Project at Belonia	8.74	3.84	The work for 5- Dwelling Unitss is in progress.
IHSDP Project Ranirbazar	11.27	4.96	The work for 256- Dwelling Units is in progress.
IHSDP Project at Sonamura	8.29	0	Fund released by GOI.
IHSDP Project at Udaipur	8.15	0	Fund released by GOI.

vii) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (UIDSSMT): -

The status of the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme of Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) under the JNNURM in 2009-10 are presented in the following Table.

Table-12.6.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	Project-1	Project-2	Project-3	Project-4	Total
1.	Under Sub-Mission (UIDSSMT)	Roads & Storm water drains at Belonia -NP	Covered drain of Ranir-bazar -NP	Roads & Storm water drains ai Kaila-shahar-NP	Improvement of roads at Kamalpur-NP	
2.	Approved cost and Date of approval	3880.00 (20.12.07)	1217.00 (31.03.09)	1511.28 (31.03.09)	777.00 (31.03.09)	7385.28
3.	a) ACA	3492.00	1095.30	1360.15	700.00	6647.45

b)	State share	388.00	121.70	151.13	77.00	737.83
c)	ULB share	0	0	0	0	0
d)	Total	3880.00	1217.00	1511.28	777.00	7385.28
b)	Unit of roads & drains, Nos.	18	3	9	15	

In addition to the above, the following projects of the JNNURM (UIDSSMT) are lying with the Government of India (MoHUPA)

Table-12.7.

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Cost
1.	Roads and drains of Udaipur Nagar Panchayat	48.45
2.	Roads and drains of Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	21.49
3.	Roads and drains of Kumarghat Nagar Panchayat	5.29
4.	Total:	75.23

viii) Solid Waste Management:

Every Nagar Panchayats and Agartala Municipal Council is making strenuous efforts to clear garbage on periodical basis is planned way. Specific places have been earmarked to dispose of these household wastes and in turn this Solid Waste is collected from these places. These are included in the Development Plan of each Nagar Panchayat.

ix) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY):

During 2009-2010, an amount of Rs.222.53 lakhs has been received as central fund from Government of India for implementation of centrally sponsored schemes of the SJSRY. The state share for the SJSRY to the tune of Rs.24.88 lakhs has also been released in 2009-10 by the State Finance Department.

This scheme has three major components as follows: -

- i) Community structure.
- ii) Urban self employment programme (USEP).
- iii) Urban wage employment programme (UWEP).

The physical achievements in 2009-10 under the scheme are as follows.

Table-12.8.

1.	DWCUA groups formed,Nos.	=	6
2.	Total members in DWCUA groups,Nos.	=	120
3.	Beneficiaries identified,Nos.	=	200
4.	Application forwarded to banks	=	798
5.	Application disbursed by banks	=	351
6.	T & CS societies formed,Nos.	=	Nil
7.	Persons covered under health/	=	914

	life/ accident any other scheme, Nos.		
8.	Construction of community urinals,Nos.	=	5
9.	Awariness campaign,Nos.	=	28
10.	Non-formal education,Nos.	=	1420

x) 10% lump sum provision earmarked for NE Region: -

Under this grants, the following project approved by the Government of India for 2009-10 as 1st installment of fund, which has been released to NBCC Ltd. for execution of the project.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Table No: 12.9.

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Project/Estimate cost
1)	Construction of Town Hall at Udaipur.	2267.64
2)	Construction of MTB market at Agartala.	1429.71

xi) National Urban Informaiton System (NUIS): -

The Government of India in Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "National Urban Information System (NUIS)" in order to achieve the following objectives:

- a. New attribute as well as spatial information base for various levels of urban planning.
- b. Use modern data sources.
- c. Develop standards with regard to database, methodology, equipment software, data exchange format etc.
- d. Develop urban indices to determine and monitor the health of the towns and cities.
- e. Build capacity.
- f. Provide decision support system for plannint etc.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented on a matching grant basis in the ratio of 70% central assistance and remaining 30% as state's contribution. The Dharmanagar and Udaipur Towns have been selected for coverage under this scheme. The Government of Tripura has also proposed Government of India to include Khowai and Belonia for coverage under this scheme. The Government of India included Khowai and Kailashahar Town to cover under this scheme.

xii) National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP):

This is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The sharing basis is 70:30 between central and state. The Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs during 2005-06 for taking up conservation of 3 (three) lakes of Agartala Municipal Council (AMC) area namely Durgabari Lake, Laxminarayanbari Lake and Dimsagar Lake. The state share has been placed with AMC to the tune of Rs. 21.43 lakhs. Dimsagar Lake has been developed under the scheme during 2007-08. The work plan for development of Durgabari Lake, Laxminarayan Bari Lake is under process.

iv) Demonstrative Solid Waste Mangement in AMC area:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Central Pollution Control Board. The total project cost has been estimated to the tune of Rs. 700 lakhs. Out of this project cost, the Central Pollution Control Board will release Rs. 630 lakhs as 90% central share and remaining 10% state's share for Rs. 70 lakhs will require be provided by State Government in Urban Development Department.

The project provides for home-level 2 containers, road side containers, transportation, equipments and other things. The AMC has already started work in two wards.

Concluding remarks:

For improving quality life, efforts have been taken by the State Government to improve the condition of urban infrastructure facilities like roads, safe drinking water, sanitation, street lights, garbage disposal etc., still more improvement with modern infrastructural integrated facilities are required.

Agartala in Tripura is included in the list of eligible cities under JNNURM; which need to be implemented through pattern of central funding to improve the economic and physical infrastructure for tackling the increasing urban population and also to provide essential facilities and services across the fast growing cities using public private partnership.

Evolving a long term prospective urban plan with scientific outlook to avoid unplanned expansion and congestion is also needed. Development of under ground sewerage system to avoid environmental pollution as well as proper garbage disposal for effective waste management need to be created as a part of long term prospective urban plans, initially for Agartala.

13) ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The infrastructure is essential for any economic development. In case of Tripura, the need for basic infrastructure is intense on account of the historical underdevelopment of infrastructure, the setback at the time of partition and physical location of the State. Tripura is isolated within India, and to overcome this hardship, the State needs modern, reliable, quick and cheap methods of communication and transport facilities with the rest of India, and particularly with trade hubs such as Kolkata and Gauhati. The economic infrastructure includes the roads, railways, air-links, power, telecommunications, banking institutions etc that is the pre-requisite for development and growth of the economy.

Infact, the State is yet to revive its geographical isolation from the main land after so many years of independence of the country, which it had enjoyed before partition till 1947. The State is hilly and has 84 percent long common-border with neighbouring country of Bangladesh with a length of 856 Km., which creates geographical isolation from main land of the Nation that occurred after partition in 1947.

The Planning Commission defines infrastructure as "physical framework of facilities through which goods and services are provided to the public. Its linkages to the economy are multiple and complex, because it affects production and consumption directly, creates positive and negative spillover effects and involve large inflow of expenditure. Infrastructure also determines the effect of growth on poverty reduction". It is needless to say that appropriate infrastructural supports for improving the productive potential for economic development is the prerequisite and has to be the most priority zone for the planning and policy decision for the State. The planned investment in basic insfrastructural facilities boosts not only the growth of economy but also the pre-condition for a long-term sustainable growth. The goal of infrastructure policy is to deliver quality infrastructure services at reasonable prices both to the households and farms.

As the State is handicapped in terms of infrastructure facilities and therefore, it is one of the main reasons for its backwardness. The infrastructure facility in Tripura is not favourable both in terms of quantity and qaulity. The 12th Finance Commssion has also ranked the State as one of the most backward State in terms of infrastructure index in their report. As explained in our earlier Economic Reviews that overall backwardness of the State is evident from the composite infrastructures index evolved by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), based on availability of power, irrigation, road, railways, post-office, education, health and banking where-in the State ranked second most backward State in the entire country after Arunachal Pradesh. It is worth mentioning that during 1989-90 to 1991-92 infrastructure index for Arunachal Pradesh went up from 31 to 43 whereas the same for Tripura declined from 66 to 63, indicating further worsening of the availability of infrastructure as compared to other States.

From 2008-09, the railway has become better mood of transportation connecting the North and Dhalai Districts with the Capital City of Agartala through 153Km by metre-gauge line. Unlike Assam, Tripura does not have facilities for inland water transport system.

Road transport is not only dependable means of transport but also lifeline of the State through its hostile-hilly terrain. The National Highway (NH-44) is the only link road with rest of the country which passing- through neibouring states of Meghalaya and Assam.

International Bus Service between Agartala and Dhaka was introduced on 19th September 2003 and now, people of the State enjoys road transport facility to Kolkata via Dhaka bus service, which saves money as well as time for the people.

POWER

Electricity plays an important role in the development of civilization of a country. The development in Power Sector in Tripura despite geographical, economic and infrastructural hindrance has been quite impressive. Performance of all important sectors, ranging from agriculture to commerce and industry, as also the performance of social sectors like health, depends largely on the desired availability of quality power. In the modern scientific world consumption of electricity is the index of development or standard of living of the citizens.

The State has two sources of generation mainly, hydro and thermal. The State is endowed with natural gas, which enhances potentially for thermal power generation. Out of the two major sources of power generation, thermal power accounts for 93 percent while remaining 7 percent is generated from Hydel power (i.e. Gumti Power Project).

Present peak demand of the State is 180-185 MW. Own generation from three generating stations was 100-105 MW in 2009-10. About 40-45 MW is imported during peak load period from North Eastern Grid in 2009-10. Therefore, there remains a shortfall of about 40-50 MW in 2009-10. The shortfall is covered resorted to load shedding of one hour to one and half hour during peak load period. The demand of the State has been estimated to be 396 MW at the end of 11th Five-Year Plan by CEA in 16 Electric Power Survey Report considering the demand arising out of RGGVY and industrialization in the State.

The installed capacity was 131.00 MW and total power generated within the State was 658.38 MU. Total power and purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 421.61 MU during the year 2009-10. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers in 2009-10 was 805.30 MU. Out of this, maximum power was sold to domestic which was 265.28 MU followed by 75.32 MU for irrigation/ public water purposes, commercial consumption 40.58 MU and Industrial 34.87 MU.

The following Table will depict the demand and supply situation as well as per unit cost of generation in Tripura in 2009-10.

Table-13.1.

Sl. No.	Situation	2009-10
1.	System Demand	: - 180 MW – 185 MW.
2.	Availability	
2.1	From Own Sources	: - 80 MW – 85 MW.
2.2	From Central Sector	: - 40 MW – 45 MW.
3.	Shortfall	: - 40 MW - 50 MW.
4.	Per Unit cost of Generation(Average)	
4.1	Gas Thermal (Rokhia & Baramura)	: - Rs. 1.65 (Rokhia) Rs. 1.46 (Baramura)

4.2 Hydel

: - Rs. 0.66 (Gumti)

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

Table-13.2.

Sl. No.	Situation	2009-10
1.	No. of Power Generating Station	
1.1	Hydel	1 No.
1.2	Gas	2 Nos.
2.	Installed Capacity (MW)	
2.1	Hydel (MW)	15.00 MW
2.2	Gas (MW)	116.00 MW
3.	Own Electricity Generation (MU)	
3.1	Hydel	45.89 MU
3.2	Gas	612.49 MU
3.3	Auxiliaries	9.64 MU
3.4	Total Own Generation [(3.1+3.2)-3.3]	658.38 MU
4. 4.1	Purchase from Central Sector Grid (MU)	421.61 MU
5. 5.1	Total Available Power [3.4+4.1]	1079.95 MU

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

The district wise status of the electrification is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 13.3.

District	As on	Total Nos. of Town	Total Nos. of Town Electrified	% of Town Electrified	Toal Nos. of Villages (as per 1991)	Total Nos. of Villages Electrified	% of Villages Electrified as per 1971-Census villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West	31-03-08	5	5	100%	275	262	95.27%
North	31-03-08	5	5	100%	166	165	99.39%
South	31-03-08	5	5	100%	269	263	97.77%
Dhalai	31-03-08	4	4	100%	148	134	90.54%

The revenue collection was Rs.134.93 crore in 2009-10, which was Rs.114.60 crore during the previous of 2008-09. The demand and supply situation of the power sector in 2009-10 can be seen from the following Table.

Table- 13.4.

Year	Income (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)___
1994-95	Rs. 9.14	Rs. 37.92
1995-96	Rs. 16.41	Rs. 46.81
1996-97	Rs. 13.31	Rs. 49.83
1997-98	Rs. 14.10	Rs. 58.10
1998-99	Rs. 19.70	Rs. 54.35
1999-00	Rs. 28.22	Rs. 82.08
2000-01	Rs. 30.80	Rs. 115.45

2001-02	Rs. 39.03	Rs. 112.82
2003-04	Rs. 71.39	Rs. 154.01
2004-05	Rs. 91.51	Rs. 200.95
2005-06	Rs. 89.28	Rs. 172.90
2006-07	Rs. 101.30	Rs. 240.79
2007-08	Rs. 101.85	Rs. 116.05
2008-09	Rs. 114.60	Rs. 131.74
2009-10	Rs.134.93	Rs.114.60

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

KUTIR JYOTI : -

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to give assistance to the rural people living below the poverty line. Under the scheme houses of people living below the poverty line are electrified free of cost.

Till 1997-98, total number of connections given under this scheme was 6,217, which rose to 50,707 2009-10.

IRRIGATION

Agriculture is the main stay of the economy of Tripura. Irrigation is an important input for enhancing the productivity of the agricultural sector. Till 1978, less emphasis was given in irrigation development in the state. To meet up growing demand of the increased population in the state, the need of irrigation has become obvious. Irrigation sector accordingly got priority in development during ninth plan onwards. The area covered under irrigation till 1978 was only 4383 ha., which rose to 40383 ha. at the end of March 1998. It is estimated that the state has an area under paddy and horticultural crops for 1,78,000 ha. This quantum of land is immediately visualised for irrigation need. The pace of development was accelerated since then and by now coverage has been raised upto 98,390 ha at the end of March, 2009.

Tripura state in the North Eastern Region of India has a total land area of 10492 sq.km. The climate conditions and the non-rocky soils in the state are very favourable for cultivation of wide range of crops especially the horticultural crops. Amid the undulating terrain, the land under cultivation in the state as per current survey conducted by the State Agriculture Department of the state is 2,55,241 ha, which is 24.33% of the State's total area. The majority of the inhabitants and their agricultural activities are confined to the interspersed plain lands. Although 60% of the state population is dependent on it, the primary sector contributes about 25% of the State's GSDP. The average land holding in the state is 0.97 ha. and farmers are dominantly small and marginal.

One of the principal objectives of the Government of Tripura is to extend assured irrigation to agricultural land. Apart from ensuring coverage of more cultivable lands under assured irrigation, the aim is to increase cropping intensity, thereby optimising the utilization of the limited land assets for improvement of the socio-economic condition of rural masses.

There is no major irrigation project in Tripura. Gumti, Khowai and Manu are the three medium irrigation projects in the State. All these medium irrigation projects have been commissioned partially and the target for completion of these projects are- i) 31-03-2010 for Khowai ii) 31-03-2011 for Gumti and Manu. The major source of irrigation is minor irrigation projects like lift irrigation, deep tube wells, diversion schemes, shallow tube wells, 5 HP pumps, water harvesting structures, tanks etc.

The irrigation programmes of the State is being jointly implemented by the Public Works Department (Water Resources), Rural Development Department (RDD), Agriculture Department and the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC). Nearly all the minor irrigation schemes have been handed over to Gaon Panchayats/ Panchayat Samities for better operation, maintenance and upkeep.

The Government is implementing an action plan to expand irrigation coverage up to 1,17,000 ha within 2010-11. The status of irrigation over the plan period till 2008-09 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 13.6.

Sl. No.	Plan	Period	Command area (ha)	Cumulative CA (ha)
1	I-Plan	1952-57	0	0
2	II-Plan	1957-62	0	0
3	III-Plan	1962-67	346	346
4	IV-Plan	1967-72	1610	1956
5	V-Plan	1972-77	2427	4383
6	VI-Plan+	1977-85	9353	13736
7	VII-Plan	1985-90	7184	20920
8		1990-92	3919	24839
9	VIII-Plan	1992-97	4599	29438
10	IX-Plan	1997-2002	37840	67278
11	X-Plan	2002-07	23575	90853
12	XI-Plan (up to 2008-09)	2007-12	7537	98390

Tripura is a small State in the North East has a total cultivable land of 2,80,000 hectares and irrigation potential of 1,17,000 hectares. Out of the available water resources 79,000 hectares can be brought under assured irrigation through surface water and 38,000 hectares through ground water. Net potential created upto 31st March, 2007 was 90,853 hectares, which is present in the following table.

Table- 13.7.

Departments	Total potential created (Ha)	Net potential utilised (Ha)
PWD (Water)	66,106	51,189.60
Agriculture	2,947	1,542.54
TTAADC	650	313.48
R.D.D.	28,306	15,039.61
Forest	381	
Total	98,390	68,085.23

Source: - PWD(WR) Department, Tripura.

District-wise details of net potential creation and net potential utilization upto 2009-10 was presented below:

Table- 13.8.

District	Lift Irrigation	DTW	Diversion	Medium	Total potential created (Net) (Ha)	Potential under utilization (Net)
1. PWD (Water Resource)						
West Tripura	574.75	20.00	-	2000	2594.75	2494.75
North Tripura	383.08	15.00	-	-	398.08	398.08
South Tripura	530	12.00	284.00	70	896.00	896.00
Dhalai	192	-	15.00	-	207.00	207.00
Total	1679.83	47.00	299.00	2070.00	4095.83	4095.83
2. Rural Development Department through diversion & small pump etc.					26,627	15,039.61
3. Agriculture Department through diversion Scheme					2,731	1,542.54
4. TTAADC through small diversion Scheme					555	313.48
Total					90,853	67,913.63

Source: - PWD(WR) Department, Tripura.

Perspective Plan:

The ultimate aim is to provide assured irrigation to the entire irrigable area by 2010 AD, so that Tripura can become self-sufficient in food. To achieve that target Govt. has constituted a task force for implementation of the programme. The committee has fixed time, year-wise target so that progress can be achieved as per schedule.

Table-13.9.

Government sources	Target (in Ha)
2003-04	7,055
2004-05	6,470
2005-06	5,925
2006-07	5,650
2007-08	5,800
2008-09	5,700
2009-10	3,398
Total	39,998

Source: - PWD(WR) Department, Tripura.

It has been proposed in the perspective plan that PWD(WR), RD (Pancyayet), TTAADC and Agriculture Department will jointly implement the programme.

The target for the coverage of additional area for irrigation in 2009-10 is as follows:

Table- 13.10.

Sl. No.	Schemes	Irrigation area to be covered (in Ha)
---------	---------	---------------------------------------

i)	Lift Irrigation	3,807
ii)	High Power Lift Irrigation	1,114
iii)	Diverson	2,668
iv)	Deep Tube well	1,211
v)	Total of minor irrigation	8,800
vi)	Medium irrigation (balance work)	9,887
vii)	Grand Total	12,687

Source: - PWD (WR) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the year wise financial requirement for creation of irrigation potential during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Table- 13.11

Year	Final requirement			Tentative availability of fund				
	Minor	Medium	Total	AIBP (Central share)	NABARD loan	State share	Other	Total State share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2009-10	49.34	39.45	88.79	72.98	5.00	7.53	3.28	88.79
2010-11	85.45	51.03	136.48	120.83	5.00	4.65	6.00	136.48
Total	134.79	90.48	225.27	193.8	10.00	12.18	9.28	225.27

Source: - PWD(WR) Department, Tripura.

Transport and Communication:

Partition choked off Tripura's major lines of transport and communication by severing inland waterway, roadways and railway networks. Before 1947, the main railhead for Agartala was nearby Akhaura - now in Bangladesh. After the disruption of rail connections in 1947, major efforts were made to create direct railway links between Assam and Kolkata. In the sixtieth year of Independence, Agartala remains without a railhead. Extension of the existing rail track, from Lumding in Assam to Agartala via Manu in Tripura, was recently taken up as a national project.

Presently, the National Highway-44, the lifeline of the State provide the vital road link with the rest of the country via Shillong and Gauhati. This lifeline is used for transportation of various goods including essential commodities as also passengers traveling to the mainland through Guwahati.

Transport and communication is the basic infrastructural prerequisite for economic development. Development of transport infrastructure is essential from marketing of agricultural produces to IT-business.

Box- 13.1.

The State Transport Department plays an important role in co-ordinating all matters relating to Civil Aviation, Railways, Roadways and Postal services with the concerned Ministries of the Government of India. The activities of the State Transport Department are as follows:

- It exercises regulatory powers conferred under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules through the Joint Transport Commissioner at the State level and the District Transport Officers at the district level.
- The Joint Transport Commissioner and the District Transport Officers collect road tax, license/ registration fees etc. for vehicles.
- They issue driving licenses; registration certificates etc and conducts fitness tests of drivers as also vehicles.
- The Department looks after development of bus terminus and motor stands to ensure better facilities/amenities for the passenger and motor workers.

Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC):

The TRTC was established in October 1969 under Road Transport Corporation Act. 1950. The Corporation has 73-buses and 20-trucks as on 31-03-2008. Tripura is a hilly and landlocked State with communication barriers. Road Transport plays an important role for providing transportation Public Sector Transport Organisation in the State. The State has only 67 Kms railway track to connect it with the neighbouring State of Assam. The air transport is also very costly.

The general people of the State mainly depend on Road transport to solve their transportation problems. The State Government has some social obligation for providing transportation facilities to the people of Tripura especially for those people who are living in the remote and interior places of the State. Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC) is operating the following services in the interior places of the State.

Table-13.12.

Sl. No.	Name of the route	No. of services per day
i)	Agartala – Dharmanagar	1+1
ii)	Agartala – Kailashahar	1+1
iii)	Agartala – Gandachara	1+1
iv)	Agartala – Silchar	1+1
v)	Agartala – Guwahati	1+1
vi)	Agartala – Kamalpur	1+1
vii)	Agartala – Chamanu	2+2
viii)	Agartala – Dhaka	1+1
ix)	Agartala – Sabroom	1+1
x)	Agartala – Jatanbari	1+1
xi)	Agartala – Chellagang	2+2
xii)	Udaipur – Silachari	1+1
xiii)	Udaipur – Killa	3+3
xiv)	Ambassa – Kamalpur	1+1
xv)	Ambassa – Gandachara	2+2

xvi)	Dharmanagar – Dasda	1+1
xvii)	Dharmanagar – Karimganj	1+1
xviii)	Dharmanagar – Silchar	2+2
xix)	Champamura – G.B.	1+1

The international bus service between Agartala and Dhaka is operated in the following schedule. TRTC bus is being operated in three days in a week (monday, wednesday and friday) and BRTC (Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation) bus is being operated on every tuesday, thursday and saturday of the week.

The Corporation had the following inter-state routes in 2009-10.

Table-13.13.

- i) Agartala – Guwahati Service.
- ii) Agartala – Silchar Service.
- iii) Dharmanagar – Karimganj Service.
- iv) Dharmanagar – Silchar Service.

Source: TRTC

As per decision of the State Government all the Inter-State buses of the private operators of Tripura are being operated under the banner of Tripura Road Transport Corporation.

The kilometer charge being paid by the private operators to Tripura Road Transport Corporation are in the following rates: -

Table- 13.14.

- 1) District Type (ordinary bus) - Rs. 1.25 per km.
- 2) Deluxe bus - Rs. 1.35 per km.
- 3) Mini bus - Rs. 1.00 per km.

Source: - TRTC.

In spite of several constraints, the Tripura Road Transport Corporation received many awards from Association of State Road Transport Undertaking, New Delhi on type performance and highest Km / PL road safety etc. in hilly area services.

The fare structure of the corporation was revised as follows from the 1st October, 2005.

Table- 13.15.

Ordinary bus service	:	34 paise per passenger per km.
Express bus service	:	38.50 paise per passenger per km.
Deluxe bus service	:	58.50 paise per passenger per km.
Mini bus service	:	42 paise per passenger per km.

Source: - TRTC

The Railway reservation ticket counter, Indian Airlines ticket counter, Jet Airways ticket counter, Helicopter ticket counter are functioning properly in the TRTC, Krishnanagar.

The basic statistics for 2009-10 pertaining to the TRTC is presented below:

Table- 13.16.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Bus</i>	<i>Truck</i>
i)	Total fleet	39	20
ii)	No. of routes	32	-
iii)	Average route length (kms)	-	-
iv)	Average daily of passenger/ Goods carried	3375	311
v)	No. of accidents	Nil	Nil.
vi)	No. of staff	614	30
vii)	Traffic earnings (Rs. in lakh)	299.00	36.73

Source: - TRTC.

TRANSPORT:

Railway: - In 2008-09, the rail connectivity has extended to the capital city of Agartala through the metre gauge. Tripura still remained backward in terms of railway connectivity and total railway link is 153 km. connecting it to Badarpur and Laming of Assam by same metre-gauge.

The work for further extension of railway line from Agartala to Sabroom by metre-gauge has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Railway, Government of India. The State Government have been pursuing with the Ministry of Railway, Government of India for conversion of the railway track to broad gauge for getting real benefit of the railway services.

Air Services:

The people of the State are dependent especially on the flights operating between Agartala-Kolkata and Agartala-Guwahati. Besiseds, in recent year's air connectivity with other sectors of the country have also been improved from Agartala to Delhi and Chennai.

Presently, the Air India then Indian as well as private sector airlines like Jet Airways, Kingfisher, Deccan, Paramount and Indigo are operating their flights to and from Agartala to Kolkata and Gauhati.

The runway at Agartala Airport has been extended to 7,500 feet and Instrument Landing System has been successfully installed which has made night operations possible.

Helicopter service was introduced in October, 2002 to connect Kailashahar and Dharmanagar to Agartala. The service being operated by Pawan Hans has subsequently been extended to connect remote locations like Kanchanpur and Gandacherra with effect from 17 January, 2005.

Road connectivity:

The present road senario in 2009-10 in the State is explained in the below noted table.

Table-13.17.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Length (in km.)</i>
i)	National Highway	448
ii)	State Highway	689

iii)	Major District Road	90	
iv)	Other District Road	1,218	
v)	Village Roads (RD/ADC)	7,912	
vi)	Village-roads (PWD)	5,848	
vii)	IBB roads (BRO)	726	
	Total:	16,931	
viii)	Major RCC Bridge	72	Nos.
ix)	Major RCC slab/ Box Culvert	723	Nos.
x)	Steel Bailey Bridge	286	Nos.
xi)	SPT Bridges	306	Nos.
xii)	Truss bridges	5	Nos.

Source: - PWD (R&B), Tripura.

Out of the total road length of 16,931 km in 2009-10, there were 4,885 km of black topped road, 3,400 km brick soled road and remaining 8,646 km roads were earthen as detailed in the following table.

Table- 13.18.

Sl. No.	Nature of Roads (According to surface)	2009-10 Length (in km.)
i)	Black topped	4,885
ii)	Brick soled	3,400
iii)	Earthen	8,646
iv)	Total :	16,931 km

Source: - PWD (R&B), Tripura.

VEHICLE:

The number of Registered Motor Vehicles (all categories) was 45,199 in 1999-2000, which rose to 50,139 in 2000-01, 57,428 in 2001-02, 65,948 in 2002-03, 75,921 in 2003-04, 90,454 in 2004-05, 1,01,691 in 2005-06, 1,12,746 in 2006-07, 1,26,690 in 2007-08 and 1,52,357 in 2008-09.

The following table will give district-wise availability of registered motor vehicles during 2009-10.

Table-13.19.

Sl. No.	Type of vehicles	Name of District (2009-10)					Total
		West	North	South	Dhalai		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
A. <u>Passenger vehicles:</u>							
i)	Busses / Mini Buses	2,007	95	161	48	2,311	
ii)	Cars and station wagons	3416	1,133	1,179	455	16,183	
iii)	Jeeps / Taxis / Van/LMV Three-wheelers	16,246	3,979	3,743	781	24,749	

iv)	Three-wheelers/Auto rickshaw	10,384	3,159	2,369	507	16,419
v)	Two wheelers	68,066	11,853	15,838	2,138	97,895
	Total	99,735	17,060	20,921	3,422	1,41,138
B. Goods vehicles:						
i)	Four wheelers & above/ Trucks	9,091	1,482	1,146	546	12,265
ii)	Three wheelers	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	9,091	1,482	1,146	546	12,265
iii)	Tractors, trailers etc.	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Others	3,555	1,331	1,417	413	6,716
	Total	3,555	1,331	1,417	413	6,716
	Grand total (A+B) :	1,12,381	19,873	23,484	4,381	1,60,119

Source: - Transport Department.

Communication:

Allied to the transport system is the communication system. The communication system comprises of postal services, telegraph services, telephone services etc. Communication facilities in the State have been growing steadily in recent years, one is due to innovation in communication technology. The Postal and Telecommunication facilities in the State have expanded in the remotest Sub-divisions including Gandachera, Kanchanpur, Longtharai-velly.

Table- 13.20.

i)	Telephone exchanges	-	89
ii)	Telephone connection	-	79,519
iii)	WILL exchanges	-	42
iv)	WILL connection	-	35,403
v)	STD booth's	-	4,953
vi)	Broadband connection	-	5,540
vii)	GSM connection	-	1,93,248
viii)	OFC	-	1097.68 kms.
viii)	VPT connection	-	730
ix)	Post Offices	-	716

Source: - BSNL, P&T Department, Tripura.

The total STD both in the State is 5,160 up to March, 2009. The number of mobile connections provided by BSNL alone till 2008-09 are 1,93,996.

Postal Services :- The postal network is divided into two divisions in Tripura i) Agartala Division covering South Tripura and West Tripura Districts except Khowai and Teliamura Sub-Divisions and ii) Dharmanagar Division covering Dhalai and North Tripura Districts including Khowai, Teliamura Sub-Divisions of West Tripura District. There are 716 Post Offices functioning in the State during 2008-09.

BANKING:

Banking is one of the important instruments for economic development. A network of financial institutions helps the economy to deploy its savings more effieicntly. Financial institutions input banks, insurance companies, provident and pension funds, mutual funds, savings banks and security markets.

The institutional structure of the financial system in the State is not well developed the financial institutions are mainly base on public sector banks, provident and pension funds and insurance companies. Public sector banks have also expanded their network particularly during last two to three decades. In 1969, there were five Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches, which served an average population of 2,76,000 per bank branch. In March 2007, there are 186-Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches in the State serving an average population of 18,655 per commercial bank branches.

The Census-2001 data reveals that proportion of households availing banking services in the State is 26.5 percent that is low compare to all India level of 35.5 percent.

During the financial year 2008-09, there were 251-bank branches of all types of Commercial Banks including Nationalised Banks, Regional Rural Bank i.e., Tripura Gramin Bank and Co-operative Bank are functioning in the State. The similar number of all types of Commercial Banks was 248 in 2007-08.

Out of the total 251-bank branches, 129 branches in rural areas, 68 branches in semi-urban areas and rest 54 branches in urban areas are functioning in the State during 2008-09. The following Table shows the distribution of bank branches by type in 2008-09.

Table-13.21.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Type of the Bank</i>	<i>Distribution of bank branch</i>			
		<i>Rural</i>	<i>Semi urban</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
A.	Commercial Bank / Nationalised Bank	41	32	35	108
B.	Regional Rural Bank (TGB)	69	22	7	98
C.	Tripura State Co-operative Bank	19	14	12	45
G.	<i>Total:</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>251</i>

Source: - RBI, Mumbai.

In all Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Banks, total deposit was Rs.6,395 crore against total credit of Rs.1,905 crore in March 2009. There are no Foreign Banks in Tripura. The total deposit was Rs.4,094 crore against total credit Rs. 1,363 crore in these Banks in June-2007.

The credit-deposit ratio of Tripura in March 2009 stood at 29.79 percent which was 33.29 percent in June, 2007. The All India credit-deposit ratio in March 2009 was 72.57 percent.

Agartala the capital city of Tripura ranked 91st position among top hundred cities in-terms of aggregate deposits. The total deposits in Agartala city was Rs. 3,446 crore with annual growth rate of 29.2% in March 2009, which was 23.6 per cent in June-2007 as indicated in the RBI reports. There were other two capital cities of North-East namely Guwahati and Shillong ranked 23rd and 77th, respectively among top hundred cities in-terms of aggregate deposits in March 2009.

The rank of the State in terms of credit-deposit ratio has been declined to 5th in June-2007 from earlier 4th position in March 2000 among North-eastern States. The credit-deposit ratios in June-2007 were 29.88 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, 42.51 percent in Assam, 62.22 percent in Manipur, 33.74 percent in Meghalaya, 54.24 percent in Mizoram, 31.76 percent in Nagaland and 33.29 percent in Tripura.

The district wise break-up of offices, deposits and credit for all Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank and Regional Rural Bank (TGB) in March, 2009 was shown in the following table: -

Table- 13.22.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of districts</i>	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Deposits (Rs. in crore)</i>	<i>Credit (Rs. in crore)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
i)	West Tripura	114	4,783	1,295
ii)	South Tripura	48	730	281
iii)	North Tripura	35	580	231
iv)	Dhalai Tripura	15	302	98
v)	TOTAL:	212	6,395	1,905

Source: - RBI, Mumbai.

There is a lone RRB named as Tripura Gramin Bank having 98 branches, covering all the districts in the State. The total amount deposited in Tripura Gramin Bank at the end of March 2009 was Rs. 1,555 crore and the amount credited up to March 2009 was Rs. 642 crore.

Concluding remarks:

Poor level of infrastructure facility need to be improved to deliver better economic services for sustainable development through setting-up of the manufacturing units. Overall connectivity both road and railways need to be improved immediately for speedy development of the State. It will augment generation of employment opportunities.

The 750 MW capacity mega power project at Palatana, South Tripura need to be implemented for sustaining economic prosperity and growth.

The Agartala the capital city of the State need to be connected by broad gauge railways. The railway link upto Sabroom the extreme southern part of the State need to be connected on priority.

14) INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

Introduction:

Industrialisation has come to be regarded as synonymous with economic development. The two important factors which favour rapid industrialization as a means to fast economic growth are: higher productivity of labour than agriculture and more easy availability of industrial surplus for investment than agriculture. The industrial sector, which possesses a relatively high marginal propensity to save and invest, contributes significantly to the achievement of a self sustaining economy with continued higher levels of investment, rapid rate of increase in income and employment.

Unfortunately, Tripura has not been able to attract investments in this sector and remained an industrially backward state due to its unique economic disadvantages arising out of remoteness and poor connectivity, hilly terrain, weak resource base, poor infrastructure, as well as shallow markets. Although, industrial development always remains a thrust area in the State Government's economic policies. The State's endeavour is to provide efficient and cost effective infrastructure, skilled human resources, stable environment and good governance which are the pre-requisites for creating a proper investment environment for sustainable industrial growth.

Economic development of a State or region is generally related to its industrial development. The State is industrially backward and main reasons of its backwardness are geographical isolation as well as connectivity with the mainland of India. The level of industrialisation of the State is evident from its contribution to the State's GSDP at current prices, the contribution of the manufacturing sector both organised and un-organised combined together was 2.17 percent in 2009-10, which shows low level of industrialisation. Although the State is backward in industrialisation but has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement which in turn will increase employment generation in the State. The strategies of industrialisation for the State would be as follows as recommended by the Sub-Committee under the State Planning Board constituted by the State Government.

Gearing-up industrial activities with the help of available natural resources as well as removal of infrastructure bottlenecks are the thrust area for economic development of the State. Creation of an integrated and comprehensive base for industrialisation through proper linkage between medium, large and small-scale industries is the focused area of the State.

The main objective of the State Government is to promote agricultural, small scale, food processing, large and medium scale industries in the State. Besides, undertaking the geological and mining activities, promotion of plantation crops i.e., tea, rubber etc. as well as increase in the export and import are also the priority sector of the State Government.

- *An amount of Rs.501.84 lakhs has been disbursed under PMRY.*
- *Total 1,038 crores were sanctioned for Swabalamban in 2009-10.*
- *There were 1,647 registered factories (including section-85) in 2009-10.*
- *The State Government has launched IT-Policy in 2000.*

Efforts are being made to promote entrepreneurship within the State; the outside investors in the public and private sectors are also been encouraged both for their financial capabilities and technical expertise, for setting-up medium and large-scale units. The State Government also laid due importance for development of the industrial infrastructure by way of augmentation of power, water supply, development of industrial areas with all common facilities etc.

The result of 5th Economic Census-2005 reveals that there were 1,89,423 establishments in Tripura engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation in the State. Out of which, 1,38, 860 (73.31%) establishments were in rural areas and remaining 50,563 (26.69%) establishments in urban areas. Around 1,42,032 (74.98%) of the establishments runs without any hired workers and remaining 47,391 (25.02%) establishments runs with at least one hired workers in the State.

The economic activity wise agricultural and non-agricultural establishments in 2005 were presented in the following Tables.

Table- 14.1.

Sl. No.	Major agricultural activity	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5
1	Farming of animals	2,903	547	3,450
2	Agriculture services	5,761	97	5,858
3	Fishing etc.	1,050	112	1,162
	All agriculture activities	9,714	756	10,470

Table- 14.2.

Sl. No.	Major agricultural activity	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mining and quarrying	164	12	176
2	Manufacturing	26,114	6,609	32,723
3	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	939	133	1,072
4	Construction	687	759	1,446
5	Sale, Maint. & Repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles	1,029	1,239	2,268
6	Wholesale trade	885	1,055	1,940
7	Retail trade	56,857	23,750	80,607
8	Hotels & Restaurants	6,465	2,392	8,857
9	Transport, storage	9,482	4,431	13,913
10	Post & Telecommunications	1,083	679	1,762

11	Financial Intermediation	325	284	609
12	Real estate, Renting & Business Services	1,671	1,294	2,965
13	Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	2,987	986	3,973
14	Education	10,602	2,389	12,991
15	Health and social work	1,454	885	2,339
16	Other community, social and personal service activities	8,401	2,910	11,311
17	Other activities	1	0	1
	All Non-agriculture activities	1,29,146	49,807	1,78,953

Source: DES-Tripura.

It is revealed from the above Tables that the retail trade is the major activity of the State, which constitute 45% of non-agricultural establishments, followed by manufacturing (18.28%), transport (7.7%), education (7.25%) and other community & personal services (6.32%).

Tea, rubber, food processing and natural gas as well as traditional tea, bamboo etc. based industries have immense potentiality for the industrial development in Tripura. Besides, the State Department of Industries & Commerce is also developing industrial area and infrastructure in different parts of the State. Moreover, the entrepreneurship Development Programme & Skill Development Programme is also regularly conducted by the State Department of Industries & Commerce. The districtwise status of the industrial units as well as investment position is depicted below.

Table No: 14.3.

Sl. Name of DICs	Micro units	Small units	Medium units	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment
1. DIC (West) Tripura	117	08	Nil	755.86	1,036
2. DIC (South) Tripura	33	-	Nil	162.87	708
3. DIC (North) Tripura	58	03	Nil	256.12	517
4. DIC (Dhalai) Tripura	19	04	Nil	2.08	248
5. Total	217	15	Nil	1176.93	2,509

New Industrial Policy 2002

The New Industrial Policy enunciated for Tripura to ensure accelerated industrial growth in the region lays more stress on the revival and growth of small scale industries and little emphasis on the growth of medium and large scale industries in the State. The salient features of the New Industrial Policy are given below.

Salient features:

The salient features of the New Industrial Policy for Tripura are as follows:

Capital Investment Subsidy:

All eligible units will be entitled to a 30 percent subsidy on fixed capital investment, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakhs in each case.

Exemption from payment of Sales Tax for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

15 percent Price Preference to industrial units, on purchases made by State Government Department/ Agencies.

Export oriented units, women enterprises, labour intensive units and units in identified sectors shall be eligible for an additional subsidy at the rate of 5% on fixed capital investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakhs.

Tripura Incentive Scheme, 2002 to be set up for industrial units. The Scheme 2002 shall be applicable to all tiny/small scale/ancillary projects and large and medium scale projects in the state, set up or to be set up, on or after the first of April 2002, but before or on 31st March, 2007, in the private sector, co-operative sector, joint sector as also companies owned or managed by the State Government.

Special Incentive for IT Industries:

For IT industries (hardware and software), the incentives stated in other clauses, would be applicable as a thrust sector industry, unless specified otherwise. In addition, an IT industry would be given the following incentive support. All IT industries employing a minimum of 25 persons would be entitled to-

50 percent concession on floor space rentals for a maximum period of 5 years (including clause (b) below, wherever applicable).

Standard certification re-imburement, within the overall ceiling of Rs. 2 lakhs per unit. This will be inclusive of the incentive under Clause 12.

All IT industries set up by local entrepreneurs of Tripura would be given a 50 percent concession on floor space rentals, for a period of two years from the date of setting-up of the unit.

Special concessions for closed and sick units.

Additional Incentives under the New Industrial Policy announced by the GOI for the North-Eastern Region:

The Growth Centres and IIDCs to be converted into total tax free zones for next 10 years. All industrial activities in these zones would be free from income tax, excise duty for a period of 10 years from the commencement of the production. Similar benefits would also be extended to new industrial units or their substantial expansion in other Growth Centres or IIDCs of industrial estates/ parks/ export promotion zones set up by the States. Similar benefits will also be provided to units located outside the specified locations, if they belong to the specified industries listed in the Government of India's circular.

Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) @ 15 percent of investment in the plant and machinery, subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 30 lakhs would also be given. The eligibility conditions will be same as in case of tax benefits.

Transport Subsidy Scheme is also extended on the same terms and conditions, as now applicable. Interest Subsidy of 3 percent on working capital loans would be provided for a period of 10 years. Eligibility conditions will be same as in case of tax benefits.

A comprehensive insurance scheme for the industrial units to be designed, in consultation with GIC and 100 percent premium to be borne by Government of India for 10 years.

Industrial-strategies:

- Facilities/ promoting industrial investment
- Development of infrastructure.
- Attracting incentive package
- Efficient and responsive administration
- Facilitating /promotion self- employment
- To create at least 2,500 new venture per year through, PMRY, KVIB.
- Skill development through EDP and Swabalamban
- Promotion of resources- base industries
- Promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo.
- Promotion of Handloom, Handicrafts as well as promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo.

Industrial Promotion : Resource-based Industries

Rubber : As the the latest Rubber Board data, total area under Rubber Plantation is about 50,050 hectares. Total Rubber Production during 2009-10 was about 27,276 MT, of which onoy about 10% was used within the State by rubber-based industries. The Rubber Park being developed at Bodhjunganagar over an area of about 60 acres of land at a total cost of Rs.23 crores, is nearing completion. The response from investors is overwhelming. The entire 60 acres of land has been allotted. The area of Rubber Park is proposed to be increased to 90 acres. Promotional events planned for the year include a Rubber Expo at Agartala and Investor's Meets at Kolkata and Mumbai - with the help of CII. The Department has adopted a target in the Perspective Plan to ensure that by 2014-15, the entire rubber produced in Tripura is utilised within the State.

Bamboo : Significant initiative have been taken under Tripura Bamboo Mission (TBM). During first 3 years up to 31.03.2010, the turnover of Bamboo Sector has increased from Rs.27.90 crores to about Rs.76.99 crores. The major break-through has been in "Bamboo Sticks sub-sector", where the turnover increased from Rs.12.90 crores to Rs.54.03 crores. The target in Perspective Planis to further increase this Turnover to about Rs.100 crores by 2014-15. This has been possible through overall increase in production of Agarbatti sticks as well as increase in proportion of polished sticks, rolled sticks and finished Agarbattis. There have been important initiatives in handicrafts sector also like introduction of new designs, new tools/technologies, capacity building etc.

Food processing : During recent years, a good number of food processing units have come up in Tripura. The Food Park, being set-up to give further boost food processing industries, is almost complete. Some entrepreneurs have taken land and have started work for setting up their units. A number of promotion events have been held like Investors' Meet, Workshop of packaging of Food Products, EDPs, etc. More such Events are proposed to be held at Mumbai and Kolkata with the help of CII.

Natural Gas : Natural Gas is available in the non-associate form, with a high methane content of upto 97 percent. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) is the main gas producing company in Tripura. Revenue earned from Natural Gas during the period are as follows.

The current production potential is 4.5 MMSCMD which is fully committed for power projects. ONGC/GAIL-Jubilant Consortium need to speed up gas exploration, so that more gas becomes available for taking up gas-based projects. The recent increase in APM gas price shall have serious impact, particularly on power projects.

Table- 14.4.

Year	Production (in C./Mtrs)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2001-02	416	6.27
2002-03	446	6.04
2003-04	508	5.58
2004-05	496	7.10
2005-06	480	6.10
2006-07	520	8.70
2007-08	534	8.46
2008-09	553	9.34
2009-10	NA	NA

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Industrial Infrastructure:

The industrial infrastructure in Tripura is not well developed. At present there are 7-industrial estates, 2-growth centres, 1-export promotion industrial park and 1-food processing technology park in the State.

- i) Industrial estates - 7
- ii) Growth centre - 2
- iii) Export promotion industrial park - 1

Table No: 14.5.

Sl	Name of Industrial Estate / Area	No. of sheds	Sheds for DPU/ PSU	Private allottee No. Shed	Land
1.	Arundhutinagar	25	06	19	8.90
2.	Badharghat	14	08	06	9.26
3.	Dhajanagar	06	01	05	7.45
4.	Dharmanagar	05	00	05	5.00
5.	Kumarghat	17	03	07	25.66
6.	Industrial area, Dukli	Nil	Nil	Nil	33.00

The two industrial growth centres are situated in Ambassa, Dhalai District, which is the most backward district of the State and another in Dukli, West Tripura District.

The State Government is making an effort to build its IT industry by providing various concessions and incentives. The State has a scope for exploitation in the areas of handloom, handicrafts and sericulture industries.

Registered SSI units:

The district-wise break up in-respect of number of units/employment/investment during 2002-03 to 2007-08 is presented in the following table.

Table – 14.6.

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Provisional registration</i>		<i>Permanent registration</i>	
		<i>SIDO</i>	<i>Non-SIDO</i>	<i>SIDO</i>	<i>Non-SIDO</i>
i)	2002-2003	508	54	45	6
ii)	2003-2004	738	81	45	5
iii)	2004-2005	619	42	35	2
iv)	2005-2006	790	115	34	2
v)	2006-2007	817	67	53	4
vi)	2007-2008	422	-	127	-
vii)	Total:	3,894	359	339	19

SIDO-Small Industries Development Organization

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Self-Employment Programmes

Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)

The scheme was started in 1993-94. The detail status of the scheme till 2008-09 is presented in the following table.

Table- 14.7.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Sponsored</i>		<i>Sanctioned</i>		<i>Disbursed</i>	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
2006-2007	3,000	4,018	3,709.49	2,871	2,546.63	2397	1757.57
2007-2008	2,200	3,399	3,618.63	2,290	2,099.65	1,936	1,632.69
2008-2009	393	244	1,020.00	68	322.07	5	7.36
2009-10	393	935	3,364.62	382	1,463.97	223	501.84

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Swabalamban:

The programme was initially launched in July 2001, but has since been expanded in its scope in 2005-06. The SHGs component of the Programme is being implemented by Rural Development Department and the Self-employment Programme (SEP) component is being implemented by I&C Department. Under the Programme, the subsidy admissible is 25% of the

Project Cost, Subject to ceiling of Rs.25,000 per person or Rs.2.50 lakhs, whichever is lower. The performanc during last 3 years has been as follows:

Table- 14.8.

(Rs. in Crores)

District	Target	Sponsored	Sanctioned	Disbursed
2007-08	600	1,067	448	439
2008-09	1,000	1,035	595	466
2009-10*	1000	1,881	1,038	282
Total:	2,600	3,983	2,081	1,187

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Margin Money Scheme (MMS) of KVIC:

The status of the MMS during the years 2002-03 to 2007-08 is presented below.

Table – 14.9.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
			No	Amount	No.	Amount
2002-2003	852	887	165	691.04	111	516.81
2003-2004	1,000	1,007	450	1,499.61	408	737.85
2004-2005	1,000	3,650	1,003	3,353.33	828	2,159.02
2005-2006	1,000	950	236	846.59	204	419.76
2006-2007	1,000	1,068	345	1204.78	282	590.78
2007-2008	2,200	3,399	2,290	2099.65	1,936	1632.69
2008-09	393	244	68	322.07	05	7.36
2009-10	393	935	382	1463.97	223	501.84
Total	7,838	12,140	4,939	11,481.04	3,997	6,566.11

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Export/ Import:

The Department of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi has released fund under the scheme named Critical Infrastructure Balance Scheme (CIBS), now known as Assistance to the States for Infrastructure Development Related to Exports (ASIDE) for following four Land Customs (LC) stations of the State.

The following table shows the status of export during 2005-06 to 2009-10 in the State.

Table- 14.10.

(Rs. in crores)

Export Items	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010
	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh ginger, sanitary ware, colour woven, Tejpata,	0.70	0.81	1.60	0.26	147.86

Agarbatti, Ceramics tiles,
Photography etc.

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the status of import during 2005-06 to 2009-10 in the State.

Table- 14.11.

Import Items	(Rs. in crores)				
	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hilsa, small fish, other waste of wool, broken or crucial stone, lay flat tube, mattresses of cellular rubber, rope of june, ceramic tiles (glazed)	29.15	48.39	83.70	125.94	0.41

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Promotion of Tea Industry:

Presently, there are 55 Tea Estates and 4,366 small tea growers, producing over 8.90 million kg. of Tea every year. There are 21- tea processing factories in the State (including recently commissioned Dhalai Tea Processing factory). Tea produced in Tripura mostly sells in Guwahati/Kolkata Auction. Total employemnt in the Tea Estates is about 12,157.

The Department has adopted a target in the Perspective Plan to double the Tea Production by 2009-2010. Towards this end, the Tea Estates are being peruaded/pressurised to bring unutilised land under tea plantation and to increase productivity. The Small Tea Growers/ Co-operative Tea Estates are being assisted in a number of ways. During last 3 years (2007-08 to 2009-10), totla about Rs.201.30 lakhs was disbursed to Co-operative Tea Gardens and about Rs.25.00 lakhs to Small Tea Growers for various developmental activities. Extension services are also provided with the help of Tea Research Association (TRA). Dhalai Tea Processing Factory has been set up almost entirely with Govt. support with a view to provide marketing support to small tea growers of Dhalai District. Tea Plantation activities are also being taken up with assistance under NREGA. Total expenditure during 2009-10 was about Rs.155.81 lakhs for raising nurseries for about 45.50 lakh plants. Action Plan for 2010-11 is for Rs.265 lakhs.

Industrial Training

Industrial Training Institute:

At present there are 8-ITI's in the State imparting trainng in 21-different trades for 1,212- trainees in 2009-10. Out of these 8-ITI's; four new ITI's at Belonia, Udaipur, Ambassa and Dharmanagar has been started in 2004. It may be mentioned here that these 4-existing ITI's are upgraded with the financial assistance from Government of India.

Table- 14.12.

Sl. No.	Name of the ITIs	Present intake capacity
i)	Indranagar, Agartala	248
ii)	Women Indranagar Agartala	116
iii)	Jatanbari, Tripura South	160
iv)	Kailashahar, Tripura North	192
v)	Belonia, Tripura South	124
vi)	Udaipur, Tripura South	124
vii)	Ambassa, Tripura Dhalai	124
viii)	Dharmanagar, North Tripura	124
ix)	Total	1,212

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Some new trades are inserted in the ITI curriculum, which includes IT & ESM, Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Mechanics Electronics, Fashion Technology, Medical Electronics, Sanitary Hardware & Fitter, Wood Work Technician, DTPO, Architect Assistant, Interior Decoration and designing. The other common trades are Tuner, Fitter, Welder, Plumber, Mech. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Mechanics of Radio & TV, Mechanics of Diesel, Draughtsman, Surveyor, Electrician, Wireman, Stenography (English).

Setting up of 5 ITIs with funding from 13th Finance Commission:

A proposal has been submitted by the State Government for establishment of 5 new ITIs at Ompi, Santirbazar, Teliarmura, Dasda and Manu at a cost of Rs.50 crores @ Rs.10 crores each for setting up of 5- ITIs with funding from 13th Finance Commission. Land - Except, Ompi, land has been identified for all these proposed ITIs.

Setting-up of 15 ITIs and 40 SDCs under CSS:

Recently, Government of India has introduced a new Scheme "Setting up of 1500 ITIs and 500 Skill Development Centres (SDC) in PPP". The concept of SDC is newly introduced and are smaller centres of vocational training to run short term demand driven modular courses specially in service and unorganised sector. A proposal was sent to Government of India for setting-up of 15 new ITIs and 40 SDCs under the scheme. The proposal is accepted by the Government of India and M/s Ernst & Young has engaged as the Consultant to prepare Detailed Project Report. Representative from M/s Ernst & Young has visited the State and (DPR) who already started the preliminary survey.

Centre of Excellence (CoE)

This is a new multi modular concept of Broad Based Basic Training (BBBT) introduced by Government of India. According to the scheme, all Government ITIs would be up graded to Centre of Excellence (CoE) in a particular sector.

- i) In Phase-I of the up gradation, the ITI, Indranagar has identified for automobile sector and the proposal is approved by the Government of India. It is World Bank assisted project and total project cost is Rs.350 lakhs as 90:10 ratio.
- ii) In Phase-II of the up gradation, the Women ITI, Indranagar has identified for IT sector and the proposal is approved by the Government of India. The scheme would be implanted in PPP mode according to terms and condition of the Project "up

gradation of 1396 ITI". The DGE&T, Government of India has released the total sanctioned cost of Rs.2.50 crores to IMC Society as interest free loan.

- iii) In Phase-II up gradation of ITI, Udaipur for Bamboo Technology has also been approved by the Government of India. The scheme would be implanted in PPP model according to terms and condition of the project "up gradation of 1396 ITI". The DGE&T, Government of India has released the total sanctioned cost of Rs.2.50 crores to IMC Society as interest free loan.

Registered Factories:

Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), which is the principal source of industrial statistics, conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Government of India in each year. It covers all factories registered under section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of Factory Act, 1948 and bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966. The final Net Value Added from organized manufacturing sector for the year 2004-05 based on ASI data was Rs.23,124 lakhs. The similar data for the year 2003-04 shows that the Net Value Added from organized manufacturing sector was Rs.6,820 lakhs in the State.

The district wise number of Registered Factories with number of workers employed in 2009-10 is presented below.

Table- 14.13.

Year/ District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85 section	Total factories	Average No. of workers employed
West	231	73	632	936	26,172
South	89	28	257	374	13,533
North	117	10	125	252	11,768
Dhalai	34	9	42	85	6,400
Total	471	120	1,056	1,647	57,873

Source: - Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers, Tripura.

Public Sector Industrial Undertakings:

The performances of the State run Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) till 2009-10 are presented in the following Tables.

Table- 14.14.

a. Tripura Tea Development Corporation (TTDCL):

The status of the TTDCL during 2005-06 to 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Item	Unit	2005-06	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. <u>Green leaf:</u>					
Production	Lakh Kg.	24.85	15.18	20.00	15.24
2 Processing	Lakh Kg.	5.04	5.64	28.00	4.98
3 Turnover made					

Tea-Qty.	Kg.lakhs	-	5.64	5.70	380.80
Value	Rs. lakhs	192.89	273.00	390.00	-
Green leaf	Rs. lakhs	-	-	40.00	58.57
4 Average sales realization made tea	Per Kg.	35.27	46.00	73.00	76.46

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

b. Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (TIDCL):

The status of the TIDCL during 2005-06 to 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 14.15.

Sl. No.	Performance indicator	Unit	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
i)	Sanctions cases amount	No. of No. Rs. lacs	91 118.07	81 142.71	69 113.83	49 336.17	50 79.99
ii)	Disbursement	Rs. lacs	61.30	80.58	70.32	178.79	138.85
iii)	Recoveries	Rs. lacs	144.97	137.22	125.26	135.76	149.71
iv)	Re-finance:						
i)	Availed	Rs. lacs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii)	Repaid(Prin)	Rs. lacs	8.66	3.00	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

c. Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (TSICL)

The status both in terms of physical and financial parametres of the TSICL during 2005-06 to 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Table: 14.16.

Item	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
<u>(Rs.in lakhs)</u>					
<u>Trading Activities:</u>					
Country liquor, auto parts, furniture, pharmaceuticals (trading), E.W. Bridge (Akhaura) Miscellaneous	395.58	521.34	514.94	435.35	664.19
Total: Rs. in lakhs					
Brick manufacturing	395.40	422.28	877.33	596.00	1226.29
Fruit products	7.20	7.20	-	-	
Pharmaceuticals (Mfg.)	0.22	0.00	-	-	
Lease rent	7.20	7.20	7.20	-	

Consultancy	0.00	-	-	-		
SEP/	32.00	26.01	31.86	-		
Production Units	12.18	7.30	23.25	-	15.00	
Others (Scraps)	6.88	12.13	19.61	10.00	42.86	
Total	851.46	996.26	1474.19	1041.35	1948.34	d.

Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. (TJML)

The status both in terms of physical and financial parameters of the TJML during 2005-06 to 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 14.17.

Sl. No.	Performance indicator	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1.	<u>Production</u> M.T.	1320.87	118.57	1015.59	1350.32	1274.00
	Financial Parameters:	Value (Rs. in lakhs)				
2.	<u>Gross Margin</u> (Sales-Raw Material Cost)	197.00	335.21	102.95	195.32	82.96
3.	<u>Administrative</u> Power HeadsSalary /Wages/Others	891.50	188.00	927.62	1008.51	1350.00

Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board (TKVIB):

The main activities of TKVIB and their performance are as follows:

- Manufacturing / Trading Activities : TKVIB is engaged in production and marketing of various khadi and village industry products. Total turnover during 2009-10 was about Rs.95.62 lakhs.
- Implementation of PMEGP : TKVIB is one of the implementing agencies of PMEGP in the State.
- Development of Bee-keeping cluster under SFURTI scheme : TKVIB is implementing the Scheme covering 6 blocks, namely, Hezamara, Mohanpur, Jirania, Mandai, Jampuijala and Dukli, the Agartala Municipal Council area and the Ranirbazar Nagar Panchyat area. The KVIC has released an amount of Rs.16.12 lakhs against which expenditure was Rs.13.81 lakhs in 2009-10. The KVIC is also implementing Bee-keeping scheme under Technology Mission with funds received through State Directorate of Horticulture.

Coir Industries:

With the assistance of Coir Board, machineries and equipment worth Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been installed in the SOFED, Agartala. Facility for defibreing has been created through which local coconut jusk may be fruitfully utilized for production of Coir Board industries.

The Training Cum Processing Centre of Coir Board (TCPC) has conducted following trainees on yarn spinning during 2002-03 to 2006-07.

Table- 14.18.

Sl. No.	Name of year	No. of programme	No. of participants
i)	2002-03	6	145
ii)	2003-04	6	155
iii)	2004-05	4	60
iv)	2005-06	4	58
v)	2006-07	4	57

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Society for Entrepreneurship Development (SOFED) :

SOFED was set up in 2001 with the objective of promoting entrepreneurship in the State. The Society has set up "Entrepreneurship Development Institute of Tripura (EDIT)", with financial assistance from Government of India. The Society has been engaged in conducting various EDPs/MDPs/Training Programmes, preparation of Project Reports and other promotional activities. During the period from 2003-04 to 2009-10, the Society conducted about 257 Programmes, benefitting about 15,000 persons.

The Society has been playing a very important role in promotion of Coir sector in the State. The Society has been managing the Training-cum-Production Centre set up in 2001 with assistance from Coir Board. The same has now been converted into a Common Facility Centre. The facility is being upgraded with assistance under SFURTI Programme from Coir Board. The Society has developed Indranagar Coir Cluster, by involving the artisan trained in the Centre. The Cluster is producing Coir Mats and other products and marketing same.

Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture:

The handloom industry plays a dominant role in the economic development of the rural people. The handloom is scattered in the rural and semi-urban areas. The handloom industry is playing an important role in providing large-scale employment in Tripura. There are about 1,36,334 weavers in the State, out of which 10,983 weavers are in the clusters. The development of this handloom industry helps in the natural upliftment of the rural people. Including the weaker and backward sections.

Tripura is one of the small States of North Eastern Region, which has some unique traditional design and arts in Handloom textile. These earliest skillful arts have its own place of pride, even today. These arts are survived despite of all odds. These elegant art and design are mainly of Tribal and Manipuri communities.

The support services, and forward-backward linkages to the weavers like skill up-gradation, publicity, participation of Handloom Primary Co-operative Societies in the Handloom expo in the State level and outside the State. Marketing support, providing welfare benefit to the weavers through implementation of various schemes with joint action of State and Central Governments as below:

- * Integrated Handloom Development Scheme.

- * Health Insurance Scheme.
- * Group Insurance for Handloom Weavers (Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana).
- * 10% one time rebate scheme.
- * District & State level handloom fair.
- * Skill up-gradation training programme for the weavers.

i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme: The Scheme is introduced by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India during 11th Plan period. The scheme is unique for the overall development of handloom industry. There are provision for skill upgradation to the weavers with improved looms and accessories, basic in-puts component, i.e. looms, accessories, margin money, workshed etc .

13-project proposals under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 to an amount of Rs.154.26 lakhs has been released by Government of India for the cluster approach. So far, an amount of Rs.92 lakhs was spent for undertaking training and placement of corpus fund to the National Handloom Development Co-orporation Ltd. for the Yarn Bank as well as payment of designing etc.

For development of new and diversified designs, the designers have been engaged and posted in the each cluster. Now, the designers are developing new designs with the help of traditional weavers.

In 2009-10, the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles has sanctioned 5-IHDS under the cluster approach. The Development Commissioner for Handlooms has approved @ Rs.60 lakhs in each cluster under the new initiatives.

Health Insurance Scheme: -

This is a welfare scheme for providing better health care facilities to the handloom weavers. The Health Insurance Scheme aims at financially enabling the weaver community to access the best of health care facilities. The scheme is to cover not only the weaver but his wife and two childrens, to cover all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and keeping substantial provision of OPD. The ancillary workers are also eligible for coverage under the scheme.

In 2009-10, 25,552 weavers have been covered under the Scheme. Out of total 527 - claims by the weavers, 350-cases have been settled settlement by the ICICI Lombard.

Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana:

This is a welfare scheme for providing General Insurance to the handloom weavers of the State. During the year 2008-09, 705 weavers have been enrolled and 5 weavers have been benefited by providing insurance benefit.

The Govt. of India has introduced the Mahatma Gandhi Bukar Bima Yojana with the objective to cover the handloom weavers in the case of natural as well as accidental deaths and also for the cases of total disability.

1,259- weavers have so far covered under the Scheme during till 2009-10. There were 7 - claims for normal death till 2009-10.

10% rebate: -

Under the Scheme, the Primary Handloom Weavers Co- Operative Societies and State level Handloom Organizations are getting financial assistance @ 10% against cash sale of handloom goods in various occasion / festivals.

District level Handloom fairs: -

In 2009-10, 4 District Level Handloom fair have been organized at Panisagar and Kailashahar of North Tripura District, Kamalpur of Dhalai District and Manubazar of South Tripura District. Through these fairs about Rs.50 lakhs handloom fabrics have been sold and the weavers got marketing support ,directly.

Skill up-gradation training programme: -

Adoption of the latest technical know-how for sustaining the activity for better returns of the skillness of semi-skilled weavers are up-graded by imparting training on new techniques and design with the help of Weavers Service Center, a Central Government organization. The stipend is being given for undergoing training to the trainees. After completion of the training programmes, the weavers have been provided required looms and accessories to start onwards production. In 2009-10, 360- weaves have been trained under State Plan fund.

Group approach: -

17 -Group approach scheme have been sanctioned during the year 2008-09. For implementation of the project implementing officers have been engaged. The scheme is under implementation. In 1st phase skill up-gradation training have been started in 7 groups & after complementation of the training programme basic components will be provided to the weavers such as providing of looms 7 accessories, margin money, doobby, jacquard etc.

After completion of training of 1st phase of Group approach scheme, training of 2nd phase will be started in 10 (ten) nos. of groups. During last financial year 2009-10, 42 Nos. of project proposals under Group approach scheme have been sent to Government of India for consideration & sanction. Perhaps these will be sanctioned this year for implementation.

Production of silk fabrics: -

For production of silk fabrics in large quantity 5 - Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies have been identified i) Netaji TSSS Ltd., ii) Mahuripur TSSS Ltd., iii) Sukanta TSSS Ltd., iv) Adarsha TSSS Ltd. and v) Maharshi Vibekananda TSSS Ltd. Moreover, 2- handloom clusters have been identified for production of traditional fabrics silk,which are i) Shankhala handloom cluster and ii) Golaghati handloom cluster.

Handloom: Tripura is enclosed with rich and diverse bamboo resources. Bamboo has been traditionally used in Tripura for various domestic purposes as well as commercial use including bamboo mats, agarbati sticks, handicrafts etc. Cane & bamboo handicrafts of Tripura are considered to be among the best in the country for their exquisite designs, wide range of products and artistic appeal. The handicrafts have also been exported to some countries.

Over the years, efforts have been made to organize the handicrafts artisans into cluster, with a view to provide the necessary support, including forward and backward linkages, so that the sector can grow and realize its full potential. So far, 11 6-clusters have been formed in West Tripura District, 3 clusters in South Tripura District, 1 cluster in North Tripura District and 1 cluster in Dhalai District with total membership of about 3,200. As per the Census report

there are 1,49,280 artisans in the State. The products of handicrafts artisans are marketed through 16 sales outlets of Tripura Handloom Handicraft Development Co-orporation Ltd. (THHDCL) including 1 in Delhi, 4 in Kolkata and 3 in Assam.

Tripura Bamboo Mission:

2.1 Realising the significance of the bamboo sector in the economy of the State, the State Government launched 'Tripura Bamboo Mission' Programme in 2007 with the objective of developing the bamboo sector in an integrated manner. The Mission has three components, one of which is to develop the 'bamboo handicrafts sector'. The Mission has made significant headway in this direction. A Mid-term Review of the performance of the Mission held in March, 2009 shows that the following achievements have been made.

- * Turnover increase: - The total turnover of the bamboo sector across the identified sub-sectors in the State has increased from the base levels of Rs.27.90 crores in 2007 to Rs.56.56 crores in 2009.
- * Mobilization: - About 7,000 poor producers have been organized across four districts.
- * Livinghoods/Employment: - It is estimated that incremental living hood /employment has been generated for about 3,000 persons.
- * Capacity building: - Over 5,000 artisans and farmers have been trained in various value-added bamboo applications.
- * Technology introduction: - The project has introduced for improved technologies like bamboo treatment, dyeing, use of Japanese juki machines/Taiwanese stick-making machines. Power tools/finishing machines etc.
- * Institution Development: - 12 Cluster-level Federations have been formed and registration of one State level SPV is under process.
- * Design Development: - The project has introduced over 150-new designs in partnership with NID, NIFT and some leading designers.
- * Private Investment: - Private investment of Rs.3 crores has been mobilized for setting up 3-machine stick-making units.
- * Market Linkage: - Direct market linkages with leading retailers (Fabindia, Mother Earth) and industry partners like ITC, Cycle brand, APIL and other Mat board manufactures have been established.

Other initiatives:

The State Government is setting up an "Urban Haat" in the Agartala City, with the aim of providing a platform for regeneration of local handicrafts products and to create an urban recreation hub. This will provide an attractive platform to local artisans for selling their products. The total project cost is Rs.3 crores, of which 70% is central share and 30% is state share.

Future plan of action: -

The initiatives taken under "Tripura Bamboo Mission" for development of cane and bamboo handicrafts shall be pursued vigorously. The Development shall work in close co-ordination with "Tripura Bamboo Mission" so that the sector gets the benefits of synergy.

Of late, there has been shortage of bamboo of the species required for handicrafts. Forest Development has taken up a massive programme for regeneration of bamboo resources in the State. In addition, the handicrafts cluster societies has received Rs.69 lakh for taking-up homestead plantation. This programme need to be pursued in a vigorous manner, so that, availability of bamboo for handicrafts does not remain a constraint. This year 49.72 acre of artisans homestead land has been planted bamboo like powrah, bari, mritinga.

Sericulture:

Sericulture as one of the agricultural pursuits is emerging gradually as a premier enterprise in Tripura. It is projected that sericulture industry is capable of generating substantial and gainful employment in rural areas of the State through mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing, reeling, twisting and weaving. Effective measures have been taken to increase the productivity level through adoption of the latest technologies for sustaining the activity for better returns. The rural women have come forward to take up sericulture industry as a support income of their family.

Tripura adopted mulberry sericulture as silk activities since last one decade or more. Activities are more or less government farm based. Initially areas, where mulberry sericulture was known to the local people (especially the women), were identified and each such area were selected for formation of clusters. Details survey for getting information or availability of land and other basic data of the area have been conducted in 2009-10. Local Panchayats have been involved in all respect including the selection of beneficiaries, identification of land etc. At first each cluster area was of 5-6 km radius. Subsequently, area was expanded and more beneficiaries were brought under the activities.

After formation of cluster, cooperative society with the women only was formed. Society is known as Mulberry Rearers Co-operative Society (MRCS). All members are beneficiaries of the co-operative society belongs to women specially with focus to tribal and other backward communities. Executive committee of the co-operative society is formed on election from the women member of the society. The Cluster & MRCS are responsible for overall development of Sericulture in the cluster areas. All monitory benefits are provided by the MRCS & Cocoons are purchase from the rearers with cash payment for elimination of middlemen. After purchase cocoons are deposited to reeling unit for processing of raw silk yarn.

The post cocoon operation and marketing of silk yarn are being organized by the State Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture as well as marketing of their finished silk product. Presently, 2-reeling units at Badharghat and Santirbazar are functioning where 20-women reelers are engaged for production of quality raw silk yarn. Moreover, 2-Twisting Unit at Badharghat and Indranagar are in operation where 11 women are engaged for production of twisted yarn.

By and large raw silk produced in the State is consumed by the handloom and powerloom weavers in the State and produces 100% pure silk finished fabrics. Attempts have been made to convert some more traditional handloom weavers to silk weaving by providing training on silk weaving under skill up-gradation programme.

The production of raw silk and mulberry cocoons in 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 14.19.

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	2009-10
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Sericulture	Production of raw silk	MT	5.42
	Production of mulberry cocoons	MT	50.5
	Area under ulberry cultivation	Hect.	780

Performanc of Tripura Handloom & Handicraft Development Co-orporation, THHDC:

In 2009-10, total handloom and handicrafts purchases of the THHDCL was Rs. 108 lakhs and Rs. 77.50 lakhs, respectively. The total sales of handloom and handicrafts was Rs. 123.48 lakhs and Rs. 139.16 lakhs, respectively. Besides, the cost of purchases for yarn in 2009-10 was 85.85 lakh and sales value of the yarn was 81 lakh.

Marketing infrastructure:

Marketing of finished products procured from the weavers and artisans of the State following activities are being made: -

- (i) Retails sale through 26 sales out-let of Purbasha.
- (ii) Exhibitions have been organised with the assistance of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and State Government throughout the year in different parts of the country.
- (iii) Bulk supply of products through agent and exporter.
- (iv) Supply of handloom and handicrafts products to various Government Departments/Organisations.
- (v) Execution of interior decoration of various offices, hotels etc.

Installation of Power-loom:-

Power loom Unit has been set up at Indranagar for production of silk fabrics in order to utilize the silk yarn produced in the State and also increase the production of silk fabrics etc.

IT IN TRIPURA

Introduction:

In this era of rapidly changing tchnologies especially that of Information & Communication Technology whose sole objective is to make information readily available at the press of a few Buttons. The State Government has initiated several steps towards achieving this goal. It is with this objective that a separate State Directorate of Information Technology has been created in April 1999.

Objective:

- a. Facilitating IT usage through proper e- Governance.
- b. Development of IT literate human resource through IT education.
- c. To implement computerization projects in different Departments of the State Government.
- d. To organize training programmes for increasing IT literacy among the officers and staff to the State Government.

- e. To act as a Nodal Agency for coordinating the implementation of CICs (Computer Information Centers) projects in all Blocks of the State.
- f. To take steps for promotion of IT education in schools and colleges of Tripura and also for improvement of IT manpower in Tripura.

Activities

a) IT Policy

The State is one of the first states in the North East to have formulated the IT Policy way back in the year 2000. The objectives of the IT Policy are:

- i) Development of Human Resource for IT
- ii) Electronic Governance
- iii) Incentives for the IT Industries

b) e-Governance

There is an e-Governance Plan in the state. Objectives of this Plan are the following:

- i) To empower the common man using the Information Technology as a facilitator.
- ii) To promote Information Technology and its application at different layers up to the lowest level of the Government Administration.
- iii) To facilitate faster information exchange between the State departments and every citizen through the network
- iv) To cover most of the Govt Services under the purview of this project for rural and urban settlements using hi-tech tools to provide easy, online and comprehensive services to the common man.
- v) Development of IT skilled manpower so as to enable private investment to set up IT industries thus creating employment opportunities. The network and computer facilities are to be extended to schools and colleges of the State.

Agartala City Area Network

Agartala City Area Network (ACAN) has been set-up to connect different offices at Agartala through OFC backbone. The ACAN is envisaged as the backbone network for delivering various e-governance applications and information to citizens through data, video and voice communications. 17 Offices have been connected so far. ACAN is fully integrated with SWAN. More offices like New Secretariat Complex, IGM Hospital, Cancer Hospital, New Agartala Municipal Council Office would be connected under extension of the ACAN project.

The following offices are connected with Agartala City Area Network (ACAN)

- i) Agartala Municipal Council, Battala
- ii) Agartala Municipal Council, Palace Compound
- iii) Police Head Quater
- iv) Sub-divisional Megistrate's Office, Sadar
- v) National Informatics Centre
- vi) Electrical Sub Division -IV, IGM
- vii) Settlement & Land Records

- viii) Taxes & Excise
- ix) Electrical Sub Division- I
- x) Electrical Sub Division- II
- xi) Transport Department
- xii) Forest Complex
- xiii) GB Pant Hospital
- xiv) Electrical Sub Division- V,
- xv) IT Directorate
- xvi) Agartala Complex
- xvii) Directorate of SW & SE

ACAN is integrated with SWAN enabling communication between offices located in Agartala and various field offices for their data, video and voice needs.

Computerisation of Agartala Municipal Council

With the implementation of Computerized Tax Collection System, Agartala Municipal Council has become the first Municipal in North East to go for IT enabled services to citizen. Citizens could access details of property & water tax, birth & death registrations over the net www.tripura.nic.in/amc.

Community Information Centres (CICs)

The CICs have been set-up in all the 40- Rural Development Blocks to provide connectivity for delivering the Government services to the citizens. CICs are well-equipped to provide various citizen-centric IT-services, computer awareness/ training, etc.

State Data Centre (SDCs):

The State Data Centre (SDC) is one of the key elements of the IT infrastructure. Some key functionalities of SDC are central repository of the state, secure data storage, online delivery of IT-services, citizen snformation/ service portal, State intranet portal, disaster recovery, remote management and service integration. The capacity of the data centre is 10 TB, which is scalable upto 50 TB. The Government of India has engaged 3i-Infotech Ltd as the Consultant for State Data Centre (SDC).

State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) & State Portal (SP):

The SSDG is a service exchange that acts as standards-based messaging service and provides seamless inter-operability and exchange of data across the Departments. The SSDG would provide the platform for single point delivery of various e-services to the citizen. The Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL&FS) is the consultant for preparation of RFP for the e-Project.

National Portal of India:

The National Portal of India has been set up at <http://india.gov.in> by NIC under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). The portal is designed to provide single-point access to

all the government information and services. For development and regular updating of Tripura-specific content for the National Portal, the Tripura Info.com has been selected as Content Service Provider (CSP), which is now in operation since December, 2008.

Capacity Building:

The Government of India is providing technical manpower support to the States for a limited period till the States build their own capabilities. As per the guidelines, Tripura is to get 4-Consultants for a period of nine months. These Consultants shall play the role of State e-Governance Mission Team (SeMT) and provide necessary technical support to the State Government. The State Government has finalized Price Warehouse Coopers (PWC) as the agency to provide such Consultants, through bidding process. The agency has deployed required manpower and started the work.

Common Service Centres:

Common Service Centers (CSCs) are meant to be the outlets at the village level through which all e-Governance services shall be delivered to the citizens. The CSCs have been identified as the key element of National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). Each CSC shall cater to 5 or 6 census villages and 145- CSCs are to be set up in Tripura. The CSCs are to be set-up and run by the selected bidder with his own investment. The Government shall provide limited support during initial four years. The present status of CSC scheme in 2009-10 is depicted below:

Table- 14.20.

Activity	Agree- ment with GP	Site Posse- sion	Site prepa- ration	VLE selec- tion	VLE training	ICT Infra sett-up	Connec- tivity	Moni- toring tool	Total Rollout
Achieved	78	77	74	84	82	74	10	6	6

NASSCOM Assessment of Competence (NAC) Test :

NASSCOM Assessment of Competence (NAC) Test: Government of Tripura, NASSCOM (National Association of Software and Service Companies) and DONER jointly conducted NASSCOM Assessment of Competence (NAC) Test in Tripura on 8th and 9th December 2007 for candidates who aspire to serve in the ITES-BPO industry. Total 4525 Nos. of candidates was registered for the test. Out of this 2135 Nos. of candidates appeared in the test. Job fair for the NAC participants on the basis of their performance in the aforesaid NAC test, was held on 18th and 19th March 2008 at Agartala. 4 IT Companies i.e. Infosys, Keane, Genpact and ExL Servicesl were present.

e-District:

The IT Directorate has submitted a Project Proposal on 'e-District', namely, 'e-Jana Suvidha for West Tripura District' (e-District) under the NeGP. The 'e-Jana Suvidha' is envisaged to deliver Government services to citizens in an effective and transparent manner.

Other Projects:

The desktop Video Conferencing with the District HQs have been connected to the State HQ through Video Conferencing Network. The steps are also being taken for providing Desktop-based Video Conferencing facility using the high-speed connectivity provided by SWAN. This will enable all the officers connected to SWAN to do Video Conferencing with each other on real-time basis.

e-Governance:

e-Hospital (Hospital Management System):

It is workflow-based application for Agartala Government Medical College & Hospital. Is computerized for the first time in the country. This application is now being replicated in other Government hospitals in various parts of the country.

Tripura Tele-ophthalmology Centres (Vision Centres):

Vision Centres have been set-up at Block-level to provide eye care to the rural people and presently, 35 such Centres are operational. Over 40,000 patients have been screened upto January, 2010 and the Project has got National e-Governance Gold Award for 2009.

Online Blood Donor Information System:

Online Blood Donor Information is available on the Net. A citizen can either search for the donors of his/her required blood group in the particular area or may see the stock status of blood in various blood banks and also be a voluntary donor.

e-Pourasabha (Agartala Municipal Council):

With the implementation of Computerised Tax Collection System, Agartala Municipal Council has become the first Municipal body in North East to go for IT-enabled services to citizens. Citizens could access details of property & water tax, birth & death registrations over the Net.

Energy Billing System:

To increase efficiency in the billing system and to improve the transparency computerised electricity billing system has been adopted in the State. This application has been selected for Computer Society of India (CSI) Special Award for 2009.

Computerised Land Records:

Land records have been computerized and the system is functional in in the 27- Deputy Collector Circles of the State.

e-Subidha:

Service Facilitation Centres (SFCs) have been set up in Offices of all Sub-Divisional Magistrates. It acts as a single window agency to deliver various services to citizens like issue of various Certificates. A citizen is able to see on internet the status of his/her application submitted to Sub-Divisional Office.

Vahan Sarathi and Road Permit computerization:

Functions of the Transport Department have already been computerized for issuing of driving licenses, vehicle registration reports etc. These applications are implemented in all four District Transport Offices. The citizen can know the status of their driving license, vehicle registration report on internet.

Tripura Registration information System:

Land Registration has been computerized at several registration offices.

Online GPF Status:

This web enabled application helps an employee to know his/her General Provident Fund account status online.

Health Booking System:

Web-enabled software which provides advance booking facility for different types of diagnostic tests and specialist consultations from the Govind Ballab Pant Hospital. The booking is also provided to rural patients through Block Level Community Information Centres (CICs).

IT Education:

Regional Institute of e-Learning and IT:

The Regional Institute of e-Learning & Information Technology (RIELIT), Agartala, is a unit of the DOEACC Society of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India. The RIELIT, Agartala is the 11th centre of the DOEACC Society in the country and the 5th in the North Eastern Region. The full-fledged Institute is being set up at Khayerpur at a total cost of about Rs.45 crores on 15 acres of land provided by the State Government. The Institute would provide long-term course on BE/B. Tech. in Computer Science & IT, MCA, BCA etc. Meanwhile, the REILIT has already started some short-term courses in the temporary accommodations provided to them in the State IT Directorate.

Training to Women, SC/ST candidates for NASSCOM Assessment of Competence (NAC) Test:

The NAC test is an assessment-cum-certification programme for candidates who aspire to be a part of the ITES-BPO industry. The NAC test helps unemployed youths to get jobs in ITES-BPO sectors. The Government of India has approved a project specifically for Tripura under which 2-months training is imparted to Women and SC/ST candidates to prepare them for the NAC test. To begin with, training centres have been started in the four locations, namely, Agartala, Dharmanagar, Kamalpur and Amarpur. Till 2009-10, 674 candidates have so far been trained.

Other initiatives in Govt. / Private Sector:

Significant improvement has been made in the field of IT- education. A number of significant initiatives have been taken in the Government/ Private Sectors, some of which are as follows:

- i) Two engineering colleges offer B. Tech./ BE in Computer Science & IT.

- ii) A Private University is also offering B. Tech/ BE in Computer Science & IT.
- iii) The 8 to 10 General Degree Colleges are also offering BCA/DCA Courses etc. in the State.
- iv) Women Polytechnic is running Diploma Courses in IT & Computer Science.
- v) The Electronic Testing Development Centre (ETDC) is also running a computer course.
- vi) The IT courses have also been introduced in a number of ITIs. The Women ITI, Indranagar is being developed as Centre of Excellence in IT.
- vii) Tripura State Council for Science & Technology is running an "IT Entrepreneur Training Course" in association with DOEACC. The course is to develop IT skill, soft skill and entrepreneurship.
- viii) The Panchayat Department is implementing a 'Capacity Building in IT Skills Project', in association with C-DAC, Kolkata, to impart IT-based vocational training to Women/ SHG members of the State as well as for development of Master trainers for providing IT-oriented Service supports to the Local Government.
- ix) Several private institutions are also offering IT courses in the State.

Promotion of IT Industry

Special Incentives for IT Sector:

Under the Tripura Industrial Investment Promotion Incentives Schemes (TIIPIS)-2007, some additional incentive has been given to IT Sector. This is in the form of "partial reimbursement of floor space rentals for IT Industries" for a period of 5 years, on a tapering basis.

TOURISM

Tourism has emerged as one of the most important segment of the economics the most significant aspect of which is generation of employment opportunities. Tourism thus has to be seen primarily as an economic activity and not as welfare measures which is now being viewed as a vehicle of socio-economic development of a country.

The economic significance of tourism in the global market has led to its capacities earned foreign exchange. In our country, tourism is the second largest foreign exchange earned. Tourism has significant linkages with other sectors of the economy leading to multiplier effect in output, income and employment. It is now viewed as a way of living rather than a luxury and reserved for the affluent and the elite. With the improvement of standard of living of people, tourism is gaining more importances. Endowed with rich variety of tourist attractions, Tripura offers vast potential for growth tourism. With an area of 10491.69 sq. k.m. Tripura is one of the smallest states in the country. But the legendary state with its natural beauty of lustrous green valleys, the hill ranges with its flora and fauna, the fascinating blend of cultural, glorious history and traditional unique craftsmanship is in a highly advantageous position for development of tourism.

For convenience of tourist the state has been divided into two tourist circuits. One is west-south Tripura circuit covering the tourist destinations of west and south Tripura District and the other is west-north Tripura circuits covering the tourist destinations of North Tripura

and Dhalai District. The entire state is having huge potentiality in tourism specially Eco-tourism, Religious, Heritage & Cultural tourism, Rural tourism, Water Tourism etc. The tourist locations are given below in brief.

Agartala, the capital of the state surrounded by greeneries. It is having Ujjayanta Palace- a palace of erstwhile Maharajas, many temples including Buddhist temple and international boarders, Maharaja Bir Bikram College complex, Museum, Government complexes etc. The famous Chaturdas Devata temple located about 6 km away is a old temple established by then Maharaja of Tripura. The Sipahijala is a wild life century with distinctive flora and fauna.

Neermahal is the only water palace in the Northeast. The palace was built by Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bhadur as his summer resorts. Light and sound programme has been installed there for the tourists.

Udaipur is the capital of South Tripura District. It has an old famous 'Tripureswari Kali Temple' built by then Maharaja Dhanya Manikya about 500 years back. This is one of the 51 pithasthan of the Hindu pilgrimage.

Pilak is a place of attraction for its archaeological Buddhist remains of eight / ninth centuries, located at a distance of 100 kms from Agartala. Number of terracotta plaques, sealing with stupa and stone images of Avalokiteswara including image of Narasinhha have been found there which date backs of Buddhist period. The place has close association with Maynamoti and Paharpur Buddhist culture of neighbourinh Bangladesh. Recently, further excavation has been taken-up by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Kamalasagar Kali temple was built on a hill-top by Maharaja Dhanaya Manikya in the late 15th centuries. It situated about 30 kms away from Agartala just beside the Bangladesh Border. The lake in front of this temple rightly enhances its beauty.

Sipahijala Wildlife Sanctuary: - Sipahijala is a wild life Sanctuary with distinctive flora and fauna. This was declared in 1987 with the prime objective of bio-diversity conservation through education, mass awareness and involvement. This safe haven for wildlife is particularly valuable as botanists in Shipahijala have recorded as many as 456 plants species; beside this topical moist deciduous forest sustain as many as seven different kinds of primates including the rhesus pig-tailed macaque, capped languor spectacled slow Loris and so on. Apart from leopard, clouded leopard civets, binturong, barking deer and wild boar, this forest plays as host to as many as 100 species of birds including waders, waterfowl and migratory birds of which lesser whistling teal, white ibis, open billed stork are remarkable. It is located about 23 km from Agartala.

Tepania Eco-Park at Udaipur: Only 45 KM from Agartala. It is an ideal destination for Eco-Tourism about 45 KM from the capital city of Agartala. The orchedium, watch tower, green forest, vast lake, hanging bridge, picnic spot, tree house, tented accommodation are the main attraction of this park. Beautifully colorful garden added its beauty.

Trisna wild life Sanctuary at Belonia: Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary located in South Tripura District, about 110 KM from Agartala, has diversity in its floral and faunal contents. The Sanctuary is famous for Bison locally Known as 'Gaba' and several species of Primates. The floral diversity of the Sanctuary is unique all over its area. There are 230-trees species, 400-herbs, 110-shrubs and 150-climbers available in the Sanctuary. Among the floral diversity there are good numbers of species having medicinal value.

Unakoti: - The most important tourism location in West-North Circuit is Unakoti. It is Shiva Pilgrim dates back to seven / eighth centuries. There are numerous rock-cut images available in the area and because of this it is a good heritage location for the tourists. Unakoti is considered as the largest Bass relief in South-East Asia.

Dumboor: - Dumboor lake has an water area of 41 Sq. KM with unending spell of luxury and green vegetation all around having 48- islands. Migratory birds visit the lake in winter. As a result of this Dumboor is a very good tourist location for the nature lovers / tourist.

Jampui Hills: - It is the permanent seat of eternal spring situated at an altitude of 3,000 ft above the sea level. Jampui Hill is famous for its charming landscape and enjoyable climate.

Tourists & Revenue earned:

The number of tourist visited both domestic as well as foreign and total revenue earned during 2006-07 to 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Table-14.21.

Year	Domestic tourist	Foreign tourist	Total	Revenue earned	
				(Rs in Lakhs)	
	2006-07	2,29,621	3,177	2,32,798	47.88
2007-08	2,43,527	3,358	2,46,855	57.08	
2008-09	2,45,745	3,410	2,49,155	64.66	
2009-10	3,20,931	4763	3,25,694	1,06.18	

Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited:

In 2009-10, the State Government has established a Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited (www.tripuratourism.in) in June 2009 having its corporate office located at Swetmahal, Agartala for effective managing of the tourism industry in the State.

Concluding remarks:

The State has quite potentially for industrialization. Low availability of infrastructure has actually made the process of industrialisation extremely difficult in the State.

The agro-climatic condition and fertile soil are favourable for development of processing industries in the State. Besides, the State has potentiality for promotion of gas based as well as fertilizers and rubber bases industries. The State is second largest producer of rubber after Kerala.

The State has also tremendous potentiality for bamboo based industries including traditional handloom and handicraft industries. Moreover, the State is a traditional tea growing State, which has ample scope for improvement by adopting modern technology.

Eco-tourism is another area, where the State can expand infrastructural facilities for augmenting income and employment.

The official trade between Tripura and neighbouring Bangladesh started since 1994-95 need to be developed for exploring the greater economic prosperity.

There is need to set up a Software Technology Park (STP) to facilitate setting up of IT industries in Tripura. The STP provides infrastructure facilities to new IT entrepreneurs for augmenting investment as well as employment.

15) EDUCATION

School Education:

Education is considered as the best equaliser among all emerging inequalities and is universally acknowledged as one of the key inputs contributing to the process of individual and national development. It is imperative to provide education to all children in the age group 6 to 14 years.

Tripura has made a comprehensive progress in the field of education since launching of first five-year-plan. Limited economic resources could not stiffen the Government's strong attitude in providing adequate education facilities including higher education in the State.

Spread of literacy and education is basic issue associated with today's civilization, be it population control, health, hygiene, empowerment of women and weaker section of the society as well as modernization, industrialization, communication and trade and commerce. Since the education has the vital importance in the economic development as well as creation of sustainable human capital, it is, therefore, considered that literacy and education are the reasonably good indicators for assessing the level of development in a society including construction of the Human Development Index (HDI) for the State at disaggregated level.

The State Government provides free education to all the school students' upto Class-XII with the main thrust for universalisation of the elementary education. It can be evident from the Census- 2001 data that overall literacy rate in the State was 73.66 percent against the similar proportion for all India 65.38 percent. Out of total literacy rate of 73.66 percent in 2001, the male literacy rate was 81.47 percent and female literacy rate was 65.41 percent in the State. The improvement in ranking of literacy is noticed even at all India level and the State has moved forward from 15th position in 1991 to 12th position in 2001.

The data of NSS 61st Round, 2004-05 reveals that overall literacy rate has been gone upto 79.60 percent from 73.66 percent in 2001. The literacy rate for all India was 65.38 percent in 2001. In 2001, the literacy rate for male was 81.47 percent and female was 65.41 percent, respectively.

As already mentioned, the priority of education sector is to universalisation of elementary education. In order to achieve this, the State is implementing the national programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to enroll 100 percent children of age group 6-14 years by 2010.

- *Literacy rate has increased to 79.6% in 2004-05 in the State.*
- *7th All India school education survey result shows that 84.42% habitations having primary school within 1 km.*
- *There were 4,356 school education institutions.*
- *The State got two Medical Colleges & one Agriculture College.*
- *There were 9,540 Anganwadi centres in the State.*

In fact, in order to attain the basic objectives of universalisation of primary education, the State government has laid special emphasis on mass-literacy campaigns, non-formal education and formal school-education. The goals of SSA are as follows:

- i) All 6-14 age children in school/ education guarantee centre/ bridge course.
- ii) Bridge all gender and social category gaps at the primary stage.
- iii) Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.

A new Scheme namely Rastriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhijan (RMSA) has been launched in 2009-10 under the assistance of the Government of India for universalisation of the secondary education.

In addition to above, the priority has also been given to construct new school-buildings as well as to re-construct and repair the existing school-buildings despite the resource crunch. Side by side steps have been taken to extend the facilities of science education and other vocational education including computer education at school-level in the State. The hostel facilities have also been extended to all over the State especially for ST, SC and OBC students.

The 7th All India School Education Survey conducted in the State with reference date of 30th September, 2002. According to the finalised data of the survey it is revealed that out of total 7,538 rural habitations, there were 6,356 (84.42 percent) habitations having primary stage schooling facilities up to 1 Km. There are 6,213 (82.42 percent) rural habitations up to 3 Km. having upper primary stage schooling facilities. There were 6,054 (80.31 percent) rural habitations up to 4 Km having high State schooling facilities. There were 5,541 (73.51 percent) rural habitations up to 6 Km having higher secondary stage schooling facilities.

The status of school educational facilities by district run by the State Government funds in the State for the year 2009-10 were as follows:

Table-15.1.

Type of school	Districts				Total
	West	North	South	Dhalai	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary / Jr. Basic	778	358	664	480	2,280
Middle / Sr. Basic	431	254	320	245	1,250
High	226	88	151	44	509
H.S.(+2 stage)	159	56	77	25	317
Total	1,594	756	1,212	794	4,356

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The number of schools by category running by different agencies in State in 2009-10 were presented in the following Table.

Table-15.2.

Sl. No.	Management	No. of Schools						Total
		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	H.S.	Madrassa Grant-in-aid	Moder-nized	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Education Deptt.	755	1222	472	273	00	00	2722
2	Govt. aided	10	04	06	28	41	88	177
3	Tribal Welfare Department.	03	02	02	00	00	00	07
4	TTAADC	1476	00	01	00	00	00	1477
	Sub-Total	2244	1228	481	301	41	88	4383
5	Central Govt.	01	01	01	08	00	00	11
6	Pvt. unaided	35	21	27	08	00	00	81
	Sub-Total	36	22	28	16	00	00	102
	Grant total	2280	1250	509	317	41	88	4485

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The status of institutions exclusively for girls by district in Tripura in 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.3.

Type of school	Districts					Total
	West	North	South	Dhalai		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Primary / Jr. Basic	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Middle / Sr. Basic	16	Nil	2	1	19	
High	12	31	10	Nil	25	
H.S.(+2 stage)	16	5	7	1	29	
Total	44	8	19	2	73	

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The enrolment position from Primary Stage (I-V) to H.S.(+2 stage) by district in 2009-10 were as follows:

Table- 15.4.

District	Primary Stage			Middle Stage			High Stage			H.S.(+2 stage)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West	89284	85863	175147	52745	52897	105642	27678	27206	54884	13150	10064	23214
North	40923	38870	79793	18726	18221	36947	8555	8698	17253	3225	2655	5880

South	62445	58646	121091	27559	26266	53825	12811	11198	24009	5266	3442	8708
Dhalai	35473	33012	68485	12459	10430	22889	5649	5046	10655	1665	1272	2937
Total	228125	216391	444516	111489	107814	219303	54693	52148	106841	23306	17433	40739

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The Teacher position from Primary Stage (I-V) to H.S.(+2 stage) by district in 2009-10 were as follows:

Table- 15.5.

District	Primary Stage			Middle Stage			High/Secondary Stage			H.S.(+2 stage)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
West	2,915	1,004	3,919	3,343	1,056	4,399	3,313	1,573	4,886	3,020	2,533	5,553
North	1,561	286	1,847	1,630	383	2,013	1,562	362	1,924	1,398	412	1,810
South	707	217	924	1,414	367	1,781	986	358	1,344	968	484	1,452
Dhalai	1,049	197	1,246	1,091	238	1,329	674	124	798	549	182	731
Total	6,232	1,704	7,936	7,478	2,044	9,522	6,535	2,417	8,952	5,935	3,611	9,546

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

As per 'COHORT STUDY' the drop-out rates in different stages for the year 2009-10 were as follows: -

Table- 15.6.

Stage of Education	Total	SC	ST	OBC	RM	Others
Primary (I-V)	4.55	4.82	4.13	4.09	7.64	4.30
Elementary (I-VIII)	9.19	9.55	12.77	6.78	10.60	4.73
Secondary (I-X)	28.40	25.10	27.50	42.80	NA	NA

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

In 2009-10, 3,14,547 childrens of primary stage (I - V) and 1,46,541 childrens of upper primary stage (VI - VIII) have been benefited under Mid-Day-Meal scheme (khichuri). The total number of students who appeared in Madhyamik examination in 2009 was 38,097 out of which 20,141 passed successfully (i.e. 52.87 percent). The total number of students who appeared in H.S. (10+2) examination during 2009 was 19,457, out of which 12,084 passed successfully (i.e. 62.11 percent).

Major achievements in 2009-10:

In addition to the above, the following is the major achievements of the Education (School) Department in 2009-10.

- i) 70- New Junior Basic Schools have been set-up, out of which 69-Junior Basic Schools were set-up under the Sarva Shiksha Aviyan.
- ii) 167- Junior Basic Schools have up-gradated to the level of Senior Basic Schools under the Sarva Shiksha Aviyan.

- iii) 57- Senior Basic Schools have been up-gradated to High School level under the RMSA.
- iv) 6- Schools have been upgraded from High to Higher Secondary level under the State Plan.
- v) Introduced new scheme for supply of free text books to the BPL students reading in classes IX and X. In 2009-10, total 200-students were benefited under the scheme.
- vi) for 91- High and Higher Secondary Schools have been taken up under NLCPR and ACA Programmes for up-gradation of infrastructure .
- vii) Special coaching for minority girls students in core subjects of classes IX to XII have been conducted.
- viii) Special Adult Literacy Programme has been launched on 8th September, 2009 with a view to achieve total literacy in the age group of 15-50 years.
- ix) 3,05,957- students were benefited under different stipend and scholarship incentive.

HIGHER EDUCATION:

The State Department of Education (Higher) is entrusted with the task of providing opportunities to the students of the State for pursuing higher studies ranging from general education to sports and youth services and also for promotion of art and culture in the State. The State is having one Tripura Central University and one Private University namely ICFAI University. The State has also 15- General Degree Colleges, 1- Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE), 2-Engineering Colleges, 2-Medical Colleges, 1- Polytechnic for Women, 1- Government Law College, 1- Government Music College, 1- Art & Craft College, 1- Joint Entrance Board, 1- Government Museum, 1- State Archives and 24- Public Libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

In 2005-06, the State Government has set-up a Medical College, which is the first medical college in the State, and named as Agartala Government Medical College (AGMC). The Tripura Engineering College has been transformed into the National Institute of Technology (NIT) in 2005-06 after strong persuasion of the State Government with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. Besides, there is a private Tripura Medical College and Dr. B.R.Amedkar Memorial Teaching Hospital set-up in October, 2006 at Agartala.

In 2007, the earlier Tripura University, which was started in 1987 as State run University has also been converted into Tripura Central University by the constant endeavour of the State Government in the field of higher education. Moreover, the State has also an outfit for the IGNOU-Regional Centre, which is a Central University for various degree, diploma and post graduate studies.

The Tripura Institute of Technology is a modular institute wherein both degree and diploma education are taught. The degree level course includes Civil, Mechanical, Electronics & Tele-communication and Computer Science & Engineering. The diploma level course includes Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Electronic & Tele-communication, Computer Science & Technology, Food Processing Technology, Automobile Engineering and Architectural Engineering. The Women Polytechnic is offering diploma level courses in Information Technology, Fashion Technology, Medical Laboratory Technology and Computer Science &

Technology. In the private sector, the State has the ICFAI University, a Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's runs Science College, and a HolyCross College at Agartala.

In 2009-10, the State Government has announced for opening-up of six more Government General Degree Colleges at Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Kanchanpur, Longtharai Valley and Santirbazar.

The district wise number of higher educational institutions in 2009-10 in the State is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.7.

District	University	General Degree College	Engineering College	Govt. Law College	Music College	Art College
West Tripura	2	7	2	1	1	1
North Tripura	-	3	-	-	-	-
South Tripura	-	4	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	2	15	2	1	1	1
District	Sanskrit College	Regional College of Physical Education	Women's Polytechnic	College of Fisheries	College of Agriculture	
West Tripura	1	-	1	1	1	
North Tripura	-	1	-	-	-	
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1	1	1	1	1	
District	Regional Pharmacy	Medical College	Teachers Training (IASE)	Bhavan's Tripura College of Science & Technology	Nurses Training Institute	
West Tripura	1	2	1	1	1	
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1	1	1	1	1	

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The district wise number of enrolment in various higher educational institutions in 2009-10 in the State is presented in the following Table.3

Table- 15.8.

District	University			General Degree College			Engineering College			Govt. Law College		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West Tripura	1149	964	2113	7409	6619	14028	2073	613	2686	137	97	234
South Tripura	-	-	-	3118	1831	4949	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	--	-	-	2298	1971	4269	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	519	529	1048	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1149	964	2113	13344	10950	24294	2073	613	2686	137	97	234
District	Music College			Art College			Sanskrit College			Regional College of Physical Education		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West Tripura	22	80	102	63	34	97	24	02	26	-	-	-
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	10	48
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22	80	102	63	34	97	24	02	26	38	10	48
District	Womens Polytechnic			College of Fisheries			College of Agriculture			Regional Pharmacy		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West Tripura	-	263	263	61	38	99	35	29	64	47	23	70
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	263	263	61	38	99	35	29	64	47	23	70
District	Medical College			Bhavan Tripura College of SC. & Technology			Teachers Training (IASE)			Nurses Training Institute		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West Tripura	328	169	497	85	43	128	224	202	426	-	50	50
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	328	169	497	85	43	128	224	202	426	-	50	50

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The district wise number of teachers in various higher educational institutions in 2009-10 in the State is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.9.

District	University			General Degree College			Engineering College		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
West Tripura	74	12	86	134	88	222	106	23	129

				(65)	(104)	(169)	(6)	(6)	
South Tripura	-	-	-	62	24	86	-	-	-
				(48)	(43)	(91)	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	54	12	66	-	-	-
				(54)	(38)	(92)	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	06	03	09	-	-	
				(13)	(6)	(19)			
Total	74	12	86	256	127	383	106	23	129
				(180)	(191)	(371)	(6)		(6)

* Data relates to Tripura University (Now Central University) only.

District	Govt. Law College			Music College			Art College			Sanskrit College		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
West Tripura	3	-	3	7	3	10	7	-	7	2	1	3
	(17)	(4)	(21)	(10)	(12)	(22)	(6)	(8)	(14)			
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	3	-	3	7	3	10	7	-	7	2	1	3
	(17)	(4)	(21)	(10)	(12)	(22)	(6)	(8)	(14)			

District	Regional College of Physical Education			Women's Polytechnic			College of Fisheries			College of Agriculture		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	T	F
West Tripura	-	-	-	5	2	7	16	01	17	14	01	15
				(9)	(8)	(17)						
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
North Tripura	06	-	06	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	06	-	06	5	2	7	16	01	17	14	01	15
				(9)	(8)	(15)						

District	Regional Pharmacy			Medical College			Bhavan Tripura College of Sci. & Technology		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
West Tripura	12	1	13	177	34	211	7	2	9
	(4)		(4)				(8)	(2)	(10)
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-			
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	12	1	13	177	34	211	7	2	9
	(4)		(4)				(8)	(2)	(10)

District	Teachers Training (IASE)			Nurses Training Institutes		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
West Tripura	9	3	12	-	-	10
		(9)	(9)		(9)	(9)
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total	9	3	12	-	-	10
		(9)	(9)		(9)	(9)

() indicates part-time teachers.

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the number of Schedule Caste students in graduate and Post Graduate levels by district in 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.10.

District	Post Graduate			Graduate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West District	183	133	316	1381	1226	2607
South District	-	-	-	560	315	875
North District	-	-	-	352	269	621
Dhalai District	-	-	-	144	265	409
Total	183	133	316	2437	2075	4512

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the number of Schedule Tribe students in graduate and Post Graduate levels by district in 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.11.

District	Post Graduate			Graduate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West District	1119	130	249	1375	1327	2702
South District	-	-	-	580	250	830
North District	-	-	-	279	159	438
Dhalai District	-	-	-	132	96	228
Total	119	130	249	2366	1832	4198

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the examination result statistics for the year 2009-10 in the State.

Table- 15.12.

Name of Course	No. of students appeared			No. of students passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<u>Degree in Arts</u>						
B.A. (Pass course)	1592	1475	3067	1232	1102	2334
B.A. (Hons. course)	1186	1038	2224	863	857	1720
M.A.	165	180	345	144	176	320
<u>Degree in Science</u>						
B.Sc. (Pass course)	320	166	486	304	160	464
B.Sc. (Hons. course)	196	110	306	122	81	203
M.Sc.	33	31	64	31	30	61
<u>Degree in Commerce</u>						
B.Com. (Pass course)	174	14	188	162	12	174

B.Com. (Hons. course)	92	09	101	76	09	85
M. Com	29	05	34	23	04	27
<u>Degree in Engineering</u>						
Civil Eng.	33	15	48	33	15	48
Mechanical Eng.	42	01	43	42	01	43
Electrical Eng.	35	14	49	35	14	49
Computer Sc. & Eng.	35	13	48	35	13	48
Electronics & Electrical	17	07	24	17	07	24
Production Engineering	15	02	17	15	02	17
Transportation Engg.	15	12	27	15	12	27
<u>Diploma in Engineering</u>						
Civil Eng.	35	06	41	25	03	28
Mechanical Eng.	30	01	31	22	01	23
Electrical Eng.	29	07	36	10	03	13
Computer Sc. & Tech.	14	09	23	05	04	09
Electronics & Telecom.	20	05	25	13	01	14
Automobile Eng.	22	01	23	15	01	16
Food Processing Tech.	08	05	13	03	02	05
Interior Decoration	08	01	09	03	-	03
<u>Diploma in Women's</u>						
<u>Polytechnic</u>						
Information Tech.	-	31	31	-	23	23
Fashion Tech.	-	16	16	-	08	08
Medical Lab Tech.	-	33	33	-	30	30
<u>Education</u>						
Law (LLB)	30	21	51	30	21	51
B.P. Ed.	31	11	42	29	10	39
<u>Fisheries</u>						
B.F. Sc.	13	06	19	13	06	19
M.F.Sc.	03	-	03	03	-	03
<u>Pharmacy</u>						
D. Pharma	29	18	47	27	17	44
B. Pharma	12	09	21	11	07	18

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

Major achievements in 2009-10

- * State Government has announced for opening-up of six more Government General Degree Colleges at Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Kanchanpur, Longtharai Valley and Santirbazar.
- * Construction of new building for the Government Music College & Art College at Lichubagan completed and inaugurated.

- * Construction of 300 seated Auditorium for Government Arts & Music College at Lichubagan sanctioned and work taken-up.
- * Construction of MBB College Central Library completed and inaugurated in February, 2010.
- * Birchandra State Central Public Library shifted to Old Secretariat building and inaugurated in January, 2010.
- * Sanction received for establishment of 3- more Polytechnics at Fulkumari of South Tripura District, Bagbassa in North Tripura District and Kamalcherra of Dhalai District.
- * Sanction received for construction of College of Teacher's Education (CTE), North Tripura and improvement of Institute of Advance Studies in Education (IASE), Agartala.

SOCIAL WELFARE & SOCIAL EDUCATION:

The State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department, Government of Tripura implements various pension and assistance schemes for the older, widow and deserted as well as handicapped persons on the State.

- a) **NAOP (National Old Age Pension) Scheme:** - This scheme is for the benefit of those who are 65 years and above and belongs to the BPL category. Monthly pension under this scheme is Rs.400/- per beneficiary and out of which Rs.200/- is provided by the Central Government and balance amount of Rs.200/- by the State Government. The disbursement to the beneficiaries is made through bank account as well as in cash.
- b) **WDP (Widow & Deserted Pension) Scheme:** - This scheme is being implemented for the benefit of widow and those women who have been deserted by their husbands. The criteria for this assistance are that the beneficiary should belong to BPL category and age should be within 18 to 64 years. The rate of monthly pension is Rs.400/- and whole amount is funded by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 46,909 in 2009-10.
- c) **BS (Bidi Shramik) Pension Scheme:** - This scheme is for those persons who are above 65 years of age and were employed in Bidi manufacturing and now are unable to work due to poor health. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.400/- per beneficiary per month and whole of the fund is provided by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 193 in 2009-10.
- d) **BHA (Blind & Handicapped Assistance):** - This scheme was implemented for the benefit of those people who were blind and handicapped (percentage being 40% & above) and above 18 years and belonging to BPL category. However, this scheme is now being phased out and new beneficiary are sanctioned under 100% blind and disability allowance scheme. The monthly assistance under scheme is Rs.400/- per beneficiary and the fund is provided by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 5,188 in 2009-10.

- e) **Allowance for 100% blind:** - This allowance is given to those persons who are 100% blind and are 10 years and above age and belongs to BPL category. The monthly allowance under this scheme is Rs.1000/- per beneficiary and whole of the fund is given by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 1,198 in 2009-10.
- f) **Disability Allowance:** - This allowance is given for the handicapped persons who have 60% & more disability (all type of disability covered) and belong to BPL category and are 10 years & above age group. The rate of allowance is Rs.400/- per month per beneficiary and the State Government provides funds for this scheme. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 2,142 in 2009-10.
- g) **Unemployment allowance for Blind:** - This scheme is implemented for those persons who are 100% blind, educated upto Class-VIII and are registered in the Employment Exchanges for at least two years. The allowance is paid for a period of years or the applicant getting a job which ever is earlier. The monthly rate being Rs.1000/- per beneficiary as 100% funding by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 33 in 2009-10.
- h) **Tripura Cobblers Pension Scheme:** - The scheme is meant for the persons in the age group 60 years and above as well as belonging to BPL cobbler households. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.300/- per beneficiary per month and whole of fund is provided by the State Government. Total beneficiaries under the Scheme was 9 in 2009-10..
- i) **Tripura Rickshaw Pullers Pension Scheme:** The scheme is meant for the persons in the age group 60 years and above as well as belonging to BPL households and engaged in the profession of rickshaw pulling. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.300/- per beneficiary per month and whole of fund is provided by the State Government.
- j) **Tripura Scheme for incentive to Girl Child-2009:** - The Scheme was introduced in the State of Tripura from June, 2009. The eligibility of the scheme are the candidate should be citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura, girl child born on or after 1st June, 2009 and belonging to BPL households. The incentive amount will be paid to the mother of the girl child, preferably through a Bank / Post Office Account up to maximum two girl children in a family would be covered by the scheme. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.300/- per beneficiary per month and whole of fund is provided by the State Government.

The detail status of these social sector schemes in 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.13.

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Sanctioned target quota	Present beneficiaries	Source of funding
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension @Rs.200/- per month (State Share).	1,36,592	1,36,592	State Govt.

2	Indira Gandhi National Old Age	1,36,592	1,36,592	Central
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	Pension @Rs.200/- per month (Central Share).			Govt.
3	Widow & Deserted Women below 65 years @Rs.400/- per month (State Scheme).	46,909	46,909	State Govt.
4	Bidi Shramik @Rs.400/- per month (State Scheme).	200	193	State Govt.
5	100% Blind @Rs.1000/- per month (State Scheme).	1,198	1,199	State Govt.
6	100% Blind Unemployment @Rs.1000/- per month (State Scheme).	90	37	State Govt.
7	60% disable person @Rs.400/- per month (State Scheme).	1,860	2,142	State Govt.
8	Tripura Scheme for Incentive to Girls Child @Rs.300/- per month (State Scheme).	4,434	5,443	State Govt.
9	Tripura Rickshaw Pullers Pension Scheme @Rs.300/- per month (State Scheme).	138	149	State Govt.
10	Tripura Cobblers Pension Scheme @Rs.300/-per month(State Scheme)	09	09	State Govt.
11	Blind & Handicapped Allowance @Rs.300/- per month(State Scheme)	5455	5188	State Govt.
	All Schemes		1,97,861	

Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)

The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme has been recognized as a Flagship Programme by the Government of India considering its importance in National Development. The State Government has formally announced Universalisation of ICDS in Tripura on 15th April, 2006 for covering each and every child up to 6 years of age. Each and every expecting and nursing mother, both from BPL and APL families are under coverage of the ICDS Scheme.

The following scheme have been implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

1. ICDS (General).
2. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY).

3. ICDS training.
4. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP).
5. Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG).
6. Construction of Anganwadi Centre.

1. ICDS (General):

The ICDS Programme was launched in the State since October 1975. There are 56-ICDS Projects with 9,906 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Tripura. Out of sanctioned 9,906 Anganwadi Centres, 9,540 AWCs made operational till March, 2010.

District wise operationalisation of ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.14.

Year	Item	West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009-10	ICDS-Projects	22	16	12	6	56
	Anganwadi Centre (Operational)	3,943	2,587	1,860	1,150	9,540

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

2. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):

The KSY Scheme was launched in September, 2000. Adolescent girls who are unmarried and belong to families below the poverty line (BPL) as well as school drop-outs (in the age group of 11-18 years) are selected and attached to the local Anganwadi Centre for monthly learning and training activities. If out of School girls (11-18 years) are not available at AWCs under KSY, the school going girls may be selected for KSY for coverage under the Scheme.

Under KSY, multiple options are available to choose one or more interventions to improve nutritional, health, economic and social status of adolescent girls. The provision of fund is limited to Rs.1.10 lakh per project per year for 10- KSY Centres. Each KSY centre comprising 30- adolescent girls can be given training in making plastic chatai, flower saji, mora, tailoring woolen knitting and bamboo works & knitting of pachra. The reading, writing and learning about health and nutrition are also advocated in all these KSY Centres. Supplementary nutrition is also provided to the Adolescent girls in the AWCs.

During the year 2009-10, Government of India had released 50% fund amounting to Rs.28.05 lakhs for 51-ICDS Projects. In 51-ICDS Project, KSY had been implemented in 255 Anganwadi Centres. About 7650 adolescent girls benefited under the scheme and full released amount of Rs.28.05 lakhs was utilised.

3. ICDS training programme:

This programme is being implemented by imparting proper training by the Instructors and Guest Lecturers of the Department on job course, Orientation & Refresher courses to the Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi Helpers and Supervisors working under the Department through the following 5 Training Centres.

Table- 15.15.

Sl. No.	Anganwadi Workers Training Centre
1	West District, Narsingarh.
2	Kakraban, South Tripura.
3	Dhalai District, Ambassa.
4	Ramnagar, North Tripura.
5	A.D. Nagar run by NGO.

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

During the year 2009-10, the physical and financial achievement for the training of the ICDS functionaries through the above AWTC is given below:

Table No: 15.16.

Year	Financial	Training courses and beneficiaries		
		Job course	Refresher course	Orientation course
2009-10	Rs.60.49 lakhs.	813- AWW	499- AWW 377- AWH	481-AWH

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

4. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been the biggest intervention of the Government of India implemented through the State Governments to combat malnutrition and child under nutrition.

The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department started implementation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) from the annual plan of 2003-04. During 2009-10, the Government of India has revised the financial norms for provision of SNP under ICDS Scheme as under.

Table- 15.17.

Category	Pre-revised norms	Revised Norms w.e.f. 16-10-2008 (per beneficiary per day)
i) Children (6-72) months	Rs.2.00	Rs.4.00
ii) Severely under weight children (6-72) months	Rs.2.70	Rs.6.00
iii) Pregnant women & nursing mothers	Rs.2.30	Rs.5.00

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Funding pattern for implementation of SNP is 90:10 borne by the Government of India and State Government. The financial and physical achievement during 2009-10 under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is given below: -

Table- 15.18.

Financial		Physical	
Central share	State share	Children	Mother
Rs.3443.64 lakhs	Rs.173.90 lakhs	3,44,865 children enrolled in AWCs out of which 2,47,921 children benefited under SNP.	1,08,350 mothers enrolled in AWCs out of which 68,333 children benefited under SNP.

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

5. Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG):

The NPAG Scheme was launched in 2002-03 in the State initially in West Tripura District with funding from the Special Additional Central Assistance (ACA on 100% grant from the Women & Child Development Department). The adolescent girls less than 15 years with body weight less than 30 kg. and above 15 years to 19 years less than 35 kg. irrespective of financial status of the family to which they belong. The enlisted adolescent girls are getting 6 Kg. of food-grain totally free of cost from Fair Price Shops every month for three consecutive months. At the end of three months all the undernourished persons to be weighted again and those who in spite of receiving food-grains for three consecutive months have not shown improvement in nutritional status will be investigated by AWW/ANM and, if necessary, referred to the Medical Officer, of the PHC for investigation and treatment. However, they will be given food-grain every month for the next three months again.

During 2009-10, total expenditure incurred to an amount of Rs.81.76 lakhs under NPAG for covering 60,503- adolescent girls.

6. Construction of Anganwadi Centres:

The Government of India has been releasing fund for construction of Anganwadi Centres from the annual plan period of 2001-02 for the North Eastern Region. Till 2007-08, Government of India has sanctioned for construction of 5,139-Anganwadi Centres. During 2009-10, Government of India has sanctioned spell for construction of 4739-Anganwadi Centres and released 50% fund.

7. Construction of CDPO's office building:

The Government of India has not provided any fund for construction of Office building for the CDPOs. However, the Department has taken up for construction of 20-CDPO's Office building during 2009-10 from the State Government's own budget at an estimated cost of Rs.14.64 lakhs for each CDPOs Office.

Sports and Youth Affairs:

The activities of the Sports Youth Affairs for promoting sportsmanship as well as for encouraging youths are presented below:

1. Sports & Physical Education.

- Physical Education.
- Organisation of School level Sports & Coaching.
- Intensive Coaching.
- Inter-school sports competition.

2. Youth Activities.

- Organizing Youth Festival at Block / District / State levels.
- Organisation of North East Tribal Youth Festival.
- Multi cultural festival.
- Inter State (NER) Long distance cycling expedition.
- State level youth festival
- * Long distance swimming / Cycling.
 - Marathon race.
 - Triathlon.
 - Scouts & Guides movements.

3. Tripura Sports Council.

- Organisation of rural sports.
- Organisation of women sports festival.
- Financial assistance to the State sports activities / club / association.
- Running of play centers.
- Organisation of coaching camps.

4. Intensive scheme for Talented Sportsmen

5. Building up of Sports Infrastructure throughout the State.

6. Sports & Physical Education

7. Physical Education

Physical Education is an integral part of the education. The motto of physical education is to build a complete man through the teaching of character building, discipline, patriotism,

integrity and brotherhood. With this goal 930 physical teachers/coaches are working in different Schools of the state.

8. Training

Regional College of Physical Education has been set up at Panisagar, North Tripura to train the Physical Teachers of the State Government in different games. One year Diploma in Physical Education conducted for graduate Physical Teachers and 6 -months Certificate Course on Physical Education conducted for under graduate Physical Teachers.

9. Organization of school level sports & coaching

To organize school level sports programmes, the following Boards are constituted by the State Government.

- a) One State level School Sports Board.
- b) District level School Sports Board in each of four Districts.
- c) Block level School Sports Board in each Block.
- d) One Agartala Municipality level School Sports Board.

10. Prize Money Games

Prize money games are the regular curriculum of school level programmes with the central assistance. The competitions in 6-games are being organized by School Sports Board in Block, District and at State level. The competition team of Block level gets the prize money.

11. Sports Competition

Organization of 15 games Zone-Block-District-State levels is in the yearly curriculum of the Board. Yearly about 70,000 students of 160-Zones, 40-Blocks, 4-Districts and State level participate in different games & sports competition. Not only at State level, in National level also are teams being sent to participate. Yearly 100 nos. Students are achieving the credit of National level players.

12. Coaching

To develop the standard residential coaching camps prior to participation of National Competition are being held each and every occasions.

13. Programme & achievement during 2008-09

Table-15.19.

Sl. No.	Items	Student participants
i)	Games and sports	88,000
ii)	Incentive to outstanding sports man	20
iii)	Sports school	124
iv)	Scholarship stipend	400
v)	Special Incentive given to national participants	18

14. Medal Winning Achievement

Table-15.20.

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
2008-09	5	9	18	32

15. Different Coaching Centres

- Sub- Divisional level.
- District level.
- Special Coaching Centres.
- Play-centers under Tripura Sports Council.

16. Tripura Sports School

To produce National and International level sportsman, Tripura Sports School was established in the year 2000. About 120 students are getting training under the experienced coaches. Their performances in State Level as well as National Level School games are very much remarkable.

17. Youth Festival

The main goal of this festival is to develop the folk culture and the mixed culture of region. Young artists of the state take part in the Block to State level festival and the state championship artist are being sent for participation in national youth festival every year. The summary performance in 2008-09 is as follows:

Table-15.21.

Sl.No.	Subject	Participants (Nos.)
1.	Long distance swimming	16
2.	Scouts & Guides programme	1,600
3.	Youth festival	12,000
4.	Tribal Youth Festival	150
5.	Triathlon	20
6.	Trekking programme	20
7.	Yoga camp	1,500

Source: - Education (Sports) Department, Tripura

18. Scouts and Guides Movement

To build a real citizen with a helping mind to the helpless at the time of crisis is the motto of this movement. With this goal State Department of School (Social department) organizes Club bulbul, Rajaya Puraskar Camp, Rastrapati Puraskar Selection camp etc. The members also contribute to maintain discipline in different State level programme, in controlling the traffic etc.

19. Tripura Sports Council

Sports council is playing a vital role in organization and expansion of sports arena of the State. The council has been formed with sports loving people, Sportsman and administrator. It has 23 affiliated State Sports Organizations. These Organizations are regularly getting financial help from Sports Council to organize State level meet and to participate in national level competition.

Activities of Councils

Rural Sports

For searching of talents and to encourage the Sportsman of rural areas this competition is arranged. Under this sportsmanship of Sports Council, State also participates in National Rural Competitions.

Women's Sports Festivals

Council organizes Sports Festival for women from Block to State level. At the same time they send teams in the National Women Sports Festival.

Coaching

Under the direct control of Sports Council 33 Nos. State Coaches and 12 Nos. SAI Coaches posted at Netaji Subhash Regional Coaching Centre (NSRCC) are imparting scientific coaching in Athletic, Gymnastic, Football, Cricket, Judo, Weight lifting, Handball, Basketball etc.

Sports Medicines Clinic

Sports Council run this clinic at N.S.R.C.C. for the treatment of injured Sportsman without any fees. Sports medicine Doctors of this State are extending free service here.

North East Sports Festival

In 2008-09, Tripura got 251 medals with 98-Gold, 79-Silver and 74-Bronze in three discipline.

Incentive Scheme

In this project stipends are issued to the medal winners of State and National level competitions. Moreover, special incentive is given to International participants.

Sports Stipend issued during 1998-2010.

Table-15.22.

Sl.No.	Persons	Amount@ Rs.
1998-99	300	600/-
1999-00	400	600/-
2000-01	400	600/-
2001-02	400	600/-
2002-03	400	600/-

2003-04	400	600/-
2004-05	400	600/-
2005-06	400	600/-
2006-07	400	600/-
2007-08	400	600/-
2008-09	666	600/-
2009-10	666	600/-

Concluding remarks:

Although literacy rate including female literacy is high in the State, but there are large numbers of habitations without any primary school. All these habitations need to be covered under the Education Gurantee Scheme (EGS) for universalisation of primary education. The infrastructure facilities with building, laboratory, library and sanitary facility required to be provided in all schools of the State.

The Tripura University which is now a Central University requires to be directed in such a manner that it can be developed as a pioneer research institute in the North Eastern Region of country. The scientific and technological faculties including IT may be upgraded at national standard, so, that students may get early employment in private organized sector.

The extension of vocational and job oriented technical educations should be encouraged in various degree, diploma and certificate courses for self-employment.

16) HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

HEALTH:

The Health finds predominant place in three of the eight goals, eight of the sixteen targets and eighteen of the forty-eight indicators of the "Millennium Development Goals of the UN". Health is the most important social service sector having direct correlation with the welfare of the human being.

Health is defined by the World Health Organization [WHO] as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health is one of the vital elements that determines human development and progress in a given time and space. Good health and a long life are valued possessions. For most people, the realization of goals and ambitions depends on having a reasonable and healthy life span. This can in turn, provide an opportunity to develop abilities and use this innate potential in pursuit of personal goals, that will bring indirect benefits to individuals as also to the society as a whole. Good health is thus a key factor for an individual in leading an economically meaningful life. Good health is of paramount importance for a socially and economically productive life. In fact, the well being of a State depends, to a great extent, on sound health of its people. It is one of the primary functions of the Government to provide good healthcare facilities to all its citizens.

In the words of Nobel Laureate, Amartya Sen, "Bad health is constitutive of poverty. Premature mortality, escapable morbidity, undernourishment are all manifestations of poverty. I believe that health deprivation is really the most central aspect of poverty."

Tripura, being located in south-west corner of the North-Eastern Region, has suffered due to infrastructure and other bottlenecks, which has adversely affected the economic development of the State. The high incidence of poverty and backwardness are also telling on the health condition of the State. The State is also suffering due to shortage of appropriate health manpower. However, due to concerted efforts made by the State Government, there has been a positive change in the health scenario in recent years.

- ***There were 925 State run medical institutions in 2009-10.***
- ***Total number of beds in these medical institutions were 3,489 in 2009-10.***
- ***Total 4,08,724 children were covered under pulse-polio programme in 2009-10.***
- ***The State has better sex ratio than all India level.***

National Programmes like Reproductive Child Health, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National AIDS Control Programme, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme National Cancer Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, District Mental Health Programme etc. are being implemented effectively in the State. Pulse Polio Immunization Programme is being successfully implemented since 1995-96. The National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) is a major partner and in conjugation with the Health Department, has done effective work, especially at the grassroots level, giving the entire health services in the State a major boost. As a result of concerted efforts made by the State Government there is a visible improvement in the health status of the people of Tripura.

Moreover, under Tripura State Illness Assistance Fund, benefits are given to the BPL patients for treatment of diseases like heart, lung, kidney, brain, neurological disease requiring surgical intervention outside the state.

Despite all constraints, the State Government is fully committed to deliver best possible health care services to the people, especially the primary healthcare services. Side by side special attention is being paid to preventive and promotive aspects of healthcare, in addition to the curative measures.

State Population Policy:

The Government of Tripura announced the “State Population Policy-2000” in August-2001 with three following objectives.

1) **Immediate objective** : To address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure and health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

2) **Mid-term objective** : To bring total fertility rate (TFR) to replacement levels through rigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies.

3) Long-term objective :

To achieve a stable population by 2045 at a level consistent with the requirement of sustainable economic growth, social development and environment protection. Main endeavour will be on elimination of poverty and illiteracy and socio-economic upliftment of the people.

Where we are and where we go by 2010?

Table- 16.1.

<u>Parametres</u>	<u>Present level</u>	<u>Target to be achieved by 2010</u>
i) Birth rate	15.4	15
ii) Death rate	5.9	5
iii) Growth rate	9.5	10
iv) TFR	2.2	2

v) IMR	34	20
vi) MMR	4	1
vii) Couple protection rate	46.1%	60%

Source: - SRS-2008, State Population Policy-2000.

Objectives:

The main focus under the health and family welfare sector is "health care for all" in the State with particular reference to the poor and backward people. The State has comparatively performed better in the field of health & medical facilities despite its economic backwardness and in absence of modern health care facilities.

- i) To provide adequate and qualitative preventive and curative healthcare to the people of the State.
- ii) To improve maternal and child health and in particular to reduce maternal and infant mortality.
- iii) To ensure equality in health care to all, particularly to disadvantaged groups like scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, backward classes and women.
- iv) To provide affordable quality health care to the people of the State through allopathic, homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medicines etc.
- v) To give training to doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff to meet the need of health care in the State.
- vi) To ensure greater access to primary health care by providing medical institutions as close to the people as possible.

Health Indices:

Table- 16.2.

Sl. No.	Category	National	State
1	Birth rate, 2008	22.8	15.4
2	Death rate, 2008	7.4	5.9
3	Natural growth rate, 2008	15.4	9.5
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2008	53	34
5	Couple Protection Rate (CPR),NFHS-3	56.03	65.08
6	TFR(Total Fertility Rate), NFHS-3	2.68	2.22
7	Maternal Mortality Rate, SPP-2000	4.37	4
8	Sex ratio, Census-2001	933:1000	950:1000

Source: - SRS-2008, NFHS-3, Census-2001 and State Population Policy-2000.

Recommendation of J.V.R. Prasada Rao Committee:

A High Level Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sri J.V.R. Prasada Rao, the then Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of

India to review the situation in the entire North Eastern Region for the development of health facilities and health manpower. The committee submitted the report in April, 2001. The relevant abstract of the recommendation of the Committee in respect of Tripura was as under.

1) Recommendation of health infrastructure in Tripura and shortage as on 31-03-2000.

Table- 16.3.

Sl. No.	Primary Health Institute	Total requirement	Existing	Shortage
1.	Health Sub Centers	1,260	538	722
2.	Primary Health Centers	189	59	130
3.	Community Health Centers	47	9	38

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

2) Recommendation of health manpower in Tripura and shortage as on 31-03-2000.

Table- 16.4.

Sl. No.	Discipline	Total requirement	Existing	Shortage
1.	Medical Officer	1,032	590	442
2.	Specialist	749	272	477
3.	Staff Nurse	1,542	814	728
4.	Laboratory Technician	300	125	175
5.	X-ray Technician	170	31	139
6.	Ophthalmic Assistant	150	12	138
7.	Blood Bank Technician	40	8	32
8.	MPW/(Female)	1,032	690	342
9.	MPW/(Male)	1,032	394	638
10.	MPS/(Female)	172	64	108
11.	MPS/(Male)	172	112	60

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The Health Department is running short of different categories of Medical and Para-medical staff in comparison to the sanction strength of such staff. shortage of staff / vacancy in the Department are shown in the below.

Table- 16.5.

Sl. No.	Name of post	Sanctioned strength	Man in position	Shortage
1.	Laboratory technician	134	100	34
2.	Laboratory technician(contract)	17	-	17
3.	Radiographer	29	28	1
4.	Radiographer (contract)	9	3	6

5.	Radiographer (fixed)	24	16	8
6.	Pharmacist (Allopathy)	307	234	93
7.	Pharmacist (Allopathy)(fixed)	25	-	25
8.	MPS/(Male)	153	133	20
9.	MPS/(Female)	69	63	6
10.	MPW/(Male)	508	309	199
11.	MPW/(Female)	603	581	22
12.	MPW/(Male) (fixed)	102	98	4
13.	MPW/(Female)(fixed)	88	82	6
14.	Staff Nurse	839	714	125
15.	Staff Nurse (fixed)	456	456	0
16.	Medical (Allopathy)	1480	717	763
17.	Dental Surgeon	65	48	17
18.	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	85	60	25
19.	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	56	56	-

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Health Infrastructure:

There were 19-Hospitals, 11- Rural Hospitals and Community Health Centres, 79-Primary Health Centres, 603- Sub-Centres/Dispensaries, 7- Blood Banks and 7-Blood Storage centers in allopathic branch during 2009-10 through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to all section of the society.

The State Government Medical College has been started from August 2006, which is the first medical college in the State, and named as Agartala Government Medical College (AGMC).

Besides, there is a private Tripura Medical College and Dr. B.R.Amedkar Memorial Teaching Hospital set-up in October, 2006 at Hapania, Agartala.

Below mentioned table shows the allopathic medical facilities of the State during 2009-10 .

Table-16.6.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Districts				Total
		West	North	South	Dhalai	
i)	State Hospitals (including PPP mode)	06	00	00	00	06
ii)	District Hospitals	00	01	01	00	02
iii)	Sub-Divisional Hospitals	03	02	03	03	11
iv)	Rural Hospital & CHCs	06	01	03	01	11
v)	PHCs	24	19	23	11	79
vi)	Sub-Centres	276	105	159	68	603
vii)	Blood Banks	03	02	01	01	07

viii) Blood Bank Centre	02	01	03	01	07
ix) Telemedicine Centre(Storage)	04	03	05	03	15
x) Vision Centre	02	02	03	05	12
xi) Tele optoamology centre	11	00	00	00	11

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

In addition to these facilities, the State Government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially in the rural area.

The below mentioned table shows the status of homeopathic and ayurvedic medical facilities of the State Government during 2009-10.

Table- 16.7.

District	Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Institutions	
	Homeopathic	Ayurvedic
West Tripura	53	40
North Tripura	22	12
South Tripura	39	25
Dhalai	11	11
Total	125	88

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Moreover, there are one State Homeopathic Hospital and one State Ayurvedic Hospital in Tripura.

The total number of beds in medical institutions in the State is presented below:

Table- 16.8.

Items	Districts				
	West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of beds	2,235	410	577	267	3,489
In Hospitals	2,087	280	415	205	2,987
In PHCs/RHs	148	130	162	62	502

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Manpower:

The status of technical manpower position under the State Health Department during the years 1998 and 2010 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.9.

Sl. No.	Category	1998	2010
1	Medical Officer(Allopathy)	541	730
2	Medical Officer(Ayurvedic)	37	56
3	Medical Officer(Homeopathy)	47	60

4	Medical Officer(Dental)	39	47
5	Inspecting Officer (Drug)	7	10
6	Multipurpose Worker (Male)	371	402
7	Multipurpose Worker(Female)	603	648
8	Para Medical Worker	65	32
9	Chemist	4	2
10	Jr. Projectionist	0	3
11	Social Worker	0	13
12	Sr. Inspector Food	4	4
13	Ext. Educator	24	29
14	Health Educator	3	2
15	Sample Collector	3	2
16	Sr. Sanitarian	0	2
17	B.C.G. Technician	7	5
18	Multipurpose Supervisor (Male)	79	152
19	Multipurpose Supervisor (Female)	65	67
20	Asstt. Malaria Officer	5	5
21	Para Medical Asstt.	3	4
22	Sr. Malaria Inspector	3	3
23	Sr. Para Medical Worker	7	9
24	Non Medical Supervisor	10	9
25	D.D.E.M.O.	6	5
26	M.E.I.O.	1	1
27	Public Health Nurse	8	2
28	Field Worker	35	55

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Patients treated:

Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor in the State during 2008-09 is given in the table.

Table- 16.10.

Patients treated

District	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1	2	3	4

West	4,18,361	11,21,190	15,39,551
North	87,476	6,87,427	7,74,903
South	90,707	3,25,175	4,15,882
Dhalai	1,74,108	1,01,479	2,75,587
Total	7,70,652	22,35,271	30,05,923

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients by kinds of disease in all four districts of the State in 2009-10 is depicted below.

Table- 16.11.

District	Tuberculosis		Syphilis		Fever		Small pox	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West	318	1966	0	34	15,854	55,637	0	0
North	20	683	0	0	30,373	72,384	0	0
South	4	182	0	15	26,583	58,699	0	0
Dhalai	37	388	0	0	27,311	37,666	0	0
Total	379	3,219	0	49	1,00,121	2,24,386	0	0

District	Malaria		Leprosy		Cholera		Gastronsteritiss	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
West	3,421	3,491	0	73	0	0	22,612	85,228
North	1,177	509	0	3	0	0	19,287	40,746
South	4,058	11,523	0	4	0	0	4,485	12,786
Dhalai	3,364	2,734	0	9	0	0	3,765	7,239
Total	12,020	18,257	0	89	0	0	50,149	1,45,999

District	Gonorrhea		Diphtheria		Poliomyeities		Tetanus	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
West	10	22	0	0	0	0	4	0
North	0	112	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhalai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	134	0	0	0	0	4	0

District	Measles		Whooping cough		Typhoid		Total	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	15	63	1	0	857	2,172	43,092	1,48,686
North	0	1,623	382	977	225	768	51,464	1,17,802
South	8	59	22	21	114	69	35,274	83,358
Dhalai	14	8	0	0	66	80	34,557	48,124
Total	37	1,753	405	998	1,262	3,089	1,64,387	3,97,970

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

FAMILY WELFARE:

The Health & Family Welfare sector is not only limited to catering health care and facilities to masses of all sections but is also entrusted with the task of stabilisation of population by implementing the policies through various National Programmes from time to time. In this endeavor the State of Tripura has also formulated the State Population Policy in August 2001 for progressing towards the ideal and subsequently constitution the State Population Commission under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister.

The main objective of the Family Welfare and Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) is to stabilize population at a level consistent with the needs of National developments. The main highlights of the RCH programme and interventions which calls for are:-

- * People have the ability to reproduce and regulate their fertility.
- * Women are able to go through pregnancy and childbirth safely.
- * The outcome of pregnancies is successful in terms of maternal and infant survival and well being.
- * Couples are able to have sexual relations free of fear of pregnancy and of contracting diseases.
- * Infrastructure Development for better service.
- * Manpower Development.
- * Integrated Training Packages
- * IEC activities and counseling on Health, Sex & Gender.
- * Tribal Area RCH Package.
- * RTI / STI Clinic at District Hospitals.
- * MTP & IUD services upto PHC Level by providing equipment, medicine furniture etc.
- * Enhanced community participation through Panchayet Women Group & NGOs.
- * Major and minor civil works to provide facility for better RCH services.
- * Laboratory diagnosis of RTI/ STI.
- * Adolescent Health.

State's performance on family planning during 2009-10 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.12.

Method	Targets	Achievements	Percentage achievements
Total sterilisation	11,104	3,744	34
Vasectomy	1,350	593	44
Tubectomy	9,754	3,151	32
IUD insertion	6,253	2,941	47
CC users (Nirodh)	No Target	5,92,949	-
Oral Pill users	No Target	1,71,558	-
MTP	7,640	7,440	97

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The district wise performance of family planning in the State during 2009-10 is presented in following table.

Table- 16.13.

Method	West District			South District			North District			Dhalai District		
	Plan	Achieve	%	Plan	Achieve	%	Plan	Achieve	%	Plan	Achieve	%
Sterilisation	4,125	2,056	50	2,000	466	23	2,290	988	43	2,689	234	9
Vasectomy	225	228	101	500	14	28	560	351	13	65	0	0
Tubectomy	3,900	1,828	47	1,500	452	30	1,730	637	37	2,624	234	9
IUD Insertion	1,800	891	50	1,100	598	54	1,915	742	39	1,438	710	49
CC Users	No (Nirodh)	2,87,683	- target	No	1,60,838	- target	No	91,647	- target	No	52,781	- target
Oral Pill Users	No target	68,183	- target	No	44,056	- target	No	45,028	- target	No	14,291	- target
MTP	2,700	3,139	116	1,500	1,915	128	2,200	1,413	64	1,240	973	78

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Immunization :

State performance on immunization and MCH during the year 2009-10 are given in the following table.

Table- 16.14.

Name of Vaccine	Targets / Plan	Achievements	Percentage
-----------------	----------------	--------------	------------

DTP	62,038	46,395	75
OPV	62,038	45,968	74
BCG	62,038	51,083	82
Measles	62,038	43,672	70
DT	54,685	34,035	62
TT(Preg. Women)	66,255	51,654	78
TT(10Years)	52,356	30,252	58
TT (16Years)	51,041	27,435	54
IFA (Large)	62,038	55,814	90
Vit- A Solution.	62,038	42,862	69

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Pulse Polio :

National Pulse Polio Immunization Programme has been successfully implemented in the State from 1995-96. The performance for the year 2009-10 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.15.

Year	West Tripura	North Tripura	South Tripura	Dhalai Tripura	Total
December'08	1,76,928	85,870	1,00,340	48,417	4,11,555
February'09	1,77,941	86,079	99,598	48,230	4,11,848
February'10	1,76,427	85,607	99,023	47,667	4,08,724

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Voluntary Blood Donation:

The achievement under voluntary blood donation by month during the year 2009-10 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.16.

Month	Voluntary	Replacement	Total	Blood donation camp
April'09	1,150	211	1,361	28
May'09	2,267	270	2,537	51
June'09	2,475	29	2,504	57
July'09	1,288	26	1,314	27
Aug'09	4,296	78	2,574	52
Sept'09	1,413	22	1,435	45
Oct.'09	1,760	93	1,853	37
Nov.'09	2,428	36	2,464	46
Dec.'09	1,493	25	1,518	49

Jan'10	1,834	35	1,869	51
Feb.'10	1,867	115	1,982	51
March'10	1,476	134	1,610	36
Total	21,947	1,074	23,021	530

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:-

State performances by district on blood samples collections / tests during the year 2009-10 is presented in the following table.

Table-16.17.

(Provisional)

Activity	West District Achievements	South District Achievements	North District Achievements	Dhalai District Achievements	Total State
Blood slides collected	1,24,706	1,13,328	52,350	68,680	3,59,064
Blood slide examined	1,24,706	1,13,328	52,350	68,680	3,59,064
Positive cases	2,764	11,821	2,393	7,437	24,415
Pf Cases	2,488	10,998	2,317	7,136	22,939
PV	276	723	76	301	1,376

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The following depicts the details of D.D.T. spray in the State during the year 2009-10.

Table-16.18.

Round	Targeted Population	Population covered
1st Round	15,04,024	10,75,676
2nd Round	24,72,008	14,60,401

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Control of blindness and visual impairment:-

The achievement of the control of blindness and visual impairment during 2009-10 is presented in the below noted table.

Table-16.19.

Activity	Achievements
Cataract Operations Done	6,346
School Covered	400
Teachers Trained	256
School Children Screened	49,529
No of Students found refractive error	1,211
No of student provided with free Spectacles	852

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2009-10 is presented in the following table.

Table-16.20.

Activity	Achievements
Sputum examined	20,770
Sputum Positive cases detected	1,499
Total cases detected	2,755

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2009-10 is presented in the given table.

Table-16.21.

Activity	Number
Leprosy cases detected	56
Cases discharged	42

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Cancer control programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2009-10 is presented in the given table.

Table-16.22.

Activity	Achievement
Mammography done to detect breast tumor	202
Cancer patients received Chemotherapy doses(old & new)	8,814
Cancer patients received Radiotherapy	842

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Mental health programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2008-09 is presented in the following table.

Table-16.23.

Activity	Number
Mental Patients treated at OPD	5,222
Mental Patients treated at IPD	314

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Achievements under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

* Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) Scheme: Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-

natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the pregnant women residing in remote rural areas.

Under this scheme, beneficiaries ranging from SC, ST & BPL mothers having two children above the age of 19 years are given cash incentives of Rs.700/- in each case for rural areas and Rs.600/- for urban areas. Those opting for delivery at home are also provided with cash incentive of Rs.500/- under this scheme.

The total beneficiaries under JSY during 2009-10 was 20,402 in the State.

* Accredited Social Health Activist(ASHA): ASHA stands for Accredited Social Health Activists, which are selected by and accountable to the Panchayats. ASHAs are placed in every ICDS run Anganwadi Centres of the State. She acts as first port of call to attend any health related intervention in the community. Every ASHA is also a member of Village Health & Sanitation Committees constituted in all 1040 GPs (including ADC villages) and hence, are involved in local health planning for increased access and accountability of health services.

Table-16.24.

Item	Target	Achievement
Training of ASHA	7,367	7,367

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

* Village Health & Sanitation Committee: Out of 1,040 VHSC constituted, 1,011 committees are operational so far with joint accounts of ANM/AWW/ASHA and the Gaon Pradhan. Under NRHM, Untied Funds @ Rs.10,000/- per annum is provided to each committee to enable undertaking of local health action.

B. Other Achievements under NRHM

* Operationalization of Mobile Medical Units: Taking health care to the doorsteps is the principle behind improving access to health care and equitable distribution of health services. Under the National Rural Health Mission provision of Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) in each District is one of the strategies to improve access. Under the initiative, Ramakrishna Mission has been entrusted for operationalizing the Mobile Medical Units (MMU) in West Tripura district. MMUs in the remaining three districts are being operationalized by the respective Chief Medical Officers.

* Hospital Waste Management under Infection & Environment Management Plan is implemented through an outsourced agency for effective management of wastes (sharp needles, human/ anatomical waste, toxins, radio-active substances etc.) generated by the PHCs so as to prevent further pollution by air or water.

* Procurement of Diesel Generator Sets have been procured for all categories of Health Institutions for regular power supply and installation of the same has been completed in most of the health institutions.

* Health Management Information System (HMIS) for effective data management leading to better management of health programme, HMIS is implemented in the State.

Budget for 2009-10:

Health Services

Table- 16.25.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	Total
7,337.24	10,870.20	1,772.48	163.77	20,143.69

Health Department, Tripura.

Table- 16.26.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS Plan	Total
5,591.39	4,371.00	2,083.40	12,045.79

Source: - Family Welfare & P. M.

Expenditure for 2009-10:

Health Services

Table- 16.27.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	Total
6,595.43	9,535.16	219.75	107.02	16,457.36

Health Department, Tripura.

Table- 16.28.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS Plan	Total
5,517.96	4,491.31	1,875.53	11,524.80

Source: - Family Welfare & P. M.

DRINKING WATER & SANITATION (DWS):

The earlier PWD (Public Health Engineering) has been renamed as PWD (DWS) and continued with the responsibility to provide the safe drinking water both for rural and urban areas. The underground water resources through sinking of deep tube wells in rural areas and surface resources in urban areas are utilized for creation of sustainable pipe water supply system in the State. However, there are few deep tube wells are also functioning in urban areas.

The State PWD (Drinking Water & Sanitation) Department has attached priority in construction of deep tube well based surface water supply schemes since inception. However, during the last four - five years a good number of rural surface water supply schemes including high capacity as well as mini treatment plants are given priority in remote rural areas, particularly where drilling of deep tube wells are not feasible even after resistively survey and also where population growth is high. Since 1998, priority is also attached through introduction of surface water supply schemes in all urban areas.

The State PWD (Drinking Water & Sanitation) Department is also considering introduction of deeper drilling rig machines for sinking of DTWs particularly in hilly areas

where suitable water bearing strata is available at much lower depth. The Department has also attached top priority in installation of Iron Removal Plants (IRPs) since the underground water is mostly infested with high iron content. The Department has taken-up construction of innovative small capacity water supply schemes based on compact water treatment plant, small bore deep tube wells, horizontal roughening filters (HRS) cum slow sand filter (SSF) etc. The Department has general target to undertake substantial works in TSP areas.

The State Government has given priority for construction of number of rural surface water supply schemes including high capacity as well as mini treatment plants for remote rural areas, especially where drilling of deep tube wells are not feasible.

The Public Health Engineering wing of State Public Works Department is the nodal department for survey of status of drinking water supply in rural habitations of the State. The DWS wing of PWD is also responsible for water supply through tankers in case of disruption in normal water supply and also to serve occasional gathering of people. In addition to normal activities, DWS is also executing huge numbers of deposit work of different departments and executing the work of construction of deep tube wells under sector reform. As of now, about 80 deep tube wells under the head of deposit work/ sector reform have been executed by the DWS.

The State PWD (Drinking Water & Sanitation) Department is also extending water supply to different schools social welfare centres, anganwadi centres, wherever it is feasible.

Objectives

Water Supply :

- i) Preparation of Village Water Security Plan for each Goan Panchyat/Village Council.
- ii) Construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant where surface water is available.
- iii) Construction of Deep Tube Wells where suitable water bearing strata is available.
- iv) Construction of Small Bore Tube Well (SBTW) where habitations are in isolated locations and construction of DTWs are difficult.
- v) Construction of rain water harvesting structure, innovative schemes, spot sources like ordinary hand pump, Mark-II/III, RCC well, sanitary well, masonry well etc. in remote places particularly in hilly areas.
- vi) Construction of Iron Removal Plants in conjunction with Deep Tube Wells as the under ground water is mostly infested with high iron content.
- vii) Setting up of Block level water testing laboratories in the remaining blocks of the State including strengthening of the existing State , District and Block level laboratories.

Rural Sanitation :

- i) Instances of open defecation are very limited in plain areas but still it is available in some interior areas. Such villages/ habitations are being identified where focused awareness creation will be taken-up followed by supply of hardwares.

- ii) Good designs of school toilets are already in place which will be executed in all uncovered schools and for this purpose few masons will be trained / briefed about the key elements of child friendly toilets.
- iii) Similar steps will also be taken for Anganwadi Centres toilets.
- iv) Solid waste management on Vellore model has potential in the State including generation of employment.

The brief status of water supply and Total Sanitation Campaign as on 1st April, 2010 in the State are presented in the following Table:

Table-16.29.

ITEM		On 01-04-2010
Deep tubewell in operation (in Nos)		Urban- 125
		Rural- 934
		Total- 1059
Overhead reservoir commissioned (in Nos)		Urban- 38
		Rural- 79
		Total- 117
Iron removal plant commissioned (in Nos)		Urban- 49
		Rural- 312
		Total- 361
Pipeline laid (in km)		Urban- 1,227.19
		Rural- 5,936.52
		Total- 7,163.71
Urban surface water treatment plants (in Nos)	13	
Rural surface water treatment plants (in Nos.)	08	
Ground Water Based Treatment plant (in Nos)	02	
Small Bore Tube Well (in Nos)		Urban- 01
		Rural- 837
		Total - 838
Domestic connection (in Nos)		Urban- 46,786
		Rural- 7,663
		Total- 40,178
Road side stand posts (in Nos)		Urban- 6,280
		Rural- 29,430
		Total- 35,710
Functioning ring/masonry/sanitary well/ spring water sources etc.(in Nos) in rural areas	9,812	

Functioning Mark-II/III/OHP (in Nos) in rural areas 16,386

Population covered with piped water supply scheme (in Nos)	Urban- 6,88,952
	Rural- 20,77,283
	Total- 27,66,235

Source: - PWD (DWS) Department, Tripura.

Table- 16.30.

Total Sanitation Campaign	Item	01-04-2010
Individual household latrine (BPL)		4,23,689
Individual household latrine (BPL)		1,23,517
School toilet		4,550
Balwadi/ Angwanadi Toilet		5,232
Sanitary complex		162

Concluding remarks: -

State achieved well in terms of birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate in compare to national average. However, specialist health care services need to be augmented for quality life.

Setting-up of two successive Medical Colleges would definitely improve the quality treatment in the State since a good number of the patient are going outside the State for better treatment.

Moreover, attempts require to be taken for providing safe drinking water, sanitation as well as proper disposal of water to reduce the infection deseases especially in rural and hilly areas.

Providing quality water supply and proper sanitation system to the community is the priority sector of the government and accordingly the DWS wing of PWD is committed to face the challenges to ensure better satisfaction of the consumers so far community water supply system and rural sanitation as well as total sanitation campaign are concerned. The list of committed work is huge and without proper community participation in both urban and rural areas it is not possible to maintain such schemes efficiently and smoothly. It is, therefore, the responsibility of all concern to understand the importance of the sector and to co-operate the DWS wing of PWD for creation and utilization of sustainable water supply system including sanitation system in the state.

17) WELFARE

TRIBAL WELFARE:

Tripura was once a princely State acceded to the Indian Union as a 'C' category State on 15th October, 1949. The tribals formed the majority of the population till early part of the 1950s. The upshot of partition of India led the State through a marked demographic change following large-scale influx of non-tribals from across the border, the erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh.

The Tribal Welfare programmes are important components for upliftment of tribal people as well as to remove the economic backwardness of the tribals of the State. The objectives of the tribal welfare in the State are as follows:

- (i) Economic Development.
- (ii) Promotion of Education and preservation of culture and tradition.
- (iii) Protection from social exploitation.
- (iv) Safeguarding the constitutional and traditional rights.

The ST population as per 2001 Census was 9,93,426, which was 8,53,345 (30.95 percent) in 1991. Total ST males and females were 5,04,320 and 4,89,106, respectively as per Census-2001. The Census-2001 data reveals that the literacy rate of the State was 73.20 percent and the similar literacy rate for the tribal population was 56.50 percent, which was 40.37 percent in 1991. The ST males literacy rate was 68.00 percent and ST females literacy rate was 44.60 percent in 2001.

There are 19-ST communities, and their detailed demographic particulars are as follows:

- ***ST population constitutes 31.05% of total population.***
- ***An amount of Rs.117.28 crores has been flown to TTAADC in 2009-10.***
- ***SC population constitutes 17.37% of total population.***
- ***Special development packages for SC, OBC and Religious Minorities have been announced by the State Government.***

Table- 17.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the tribes	Population (Census Years)			
		1971	1981	1991	2001
i)	Tripuri / Tripura	2,50,545	3,30,872	4,61,531	5,43,848
ii)	Reang	64,722	84,003	1,11,606	1,65,103
iii)	Jamatia	34,192	44,501	60,824	74,949
iv)	Noatia	10,297	7,182	4,158	6,655
v)	Uchai	1,061	1,306	1,637	2,103
vi)	Kuki	7,775	5,501	10,628	11,674
vii)	Halam	19,076	28,969	36,499	47,245
viii)	Lushai	3,672	3,734	4,910	4,777
ix)	Bhutia	3	22	47	29
x)	Lepcha	14	106	111	105
xi)	Khashia	491	457	358	630
xii)	Chakma	28,662	34,797	96,096	64,293
xiii)	Mog	13,273	18,231	31,612	30,385
xiv)	Garo	5,559	7,297	9,360	11,180
xv)	Munda / Kaur	5,347	7,993	11,547	12,416
xvi)	Santhal	2,222	2,726	2,736	2,151
xvii)	Orang	3,428	5,217	6,751	6,223
xviii)	Bhil	169	838	1,754	2,336
xix)	Chamal	0	18	26	226
xx)	Generic Tribals etc.	0	0	0	7,098
xxi)	Total	4,50,508	5,83,770	8,53,345	9,93,426

Source: - Census-2001, RGI, New Delhi.

The economy of tribal people of the State is built upon agriculture which in tribal areas is mostly characterised by rain-fed cultivation and shifting cultivation. The tribal farmers constitute about 30 percent of the farming community and control 37 percent of the agriculture holdings. The productivity levels are much below the level attained by their counterpart non-tribal farmers. The benchmark survey conducted in 1997 revealed that the Jumia Tribal families account for approximately 40 percent of total tribal families in the State. Apart from practice of shifting cultivation, the main problem related to agriculture is lack of cultivable land and poor irrigation facilities.

Development Initiatives for tribals:

- * Promotion of Education -
 - * Setting up of Residential Schools.
 - * Boarding House Stipend from KG-I to Class-X.
 - * Pre-matric / Post-matric / Additive of Post-matric Scholarship.
 - * Drop-out Coaching Centre for Unsuccessful Madhyamik students.

- * Special Coaching in core subjects.
- * Merit Award
- * Up-gradation of merit to ST students.
- * Construction of hostel for ST boys and girls.
- * Sponsoring students to the schools of excellence outside the state.
- * Livelihood propagation --
 - * Rubber plantation.
 - * Horticulture.
 - * Tea plantation.
- * Entrepreneurship Development -
 - * Soft loan for business in transport, poultry, piggery, handloom, handicraft, hotel and different service sector through Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation.
 - * Promotion of SHGs through capacity building, infrastructure development and capital flow.
- * Skill Up-gradation -
 - * Vocational training.
 - * Pre-Induction training for Recruitment to Para Military/Army.
 - * Training at ITI, GNM & MPW.
- * Cultural Promotion -
 - * Support initiatives for pujas & festivals.
 - * Workshop & Seminar.
 - * Museum.

Educational Programme

Education is one of the essential tools for development of any community or society. It is more important, when we talk about the tribals, who are socio-culturally and linguistically backward. Tribal Welfare Department spent about 90% of its Plan funds for the educational schemes. The major schemes implemented in the annual plan period 2009-10 are as follows.-

i) *Boarding house stipend*: - Boarding House Stipend @ Rs. 30/- per day per student and @ Rs.1/- per day per student for sweeping & cleaning of the boarding house is provided for a maximum number of 322 days in an academic year for the students from KG-I to Class X, staying in the approved Boarding Houses. There were 248-Boarding Houses including private, out of which 81 were run by the Non Governmental Organisations. Of these 163-Boarding Houses (Boys-114 and Girls-49) runs by the State Government. About 16,542 students were benefited out of this scheme in 2009-10.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2009-10 were as follows.

Table- 17.2.

<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
2009-10	
<u>Financial</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Plan: Rs. 1,421.76	16,542 students

ii) *Pre-matric scholarship*: In 2009-10 about 94,405 students were benefited from the scheme. Under the scheme, scholarship is provided @ Rs. 40/- per month to the students

from Class VI to VIII and @ Rs. 50/- per month to the students of IX and X Classes for a period of 10 months in an academic year.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2009-10 were as follows.

Table- 17.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>2009-10</u>	
<u>Financial</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Plan: Rs. 403.26	94,405 students

iii) *Post-matric scholarship*: In 2009-10 a total 17,828 students were benefited from this scheme. The PMS is provided to the students of Class XI and above for continuing higher studies. The ST students whose annual family income is not more than Rs.1,08,000/- are eligible for maintenance allowance and fee for all courses.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2009-10 were as follows.

Table- 17.4.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>2009-10</u>	
<u>Financial</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Plan: Rs. 538.257	17,828 students

Table-17.5.

Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS)

Category	Rate		Additive	Total
	Hosteller	Day scholar		
Class-XI	235	140	215	830
Class-XI	235	140	95	985
Degree	355	185		1320
Masters	510	330		1685
MBBS	740	330		1685
BE and Equivalent	740	330		1685
Diploma in Engineering and Para-medical etc.	740	330		1685

iv) *Additive of post-matric scholarship*: - The objective of the scheme is to provide additional amounts to the hostellers of Higher Secondary (+2) stage and above, receiving the Post Matric Scholarship of Government of India to make it at par with the rate of Boarding House Stipend of the State Government. In 2009-10, a total of 9,660 students were benefited from this scheme.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2009-10 were as follows.

Table- 17.6.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>2009-10</u>	
<u>Financial</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Plan: Rs. 399.55	9,660 students.

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

v) Merit award to meritorious students: - The meritorious ST students are encouraged for their excellence in studies. The students, who secured 55% and above marks in their annual examination from VI to IX & XI and Madhyamik/ School Final/ HSLC Examination and 10+2 Examination from any recognized Board are awarded together with a certificate.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2009-10 were as follows.

Table- 17.7.

	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
Financial	Physical	
Plan: Rs. 32.13	3,205 students.	

Table- 17.8.

Sl. No.	Class	Rate	
		Boys	Girls
1	VI	300	350
2	VII	400	450
3	VIII	500	550
4	IX	600	650
5	Madhyamik/SF/HSLC	1200	1300
6	XI	1200	1300
7	10+2 Stage (without science)	1300	1400
8	10+2 Stage (with science)	3000	3000
9	Who passed Madhyamik or equivalent exam. securing 80% marks in average	5000	5000
10	Who passed H.S. (+ 2) stage or equivalent exam. securing 80% marks in average	10000	10000

vi) Supply of free text books: -

Under this scheme, financial grant in lieu of textbooks is given to the students of Class IX and above classes. Books for the students of Class I to VIII are being supplied under Sarva Shiksha Abhijan by Education Department since 2003-04.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2009-10 were as follows.

Table- 17.9.

	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
Financial	Physical	
Plan: Rs. 103.98	38,466 students.	

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

vii) Special coaching in core subjects: -

Under this scheme tutorial guidance is given to the ST students who are reading in Classes I to XII. The teachers are preferably inducted from un-employed youth and are provided with honorarium @ Rs.2,500/- per month. The centers are mostly run by the Voluntary Organizations. The coaching is conducted for 7 months in an academic session. In 2009-10, a total of 119 - centres were benefited out of this scheme.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2009-10 were as follows.

Table- 17.10.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial	2009-10 Physical
Plan: Rs. 69.00	119 centres

viii) Establishment of Ashram School (Class III to V): -

With the aim to provide quality and value based education to the children hailing from poor tribal families, 2 -Residential Schools were set up at Rajanagar of Khowai Sub-Division and Bhuratali of Belonia Sub-Division. Earlier, 3 Ashram type Schools at Kanchanpur in North Tripura District, Ambassa in Dhalai District and Karbook in South Tripura were set-up and functioning. Mode of instruction in these schools are English. This is under 50:50 grants scheme from the Government of India.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2009-10 were as follows.

Table- 17.11.

Sl. No.	Name and location of the schools	Date of commissioning	Intake capacity		Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
			Boys	Girls	
1	Ashram School at Karbook	30-07-2007	100	100	289.27
2	Construction of Boys and Girls hostel attached to Ratanmoni Memorials Ashram School at Kanchanpur	Work started	50	50	367.37

ix) Establishment of Ekalavya Model Residential School (Class VI to XII): - With the aim to provide quality and value based education, 3 -Ekalavya Model Residential (EMR) Schools have been established in the State. The medium of instruction in the EMR Schools is English and under the curriculum of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). The scheme is implemented under 100% grant from the Government of India, as part of Article 275 (I) of the Constitution of the India. EMR Schools run under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society.

First batch of 26 students of the Eklavya Model Residential School at Khumulwng, have appeared in the AISSE-2009 (Class-X) under the CBSE and all students are successfully passed the examination. Out of 26 students, 11 students passed in 1st division and rest students in 2nd division. Second batch of 41 students of the Bir Chandra Manu Eklavya Model Residential School at Santirbazar have appeared in the AISSCE-2009 (Class-XII) under CBSE. All students successfully passed in the examination. Out of 41 students, 21 students passed in 1st division and rest students with the 2nd division .

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2009-10 were as follows.

Table- 17.12.

Sl. No.	Name of the location	Intake capacity (in Nos.)	
		Boys	Girls
1.	Ekalavya Model Residential School, Khumulwng, Jirania.	210	210
2.	Ekalavya Model Residential School, B.C. Nagar, Santirbazar.	210	210
3.	Ekalavya Model Residential School, Kumarghat, Kailashahar.	210	210
4.	Residential School Rajnagar, Khowai	100	210

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

x) *Construction of School Hostel for Girls and Boys*:- Construction of hostels for both boys and girls was taken-up with a view to extend hostel facilities to the ST students of the interior areas. The scheme is under 50:50 share basis between the State and Union Governments.

The financial outlay and physical achievements during 2009-10 were as follows.

Table- 17.13.

Sl.	Name and location of the school	Intake capacity		Amount
		Boys	Girls	
1.	Gardhang H.S. School, Sabroom	50	-	72.37
2.	Sabroom H.S. School, Sabroom	50	-	65.96
3.	MTB Girls HS School, Agartala	-	100	197.21
4.	Kailashahar Govt. Girls H.S., School, Kailashahar.	-	50	109.30
5.	Lokashikshlaya H.S. School, Sadar	-	50	111.77
6.	Srinagar Gabordi H.S., School, Sadar.	-	50	111.77
7.	Khedacherra H.S. School, Kanchanpur.	-	50	111.77
8.	Jumpuihill H.S. School, Kanchanpur.	-	50	111.77
9.	Ganganagar H.S. School, Ambassa	-	50	111.77
10.	Gandacherra H.S. School, Gandacherra.	-	50	111.77
11.	Khumpui Academy HS School, TTAADC Head Quarter, Jirania.	-	100	271.30
12.	St. Paul's H.S. School, Sadar.	-	100	271.30
13.	U.K. Academy, Sadar.	100	-	194.114
14.	Birchandrapur H.S. School, Khowai.	50	-	120.28
15.	Khowai Govt. Class-XI School, Khowai.	50	-	55.8975
16.	Kirit Bikram Institute (KBI), Udaipur.	50	-	55.8975
17.	Tulashikhar H.S. School, Khowai.	-	30	67.05
18.	Taidu H.S. School, Amarapur	30	-	65.39
19.	Surendra Nagar H.S. School, Sadar.	-	30	67.05

20	Bagni Nivedita Chatrinibas	-	33	
21	Bisramganj H.S. School	-	50	
22	Kathalia H.S. School (New), Sonamura	50	-	75.00
23	Baralutma H.S. School (New), Kamalpur.	50	-	75.00
24	Khedacherra H.S. School (New), Kanchanpur.	-	50	25.69
25	Chailengta	-	100	63.24
26	Manu	-	100	63.24
27	Gandacherra	-	100	63.24
28	Dasda	-	100	63.24
29	Damcherra	-	100	63.24
30	Ampi	-	100	63.24
31	Mandwi	-	100	63.24
32	West Belcherra (Debendranagar)	-	100	63.22
33	Sikaribari	100	-	31.62
34	Karbook	100	-	31.62
35	Mungiakami	100	-	31.62

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

xi) Coaching Center for drop out (Madhyamik) students: -

Special efforts have been made to provide coaching programme for the unsuccessful madhyamik students who could not succeed due to various reasons of inconveniences. Stipend @ Rs.20/- per student per day is provided to the hostellers for a maximum period of 240 days. The honorarium for teaching staff is Rs.2,500/- per month. The scheme is implemented through District Megistrates, Sub Divisional Megistrates and Non Governmental Organisations. Apart from the stipend and tuition fees, the Department is providing funds for construction of 'drop-out' coaching centers to the successful NGOs @ Rs.3- lakhs per unit. In 2009-10, total 2,146- ST students were benefited out of this scheme.

Table-17.14.

Year	NGOs involved	Students appeared in Madhyamik exam	Students passed	% of pass
2007-08	55	1,897	1,227	65%
2008-09	83	2,739	NA	NA
2009-10	64	2,422	NA	NA

xii) Supporting students for ITI/ GNM/ MPW Courses in the State: -

The State Tribal Welfare Department provides stipend to the students of Industrial Training Institute (ITI) at Indranagar, Jatanbari and Ambassa. Stipend to the students of GNM and MPW courses conducted by the State Health & Family Welfare Department are also provided. The rate of stipend is Rs.450/- per month for the hosteller of ITI and Rs.200/- per month for non-hostellers. The rate of stipend given to GNM trainees is Rs.450/- and for MPW trainees is Rs.350/- per month. During 2009-10, altogether 417 students were benefited out of this scheme.

Table-17.15.

<i>(in Nos.)</i>						
Year	GNM	Computer	MPW	JEE	ITI	Total
2009-10	40	33	36	100	208	417

xiii) Sponsoring students to the Schools of Excellence, out side the state :-

With the aim to generate more talents and give wider exposure to the students hailing from interior villages, the Department has sponsored 55 students to Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Allahabad. The State Tribal Welfare Department provides maintenance allowances, tuition fees and expenditure for their journey etc.

Table-17.16.

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Number of Students	Expenditure per annum
1.	Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	50	Maintenance allowance Rs.22,000/- with train and air fare per student.

xiv) Inter hostel sports competition :-

Besides normal programmes of State Youth Affairs & Sports Department and the Tripura Sports Council also provides helps with additional care for making optimal use of their excellence in sports and games. Inter hostel competitions are conducted every year in order to provide their wider exposure and scope for improving the skills. During the year 2009-10, the State Tribal Welfare Department had spent Rs.3.30 lakhs to achieve the objective.

Skill up-gradation –

Pre-induction training for recruitment to para-military / army:-

Recruitment in para-military forces and Army is one of the most rewarding employment opportunities for the Tribal Youths in North Eastern Region. Unfortunately, many of the resilient tribal youths from across the interior tribal areas fail to make use of this opportunity. This is mainly because of the absence of competitive skills and needed exposures to them. In order to bridge the gap and induct more tribal youths in para-military forces and Army, the

scheme of "Pre-Induction Training Course" has been introduced. Under this scheme, Rs.400/- for boarding and Rs.100/- as pocket allowance is given for one month. In 2009-10, about 470 ST youths were benefited out of this scheme.

Table-17.17.

Year	No. of Trainees
2009-10	260

Promotion of art & culture -

i) *Kok-Borok Day Celebration:* - Kok-Borok is the mother tongue of 8-indigenous tribes of Tripura having its separate identity, which is the old language from time immemorial. About 10- lakhs people residing in Tripura and its neighboring states, as well as neobouring Bangladesh speaks on the Kok-Borok.

On 19th January 1979 the State Government recognized the language as State Language after a prolonged struggle of Kok-Borok speaking communities and other different organizations. On 19th January of every year, the "Kok-Borok Day" is being celebrated in the State since 2005. Seminars, recitations, cultural programmes and exhibitions etc have been organized to mark the day. The social activists in Kok-Borok as well as the scholars of other fields are conferred with different awards on the day.

ii) *Fairs & Festivals:* - To maintain, promote and revive the traditional culture of the tribals, supports to the observation of major tribal festival is extended under the scheme. Melas, exhibitions, pujas, conferences of tribal leaders etc. are also held under the scheme. In 2009-10, the Department spent Rs.35 lakhs for this purpose.

Economic Development –

Rubber plantation: - The objective of the scheme is to assist the tribal people for a sustainable economic development through rubber plantation. The project is implemented over a period of seven years with the unit cost of Rs.76,690/- per hectare. The State Tribal Welfare Department grants Rs.50.000/- per family for plantation of one hectre of Rubber in the State. The beneficiaries are selected by the "Block Advisory Committees" from the fully/ partly Tribal Jhumia families in the State. In 2009-10, the number of such beneficiaries covered by the different State Agencies are presented in the following Table.

Table- 17.18.

Year	TRPC	District	TTAADC Administration	(No. of beneficiaries)
				Total
2009-10	550	451	267	1268

Livelihood Propagation –

i) *Vocational training:* - The objective of the scheme is to impart training to the unemployed tribal youths in different trades like cycle repairing, watch repairing, transistor repairing etc. The stipend is granted @Rs.350/- per trainee per month during their period of training. The duration of training ranges from 3 to 6 months based on the trades etc.. At present there are 8 (eight) Vocational Training Centres located at Mandai, Tulashikhar, Bagafa,

Rupaicherri, Kulai, Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Bishramganj. In 2009-10, Rs.108 lakhs released by the Government of India for implementation in these of Vocational Training Centres for the unemployed tribal youths.

ii) Rehabilitation of the deviated constituents who shunned the path of violence:

Government of India has introduced a scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of the extremist militants in the North East India. Accordingly, Government of Tripura also implementing this scheme since 1st April 1998. As per guide line of the scheme Government of Tripura has made arrangement to provide vocational trainings to the returnees through NGOs in the following trades:-

- LMV driving & repairing including two and three wheeler
 - Tailoring
 - Electrical & Electronics
 - Fishery
 - Masonry
 - Food processing
 - Computer
 - Type writing & short hand
 - Any other trades chosen by the trainees
-
- The extremist militants whoever surrendered to different Government agencies, their names are proposed to the Screening Committee constituted by the State Government and the Screening Committee recommends the names of returnees to for coverage under this scheme. After approval of the State Government, the returnees are sent to the Vocational Training Centres for imparting trainings.
 - During Vocational training period all the trainees were provided monthly stipend @ Rs.2, 000/- per month.
 - After completion of vocational training all the returnees are being rehabilitated by way of implementation of the settlement package.
 - Government of India has revised the scheme in April 2005 and now, the vocational trainings would be for one and half years where the following sections have been covered.
 - Basic education up to class –VIII standards.
 - Exposure visits within the State.
 - Extracurricular activities such as sports/Cultural activities/Celebration of national importance days etc.
 - Housing to the returnees under IAY/ PMGY scheme.
 - Business Stall to start self-employment activity.
 - The returnees who have been brought under Government of India scheme after 1st April 2005 would be favoured with a sanction @ Rs.1.50 lakhs to be kept in a fixed deposit for 3 years in Bank.

- At present, there are four Vocational Training Centres running for this purpose and these training centers are located at the following places:
 - Sikaribari, under Ambassa Sub Division, Dhalai Tripura District.
 - Lachi, B.C. Manu, Santirbazar Sub Division, South Tripura District.
 - Love Story under Udaipur Sub Division, South Tripura District
 - Karamcherra under Longtarai Sub Division, Dhalai Tripura District.
- Since introduction of the scheme in April 1998 to April 2010, about 1,262 returnees have been covered by the Government of Tripura under the scheme.

Other activities –

i) *Nucleus Budget:* - The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor tribals for medical treatment as well as purchase of their medicine. The financial assistance is also provided to take-up the need-based income generating schemes. Financial assistance upto Rs.2,500/- for treatment inside the State and Rs.8,000/- for treatment outside the State is provided under this scheme. In 2009-10, a total of 3,010 persons have been benefited from the scheme.

Table-17.19.

Year	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement
2009-10	Rs.50.00 lakhs	3,320 persons.

ii) Implementation of Schedule Tribes and Other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

About 1,16,111 Forest Dwellers (individual claims) have been given the Forest Rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and the quantum of land involved is 1,68,622.993 hactres till 2009-10. Moreover, about 37 community claims under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 have also been given and the quantum of land involved is 22.993 hactres during the similar period till 2009-10.

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

Strategy:

During the 5th Five-Year Plan (1975-79) a special strategy for accelerated development for the Schedule Tribes was taken-up by the Planning Commission, New Delhi. This strategy is called Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). It is a mechanism under which each development departments of the State Government is required to quantify and set apart an amount of their plan budget provision for implementation of the schemes exclusively for the Welfare of Schedule Tribes in the States.

Normally, the fund so quantified shall not be less than the percentage of ST population in the respective State. In Tripura each development Departments has to quantify at least 31% of their plan fund towards the Tribal Sub-Plan.

The following table shows the flow of fund and expenditure during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 under the Tribal Sub-Plan in the State.

Table- 17.20.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Department	Outlay 2008-09			Expenditure 2008-09		
		Allocation	Flow to TSP	% in TSP	Plan	Flow to TSP	% in TSP
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1.	Revenue	2625.16	1073.61	40.90	3873.03	826.70	21.35
2.	Sports & Youth Services	681.00	272.06	39.95	110.08	107.37	97.54
3.	Co-operation	1525.45	473.37	31.03	1218.78	357.33	29.32
4.	PWD(Roads & Buildings)	27447.50	10040.00	36.58	26654.88	10247.07	38.44
5.	Power (TSECL)	10080.40	3458.24	34.31	2595.86	926.25	35.68
6.	PWD (Water Resource)	10099.28	3917.44	38.79	1536.96	514.86	33.50
7.	Health Services	4879.12	1549.09	31.75	4845.91	643.03	13.27
8.	ICAT	1528.10	352.10	23.04	2447.76	442.26	18.07
9.	Tribal Welfare	5263.13	5263.13	100.00	3018.88	3018.88	100
10.	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumers Affairs	310.48	98.62	31.76	217.40	76.45	35.17
11.	Panchayat	4421.40	846.37	19.14	2070.03	228.60	11.04
12.	Industries & Commerce	5702.09	1112.43	19.51	4159.49	666.01	16.01
13.	Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture	819.75	251.34	30.66	544.87	272.93	50.09
14.	Fisheries	951.90	341.15	35.84	549.476	290.182	52.81
15.	Agriculture	9720.62	2915.76	30.00	1502.12	658.11	43.81
16.	Horticulture	1525.00	443.30	29.07	393.121	76.45	19.45
17.	Animal Resources Dev.	2232.50	789.49	35.36	499.424	198.365	39.72
18.	Forest	7535.00	2872.50	38.12	2487.950	1385.29	55.68
19.	Rural Development	11239.00	3939.40	35.05	5389.94	2204.70	40.90
20.	TRP & PGP	373.82	266.82	98.13	249.562	242.73	97.26
21.	Science & Technology	846.00	390.00	46.10	408.930	75.00	18.34
22.	Planning & Coordination	600.00	200.00	33.33	360.00	120.00	33.33
23.	Urban Development	4800.22	385.00	8.02	2194.08	0.00	0.00
24.	Prison (Jail)	657.30	203.763	31.00	301.22	19.96	6.63
25.	Higher Education	4845.25	323.33	6.67	8180.38	66.69	0.82
26.	School Education	7058.43	2393.99	33.92	7382.26	1473.28	19.96
27.	Social Welfare	10531.43	3136.50	29.78	7811.03	1783.79	22.84
28.	Transport	851.00	186.00	21.86	393.910	38.16	9.69
29.	PWD(Drinking Water & Sanitation)	13726.00	4372.06	31.85	5147.56	1591.47	30.92
30.	Family Welfare & P.M.	4371.00	785.60	17.97	1662.83	75.23	4.52
31.	TTAADC	3020.00	3020.00	100.00	1760.95	1760.95	100
32.	Manpower Planning	42.45	13.16	31.00	13.16	0.40	3.04
33.	Labour Dept.	282.00	83.70	29.68	72.87	19.74	27.09
34.	Tribal Research Institute	76.00	57.00	75.00	30.79	18.56	60.28

35. Factories & Boilers	10.50	3.25	30.95	3.71	1.40	37.74
36. Information Technology	734.00	227.54	31.00	111.44	34.34	30.81
GRAND TOTAL: -	161412.28	56157.12	34.79	100200.64	30462.54	30.40

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Twenty Point Programme (TPP)

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 is a package of Social Sector Schemes and Programmes. It consists about 20 points and 66 items being administered by various Ministries of Government of India and implemented by the respective State / UT Governments. The basic objectives of the programme is the poverty eradication and to improve the quality of life of the poor and the under privileged population.

The Programme covers various socio-economic aspects like poverty, employment, education, housing, health, agriculture, afforestation and environment protection, drinking water, energy to rural areas and welfare of weaker section of the society etc.

Department wise target and achievement for the year 2007-08 and tentative target for the year 2009-10 for the tribal families assisted under TPP are given in the following table.

Table- 17.21.

(in families)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Financial year 2009-10	
		Target	Achievement
1	Agriculture	150	37
2	ARDD	150	0
3	TTAADC	1000	294
4	TRP & PGP	200	200
5	HH & Sericulture	1400	1595
6	Industry & Commerce	100	4
7	TW	3000	1013
8	TRPC	600	0
9	TFDPC	100	20
10	Fisheries	150	151
11	RD	3000	0
12	ST Corporation	150	192
Total		10000	3506

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

In addition to above, the following Table shows the overall budgetary provisions as well as the expenditure position of the State Tribal Welfare Department in the State in 2009-10.

Table -17.22.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of Scheme	Revised Budget Estimate (2009-10)	Fund Released by Finance Dept.	Expenditure (up to March,
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		(up to March, 2010)	2010) (P)	
Plan Scheme	14827.55	14366.26	14366.26	
Non-Plan Scheme	6514.15	6474.15	6474.15	
Central Sponsored	1483.38	1483.377	1483.377	Scheme (CSS)
Aggregate (Plan + CSS)	22825.08	22323.787	22323.787	Non Plan +

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council: With a view to fulfill the aspirations of the tribals to have autonomy to administer themselves, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up January, 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from 1st April 1985.

The activities of the TTAADC range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, agricultural development, soil conservation, flood control, supply of drinking water, education, transport and communication, setting up of village industries etc.. The social drive has also given to bring high lands under horticultural corps, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, animal husbandry etc. sectors to the tribal families as well as extension extension of medical facilities in the interior hilly areas through mobile units. The supply of safe drinking water has also be geared-up for covering the safe drinking water in the interior hilly areas.

The following table depicts the flow of fund to TTAADC during 2009-10.

Table- 17.23.

Sl.	Schemes	Sources of fund for State Plan and Non-Plan during 2009-10	(Rupees in lakhs) No.
1	2	3	
1.	Grants to TTAADC (Plan)	8228.44	
2.	Share of taxes (Non-Plan)	3500.00	
	Total	11728.44	

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura Schedule Tribe Development Corporation Ltd.

To implement various economical development programmes in the shape of financial assistance as loan for upliftment of poor tribal beneficiaries in the State is the main objective of Tripura Schedule Tribe Development Corporation Ltd.

Tripura Schedule Tribe Development Corporation Ltd. was constituted under the administrative control of the State Tribal Welfare Department in the year 1979 with registration under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1974. The Corporation has started its functioning from 1981-82 mainly to implement Margin Money Loan Programme for the poor tribal beneficiaries in association with the Banks as per pattern of scheme.

Later on Government of India constituted a National level ST/SC Corporation (NSFDC) in the year 1990 with a view to provide adequate financial assistance and support to all STDCs of the country on easy terms and conditions as well as lesser rate of interest for relending to tribal in the State. Therefore, it is useful for all STDCs to take the financial help of refinance to lend more viable schemes to the tribal beneficiaries. Later in April 2001, the NSFDC bifurcated and a new Corporation named as National Schedule Tribes Finance and Development Corporation under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India constituted to cater to the needs of the Schedule Tribes.

The performance of the Tripura Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd in **2009-10** was as follows :-

Table- 17.24.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Nos	Financial assistances
i)	Transport Sector	101	235.70
ii)	Business Sector	76	76.00
iii)	Agriculture Sector	69	69.00
iv)	Education Loan	60	32.50
Total :-		306	413.20

The recovery of financial loans was 60 percent till 15.03.2010.

New Initiatives:

Tribal Welfare Department is planning to sponsor about 80 tribal students/ youths to outside the State during the year 2010-11 in various professional courses like diploma in health management, environment management, forest management, B.Sc. in Medical Lab. Technology, Radiology, Medical Radio Diagnosis and Imaging Technology, Hotel Management and Catering Technology as well as in Air Hostess Training. An amount of Rs.200 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose.

The Tripura Schedule Tribe Development Corporation Ltd. has so far disbursed under the NSTFDC's schemes upto 2009-10.

Table- 17.25.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Nos	Disbursements
i)	Transport Sector	668	1495.15
ii)	Agriculture Sector	378	320.28
iii)	Business Sector	757	596.75
iv)	Others	78	68.57
v)	Education Loan	488	145.31
Total :-		2369	2626.06

Source: - ST Welfare Department, Tripura.

SCHEDULE CASTE WELFARE:

The demography of Scheduled Castes in Tripura is not confined to "Paras" or "Bastis" like some other parts of the Country.

The Scheduled Caste population by and large lives inter-mingled with other communities in the same village. The social distance between Scheduled Castes and other communities is negligible.

As per 2001 Census, the Scheduled Caste (SC) population of the State is 5,55,724 (17.37 percent). Total SC male was 2,83,186 whereas SC female was 2,72,538 in 2001. The overall literacy rate among the SC population was 74.68 percent and the similar rates for SC male and female were 81.85 percent and 67.24 percent respectively in 2001.

About 70 percent of the SC population is engaged in agricultural-activities as small or marginal farmers, sharecroppers or as agricultural labourers. In fact, all the fishermen in the State belong to SC community. As per 1990-91 Agriculture Census, the number of SC operational holdings was 48,254 (15.16 percent), out of which owned and self operated SC holdings was 38,222, leased in SC holdings was 9,283 and otherwise operated SC holding was 18,509. The total area operated was 30,511 hectares according to 1990-91 Agriculture Census.

Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan:

The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) strategy for the welfare of Scheduled Castes introduced during the 6th plan period is a special device under which various Development Departments of the State Government are required to quantify and set apart an amount of their own plan budget provision for various welfare activities of the Scheduled Castes.

The quantified amount should not be less than the percentage of scheduled caste population in the State. It is a drive to expedite and ensure well co-ordinated development of the Schedule Caste communities in economic, social, educational and cultural spheres.

For implementation of the programme under Special Component Plan, the State Government has identified 298-Gram Panchayats having SC concentration instead of 198-revenue villages as per 1991-Census. Out of these 298- Gram Panchayats, 238-Panchyats have SC population of 20 percent or above but below 50 percent. The remaining 60- Panchyats have SC population of 50 percent and above.

In order to ensure proper and 100 percent utilisation of the SCP funds, and to check the diversion of fund, the State Government introduced Maharashtra Model of SCP in 1996. According to this model the SCP fund of all Departments is booked against the budget head of the SC Welfare Department under Demand No-20 and the Departments have to incur expenditure on obtaining administrative approval of the SC Welfare Department. There is, therefore, no scope of diversion.

The total SCSP outlay of the State for the year 2008-2009 was Rs.269.57 crores as against a total State plan outlay of Rs.1556.47 crores. Against a total State Plan expenditure of Rs.1171.83 crores. The SCSP expenditure was Rs.194.87 crores which constitutes 16.62

percent of the total State Plan expenditure but 12.51 per cent actual expenditure out of total state plan outlay.

For the year 2009-10 the SCSP outlay is Rs.274.36 crores as against total State Plan outlay of Rs.1576.04 crores. This is 17.40 percent of total plan outlay.

The following table shows Sector-wise Plan Expenditure of SCSP for **2008-09** and target for **2009-10**.

Table- 17.26.

					<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Sector</i>	<i>State Plan expenditure, 2008-09</i>	<i>Expenditure against SCSP during 2008-09</i>	<i>State Plan outlay, 2009-10</i>	<i>Flow to SCSP for 2009-10</i>
1.	<u>Sector- I.</u> Agri. & allied Services	15687.97	3118.19	22996.70	4401.67
2.	<u>Sector- II</u> Rural Development	15367.50	2570.27	19618.80	3884.70
3.	<u>Sector- III.</u> Special Area Programme	—	—	—	—
4.	<u>Sector- IV.</u> Irrigation and Flood Control (WR)	16738.94	1263.70	18575.28	3372.47
5.	<u>Sector- V.</u> Energy	8121.62	1430.80	2602.00	34.17
6.	<u>Sector- VI.</u> Industries & Minerals	4453.99	604.90	5074.75	862.71
7.	<u>Sector- VII.</u> PWD (R&B)	18013.33	3678.83	27447.50	4113.00
8.	<u>Sector- VIII.</u> Communication	—	—	—	—
9.	<u>Sector- IX.</u> Science & Technology	1008.28	180.75	846.00	202.00
10.	<u>Sector- X.</u> General Economic Services	—	—	—	—
11.	<u>Sector – XI.</u> Social Services	30965.83	5546.16	31242.68	5926.53
12.	<u>Sector- XII.</u> General Services	6825.58	1093.42	29201.01	4679.49
GRAND TOTAL: -		117183.04	19487.02	1,57,604.72	27,436.74

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura Scheduled Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd.:

The Tripura Scheduled Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. was established under the Tripura Cooperative Societies Act, 1974.

The main objective of the Tripura Scheduled Castes Cooperative Development Corporation is for upliftment of the economic condition of the poor SC people of the State by extending financial help in the shape of loan under various viable schemes with easy terms and condition at low rate of interest.

The authorized share capital is Rs. 20 Crore. It's paid up share capital upto 2009-10 by the State Government and Cenral Government was Rs.732.02 crores.

At present the SC Corporation is implementing different viable schemes after taking re-finances from National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.

Further, considering the poor financial position of the SC people in the State, the Tripura SC Co-operation Development Corporation has taken a decision in 1994-95 for extending the financial help in the form of loan to the student who is prosecuting higher studies in technical stream with the maximum limit of the loan for an amount of Rs.30,000/- only.

The Tripura SC Corporation is also implementing the schemes of National Safai Karmacharis Finance & Development Corporation and National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation, New Delhi.

The peformance and achievement during 2009-10 is presented in the following table:

Table- 17.27.

(Rs in Lakhs)

Name of the National Corporation	Borrowed Fund	Loanee Amount	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
NSFDC	2530.86	2306.05	3588
NSKFDC	159.40	159.40	252
NHFDC	29.34	18.22	30
EDN loan	0	80.13	231
TOTAL	2719.60	2563.80	4101

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

OBC Welfare:

Tripura OBC Co-operation Development Corporation Ltd.:

The Tripura OBC Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. was created in 1995. Its authorized share capital is Rs.50 crores and its paid-up share capital, as on March 2009 was Rs.222.14 lakhs.

It had started implementing of various credit-linked schemes in-collaboration with the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) since 1996-97. The achievement of the OBC Corporation as made during the year 2009-2010 and the target for 2010-2011 are presented in the following Table.

Table- 17.28.

Sl.	Name of scheme	Target for 2009-10		Achievements in 2009-10		Target for 2010-11		No.
		Nos	Amount in lakh	Nos	Amount in lakh	Nos	Amount in lakh	
i)	Transport sector, Small business & allied, Agriculture sector and	326	293.40	117	103.62	265	346.00	

Minority Welfare:**Minority Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd.:**

The State Government created a separate Corporation namely Tripura Minorities Co-operative Development Corporation Limited in the year 1997. Its authorised share capital is Rs. 50 crores. Its paid up share capital as on 31st March 2009 is Rs. 132.17 lakhs. The State Government gave Government guarantee for Rs. 270 lakhs for borrowing fund from the National Corporation.

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Limited implemented various credit linked schemes and organized vocational training schemes for the minorities of the State. These are a) Term loan, b) Education loan and c) Vocational training schemes.

a) Term Loan: -

In 2009-10, the TMCDC disbursed a loan amounting to Rs.45.48,695 lakhs to the 73 beneficiaries in the following sectors.

Table- 17.29.

Sl. No.	Sector	Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Agri & allied sector	21	9.98
2.	Small Business sector	28	13.30
3.	Technical sector	4	1.90
4.	Transport sector	20	20.31
5.	Total	73	45.49

Source: - Minority Department Corporation Ltd., Tripura.

b) Education Loan: -

During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs.7,61 lakh has been disbursed to 34 minorities student as education loan for the higher studies in MBBS, Engineering, Agri B. Sc., B. Pharma, D. Pharma, MBA etc..

c) Vocational Training: -

Tripura Minorities Co-operative Development Corporation Limited conducted also the vocational trainings during 2009-10. About 17 male trainees have given the Light Motor vehicle driving training at Kailashahar. About 20 female trainees have given the training on agarbati manufacturing and 20- female trainee have also given training on computer application.

Target for 2010-2011:

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Limited has also taken an Annual Action Plan for the year 2010-2011, which is as follows:

a) Term Loan: -

In the year 2009-10 under term loan the Corporation disbursed loan Rs.45,48,695/- to the 73 no beneficiaries.

Table- 17.30.

Sl. No.	Sector	Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Agri & allied sector	20	Rs. 19.00
2.	Small Business sector	20	Rs. 19.00
3.	Technical sector	16	Rs. 15.20
4.	Transport sector	32	Rs. 69.35
5.	Artisan sector	16	Rs. 7.60
5.	Total	104	Rs. 130.15

Source: - Minority Department Corporation Ltd., Tripura.

b) Education Loan: -

Under education loan schemes an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh has been kept in the Annual Action Plan for 2010-11.

c) Vocational training: -

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Limited will conduct vocational trainings in various trades during 2010-11 like previous years.

SOCIAL WELFARE:

The State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department, Government of Tripura implements various pension and assistance schemes for the older, widow and deserted as well as handicapped persons on the State.

- i) NAOP (National Old Age Pension) Scheme: - This scheme is for the benefit of those who are 65 years and above and belongs to the BPL category. Monthly pension under this scheme is Rs.400/- per beneficiary and out of which Rs.200/- is provided by the Central Government and balance amount of Rs.200/- by the State Government. The disbursement to the beneficiaries is made through bank account as well as in cash.
- ii) WDP (Widow & Deserted Pension) Scheme: - This scheme is being implemented for the benefit of widow and those women who have been deserted by their husbands. The criteria for this assistance are that the beneficiary should belong to BPL category and age should be within 18 to 64 years. The rate of monthly pension is Rs.400/- and whole amount is funded by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 46,909 in 2009-10.
- iii) BS (Bidi Shramik) Pension Scheme: - This scheme is for those persons who are above 65 years of age and were employed in Bidi manufacturing and now are unable to work due to poor health. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.400/-

- per beneficiary per month and whole of the fund is provided by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 193 in 2009-10.
- iv) BHA (Blind & Handicapped Assistance): - This scheme was implemented for the benefit of those people who were blind and handicapped (percentage being 40% & above) and above 18 years and belonging to BPL category. However, this scheme is now being phased out and new beneficiary are sanctioned under 100% blind and disability allowance scheme. The monthly assistance under scheme is Rs.400/- per beneficiary and the fund is provided by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 5,188 in 2009-10.
- v) Allowance for 100% blind: - This allowance is given to those persons who are 100% blind and are 10 years and above age and belongs to BPL category. The monthly allowance under this scheme is Rs.1000/- per beneficiary and whole of the fund is given by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 1,198 in 2009-10.
- vi) Disability Allowance: - This allowance is given for the handicapped persons who have 60% & more disability (all type of disability covered) and belong to BPL category and are 10 years & above age group. The rate of allowance is Rs.400/- per month per beneficiary and the State Government provides funds for this scheme. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 2,142 in 2009-10.
- vii) Unemployment allowance for Blind: - This scheme is implemented for those persons who are 100% blind, educated upto Class-VIII and are registered in the Employment Exchanges for at least two years. The allowance is paid for a period of years or the applicant getting a job which ever is earlier. The monthly rate being Rs.1000/- per beneficiary as 100% funding by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 33 in 2009-10.
- viii) Tripura Cobblers Pension Scheme: - The scheme is meant for the persons in the age group 60 years and above as well as belonging to BPL cobbler households. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.300/- per beneficiary per month and whole of fund is provided by the State Government. Total beneficiaries under the Scheme was 9 in 2009-10..
- ix) Tripura Rickshaw Pullers Pension Scheme: The scheme is meant for the persons in the age group 60 years and above as well as belonging to BPL households and engaged in the profession of rickshaw pulling. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.300/- per beneficiary per month and whole of fund is provided by the State Government.
- x) Tripura Scheme for incentive to Girl Child-2009: - The Scheme was introduced in the State of Tripura from June, 2009. The eligibility of the scheme are the candidate should be citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura, girl child born on or after 1st June, 2009 and belonging to BPL households. The incentive amount will be paid to the mother of the girl child, preferably through a Bank / Post Office

Account up to maximum two girl children in a family would be covered by the scheme. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.300/- per beneficiary per month and whole of fund is provided by the State Government.

The detail status of these social sector schemes in 2009-10 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 17.31.

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Sanctioned target quota	Present beneficiaries	Source of funding
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension @Rs.200/- per month (State Share).	1,36,592	1,36,592	State Govt.
2	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension @Rs.200/- per month (Central Share).	1,36,592	1,36,592	Central Govt.
3	Widow & Deserted Women below 65 years @Rs.400/- per month (State Scheme).	46,909	46,909	State Govt.
4	Bidi Shramik @Rs.400/- per month (State Scheme).	200	193	State Govt.
5	100% Blind @Rs.1000/- per month (State Scheme).	1,198	1,199	State Govt.
6	100% Blind Unemployment @Rs.1000/- per month (State Scheme).	90	37	State Govt.
7	60% disable person @Rs.400/- per month (State Scheme).	1,860	2,142	State Govt.
8	Tripura Scheme for Incentive to Girls Child @Rs.300/- per month (State Scheme).	4,434	5,443	State Govt.
9	Tripura Rickshaw Pullers Pension Scheme @Rs.300/- per month (State Scheme).	138	149	State Govt.
10	Tripura Cobblers Pension Scheme @Rs.300/- per month (State Scheme).	09	09	State Govt.
11	Blind & Handicapped Allowance @Rs.300/- per month(State Scheme).	5455	5188	State Govt.
All Schemes			1,97,861	

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

The beneficiaries of different homes and institutions run under the State Directorate of Social Welfare and Social Education, Government of Tripura during the year 2008-09:

Table- 17.32.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Home / Institution</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>S.C.</i>	<i>S.T.</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Vacancy</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	I.V.H. for Boys, Narsingarh, Agartala.	50	48	10	6	32	2
2.	I.V.H. for Girls, Badharghat, Agartala.	50	36	14	2	20	14
3.	Institute for Speech Rehabilitation (Deaf & Dumb), Abhoynagar.	40	30	13	0	17	10
4.	State Home for Boys, Khilpara, Udaipur.	50	44	10	0	34	6
5.	State Home for Boys, Ramnagar, Dharmanagar.	60	51	11	1	39	9
6.	State Tribal Boys Home, Ampura, Khowai.	50	25	0	25	0	25
7.	State Mahila Ashram, Abhoynagar, Agartala.	50	50	11	7	32	0
8.	State Home for Boys, Unit-1, Abhoynagar, Agartala.	50	47	18	9	20	3
9.	State Home for Girls, Unit-2, Abhoynagar, Agartala.	50	52	15	12	25	0
10.	State Founding Home, Narsingarh	100	82	21	23	38	18
11.	State Old Age Home, Narsingarh, Agartala.	100	46	2	0	44	56
12.	Juvenile Home, Narsingarh, Agartala.	25	6	—	—	6	19
13.	Protective Home, Taranagar, Mohanpur.	50	28	14	3	11	22

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

More sustainable economic policies in tribal areas for improvement of living standard as well as empowerment of the tribals are required. Entrepreneurship development, rural market linkages with government's financial support are required to reduce poverty and unemployment. Settlement of Jhumia families through rubber plantation need to be implemented in a manner that it may augment the livelihood these jhumia families. The participation of these families in JFMCs and SHGs for their long term benefits may be utilized for their gainful activities.

The SC and OBC as well as minorities section of people are required better agricultural, horticultural, fishing quality breeds and techniques in rural areas for productivity and therefore, generating more income. Participation in SHGs for gainful activities may be encouraged for their sustainable income.

18) HOUSING

Housing deserves significant attention in the context of developing policies and strategies for human development. The housing sector has been globally used as an engine to propel the economic growth as it generates employment and demand in the market for building materials etc. On the other hand, shortage of housing is a big impediment in the healthy development of an individual and consequently the society, and the State. Housing, alongwith food and clothing comprise the basic necessity of human survival. Housing is a reflection of nation's economic and social well-being. The basic human need that housing provides shelter or protection. Adequate housing facility increases the productivity of labour. When a massive programme of housing is launched, its multiplier effects, especially in changing the labour situation and income are quite impressive.

The basic amenities relating to housing includes safe drinking water, latrine, drainage, electricity, number of living rooms etc. apart from many other things like nature of the drainage system, presence of animal shed in the vicinity, availability of motorable approach road to the dwelling unit, and occurrence of floods during monsoon.

Housing as per Census- 2001:

The following table shows the percentage distribution of households in pucca, semi-pucca and kutcha houses in 2001 in the State.

Table- 18.1.

Name of State	Type	Households	Type of Census houses occupied				
			Pucca	Semipucca	Kutcha	Serviceable kutcha	Non-serviceable kutcha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura	Total	2,24,155	5.50	20.71	73.79	33.69	40.1
	Rural	4,39,101	1.91	17.35	80.74	37.89	42.85
	Urban	85,054	24.02	38.06	37.92	12.04	25.89

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Housing shortage in the State:

The HUDCO (Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.) made an exercise based on the results of Census- 2001 and estimated statewise housing shortages.

The housing shortages in the State for the year 2001 is presented in the table below.

- *As per Census-2001, total household was 6,62,023.*
- *Proportion of pucca houses ws 9.9% in the State in 2001.*
- *73% household having drinking water facilities.*
- *Only 29% household having drainage facilites.*

Table No. 18.2

TRIPURA	H-I	H-II	H-III
Rural	11,077	3,05,873	1,98,047
Urban	3,001	27,009	23,869
Total	14,078	3,32,882	2,21,916

Source: - Estimation of Economics Cell, HUDCO, using Census- 2001 tables on housing.

- a) Housing shortage-I : Number of households No. of Census houses.
- b) Housing shortage-II : Housing shortage-I + No. of Kutcha (serviceable + Non-serviceable) + Congestion and requirement of additional room or house for married couple + obsolescence and replacement of old houses.
- c) House shortage-III : House shortage-II – serviceable kutcha houses.

Basic Amenities:

The Census- 2001 also collected the data relating to some basic facilities available to the dwelling units like safe drinking water, electricity, toilet etc.

The following table shows the State of the facilities in North-Eastern States as well as at all India level based on Census-2001.

Table No. 18.3

State	Drinking water		Latrine		Drainage		Electricity	
	Available	Deficiency	Available	Deficiency	Available	Deficiency	Available	Deficiency
Tripura	7(3)	27	81(3)	19	29(6)	71	42(6)	58
All India	83	17	36	64	46	54	56	44

Source: - Estimation of Economics Cell, HUDCO, using Census- 2001 tables on housing.

Tripura Housing and Construction Board:

Tripura Housing and Construction Board (THCB) is executing number of social housing schemes namely for the i) Economic Weaker Section (EWS) ii) Lower Income Group (LIG) iii) Middle Income Group (MIG). The State Government has also entrusted construction works to the Tripura Housing Construction Board.

Besides, land improvement and ownership flats are also developed by the Tripura Housing and Construction Board. Tripura Housing and construction Board have recently decided to construct 450-ownership flats at New Capital Complex, Agartala.

The following table depicts the number of construction activities undertaken on housing sector by the THCB during 1990-91 to 2009-10 in the State.

Table- 18.4.

Sl. No.	Items	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Common for all
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Housing Scheme :						

A. Housing Scheme at Nandannagar, Agartala.	25	55	Nil	Nil	Nil
B. Housing Scheme at Krishnanagar, Agartala.	Nil	Nil	Nil	48	Nil
C. Housing Scheme at Rajar Bag, Udaipur.	Nil	Nil	20	15	Nil
D. Housing Scheme at 79 Tilla.	Nil	Nil	24	48	Nil
E. Construction of Model Village Sarashima, Belonia.	90	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
F. Construction of Housing Scheme at Subhasnagar	51	93	Nil	Nil	Nil
G. Construction of Model Village Sahaberjoom, Melaghar, sonamura, West Tripura (Though we have a proposal to construct 70 Nos. EWS housing schemes at Melaghar under Sonamura Sub-Divison, 23 nos. housing schemes already been completed & expected for the remaining 47 nos. EWS house will also be taken up very soon)	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total:	189	148	44	111	Nil
2. Cash Loan Housing Scheme:					
A. Cash Loan Scheme for Govt. Employees	Nil	48	245	251	Nil
B. Cash Loan Housing Scheme for Urban Poor	627	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total:	627	48	245	251	Nil
3. Sites & Service: (Sale of developed land)	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil
Total:	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil
4. Ownership flats	Nil	Nil	Nil	96	Nil
Total :	Nil	Nil	Nil	96	Nil
Grand Total:	979	196	294	485	Nil

Source: - THCB, Tripura.

Concluding remarks: -

Basic planning are required for safe drinking water, drainage facilities as well as construction of the pucca houses covering backward rural areas of the State. The State lacks in turn of the basic amenities of housing sector and require to put efforts particularly in the districts through the PRIs to settle these issues on sustainable basis.

19. Future Assessment and Look

The State's economy is characterized by high incidence of poverty, low per capita income, low capital formation, inadequate infrastructural facilities and geographical isolation and communication bottleneck, low progress in industrial field as well as high un-employment problem. On the other hand, low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development extremely difficult in the backward state of Tripura.

As far as the thrust of the State Government to the planning process is concerned, the basic objectives are clear and simple: they are aimed at eradication of poverty and continuous improvement in the standard of living of the people. The target of the Government is comprehensive growth covering all sections of people and strata of society with the aim of reducing the rural -urban divide. While substantial achievements have been made, the road ahead still has a number of challenges and hurdles and these have to be kept in view while moving towards rapid growth and economic prosperity of the people of the State.

It is, therefore, prerequisite to provide priority in the following areas for infrastructural improvements as well as to create a sustainable climate for attracting investments for the State.

Challenges and problems

1. Roads and highways:

1.1. Conversion of National Highway-44 into four lanes in Tripura

Early connectivities of NH-44, which terminates at Sabroom in Tripura to a four lane highway is required. Benefits to be derived from this improvement would be immense in view of increase in trade and commerce as well as removal of feeling of psychological isolation of the local people.

Further, the National Highway needs to be aligned along the railway tracks. This will be straightening the highway and also make both the railway line and the national highway secure from terrorists. It should be a part of the golden quadrilateral.

1.2. *Alternative national highway*

An alternative National Highway from Kukital to Sabroom (310 kms) in Tripura may be considered as national project. This would take care of most of tribal population as well as underdeveloped areas of the state, which in turn help in the socio-economic development of the state.

Since the road alignment and basic formation already exists, the cost of construction of the alternative National Highway would be reduced to a great extent. It is also to mention that total length of NH in Tripura including the Tripura part of Manu-Syrang National Highway (yet to be completed) is only 468 Km which hardly works out to 9.74 percent of total length of NH in North Eastern States.

1.3. Trans-Asian Highway/Railway:

The Trans-Asia Highway should pass through Tripura to connect East/South East Asian countries so that the entire North-Eastern Region becomes a hub for promotion of South-East Asia Growth quadrangle as per “Look East Policy” of Government of India.

1.4. Direct bus service between Agartala and Kolkata via Bangladesh:

The State Government has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for introducing a direct bus service between Agartala and Kolkata via Dhaka to get the full benefit of the agreement signed between Government of India and the Republic of Bangladesh for issue of double entry visa to the Indian Nationals. This will reduce journey time vis-à-vis the cost of travel.

2. Linking of state capital with rails and airports:

2.1. Rail:

Agartala, the capital city of Tripura is now connected with railway link through metre gauge. Presently, total railway route is 153 km in the State.

The State, however, cannot reap the benefit of railways unless it is extended to the southern most border town of Sabroom and up-graded to broad gauge standard. Railway line up to Sabroom will provide the much desired accessibility with the nearest sea port of Chittagong in Bangladesh which would ultimately promote trade of large volume not only with Bangladesh but also with the main land and South East Asian countries as per "*Look East Policy*" of Government of India. The entire North Eastern Region would be benefited with such railway connectivity.

2.2. Issue of conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge:

The railway line connecting the State with Guwahati is in broad gauge up to Lumding. The rest of the line up to Manu in Tripura is in meter gauge. There is a felt need for converting the entire railway line up to Agartala into broad gauge to augment the capacity for passenger and freight traffic as transit and transshipment in Lumding and metre gauge restricts carriage of goods in bulk to the State. Gauge conversion of Lumding-Badarpur-Jiribam railway line and Badarpur to Baruigram on the way to Kumarghat in Tripura has also been sanctioned and declared as national project but running well behind the targeted time.

2.3. Airports:

Due to poor/tenuous road and rail infrastructure, the people in the State are dependent mainly on air services for traveling to the main land. Though the runway at Agartala Airport has been extended including night landing facilities by airbus, additional infrastructure are required to be created for new control tower cum technical block, extension of the existing apron and setting up of cargo handling facilities including cold storage.

3. Transit facility from Agartala to Bangladesh airport:

The State Government has requested to Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India to consider air connectivity with Dhaka initially once a week by using small aircraft like ATR.

This is likely to facilitate movement of foreign tourists especially in Tripura as well as other North Eastern States.

4. Border trade with Bangladesh and development of Land Customs Stations:

4.1. Border trade with Bangladesh

The State had transport links with and through Bangladesh, before partition of India in 1947, which have since been snapped.

Official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh started during 1994-95, but unofficial or informal trade has been going on for long. Official trade is only about Rs. 10 crores per annum, but the informal trade was estimated over Rs.100 crores in an IIFT study conducted way back in 1997. The volume must have significantly gone up since then. This indicates strong complementarities of the economies of Tripura and bordering areas of Bangladesh.

In fact, the markets in towns of Tripura and the bordering towns of Bangladesh affect each other. However, since the trade presently goes on informally, it causes a lot of difficulties and distortions at present and puts a lot of strain even on security forces, who are to work to prevent such trade.

In January, 2010, an agreement was signed between India and Bangladesh for promotion of larger foreign trade with Bangladesh through Land Custom Stations of Tripura.

It would be desirable if efforts are made to start border trade between Bangladesh on one side and Tripura and other North-Eastern States on the other side. Border trade is presently going on at Moreh on Indo-Myanmar border and similar mechanism could be introduced for Indo-Bangladesh border. In the context of Tripura, we have worked out the locations where border trade or border haats could be started, the items that can be traded and the proposed modalities.

Border Haats could be started initially at the following 8-locations: Kamalagar, Boxanagar, Bamutia in West Tripura; Srinagar & Ekinpur in South Tripura; Pal basti (Raghna) & Hirachera (Kailashahar) in North Tripura & Kamalpur in Dhalai District.

4.2. Development of Land Customs Station at Akhaura for Passenger Services and Srimantapur Land Custom Station for Goods Traffic:

Both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station are notified Customs Stations. In Bangladesh side, Akhaura Land Customs Station is opposite to Agartala Land Customs Station in Tripura and Bibirbazar Land Customs Station in Bangladesh is opposite to Srimantapur Land Customs Station in Tripura. Land Customs Station in Tripura and also in Bangladesh mentioned above are operational at present and deals with passengers and cargo traffic.

The present volume of trade through Agartala Land Customs Station during 2009-10 has increased more than the last financial year. The major two constraints of Agartala Land Customs Station are namely its proximity (just 2 Kms. away) to the Agartala city which is the hub of all important activities of the State and paucity of vacant land at or near Agartala Land Customs Station for any future expansion. In view of increasing volume of trade and the constraint faced at Agartala Land Customs Station, it is suggested that while both the

passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Agartala Land Customs station, passenger traffic would be encouraged more than cargo traffic in this Customs Station in the coming years.

Srimantapur Land Customs Station at present is handling both the cargo and passenger traffic and opposite to this Station Bangladesh is having Bibirbazar Land Customs Station. The strategic advantage of this Station is that the nearest city in Bangladesh from Srimantapur Land Customs station is Comilla and having distance of just 12 Kms. It is worthy to mention here that the most important 'VISWA ROAD' in Bangladesh is passing through Comilla and it connects Chittagong port and Dhaka in Bangladesh, which gives natural access to important city and port in Bangladesh from Srimantapur LCS. As land near the Srimantapur LCS is available, future expansion is feasible at this Customs station. It may also be mentioned here that all the standard parameters proposed at Agartala LCS are also proposed at Srimantapur LCS in the pre-feasibility study prepared by IL & FS. While both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, cargo traffic would be encouraged more than passenger traffic in this Customs station in the coming years.

In regard to Rail connectivity it may be mentioned here that the proposed railway link between Akhaura (Bangladesh) and Agartala (Tripura) is passing near by the Agartala Land Customs Station. In addition, the proposed railway link between Agartala to Sabroom (southern most town of Tripura) is having railway station at Bishramganj (a point of extended National Highway - 44) which is just 28-30 Kms. from the Srimantapur Land Customs Station. The above mentioned link once established, shall connect both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station with all the important towns of Tripura. It also justifies the vision to make Tripura as gateway to other North Eastern States for Bangladesh and South East Asian Countries. It may also be mentioned here that it is proposed to have waterways route through Gomti river (adjacent to Srimantapur LCS) to Haldia in West Bengal via Bangladesh.

All the user agencies like BSF, Customs, Immigration are also of the view that considering the space constraint at Agartala Land Customs Station, and future expansion mobility at Srimantapur Land Customs Station, passenger traffic in larger volume may be encouraged through Agartala Land Customs Station and cargo traffic through Srimantapur Land Customs Station.

5. Implementation of the Power Project at Palatana, South Tripura:

A memorandum of agreement has been signed between Government of Tripura and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL&FS) a company incorporated under the Companies Act 1956, in August 2004 for installation of the 726.6 MW capacity mega power project with the financial assistance of ONGC. The site for the project has been selected at "Palatana" under Udaipur Sub Division, South Tripura. The area of land is about 209 acres of degraded forest land, which has been handed over to ONGC Ltd. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has laid the foundation stone of the project on 29-10-2005.

xii) Economic structure and Un-employment

Tripura has a relatively undiversified economy with a low manufacturing base. High and rising levels of un-employment, particularly among youth, are a matter of urgent concern. The State requires institutions to enhance scientific, technical and vocational skills among its youth.

While per capita State Domestic Product (SDP) has grown steadily but is low from the national average. As a consequence of national policy, some of the achievements with respect to reduction of poverty and inequality suffered a setback in the 1990s, a period when economic growth was also unevenly distributed across regions. The majority of the rural population still remains below the official poverty line.

6. The Land constraint

More than 60 per cent of the State is under forests and therefore, forest is an important for the people of Tripura. At the same time, it presents a real challenge for development policy since policy that does not directly involve forests has limited availability of land for implementation. The new legislation, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, has significant implications for land-use in forest areas, as well as, for the livelihood of forest-dwelling peoples.

7. Regional Disparities

The pattern of social disparity overlaps with that of regional disparity. The creation of a separate district of Dhalai arose from recognition of the need to focus specifically on problems of regional underdevelopment. In 2001, the income per capita in Dhalai was 78 per cent of the income per capita in West District. Dhalai scored lower than all the other districts in terms of the proportion of household with a primary school within 1 km of their habitation (a measure of the dispersal of school infrastructure). Dhalai was, in fact, the least served on all major indicators of infrastructure provisions.

8. Priorities for human development

The list of constraints and challenges makes clear the issues to be addressed in the future. It is not the task of this Report to prepare a comprehensive plan for human development. However, the priorities in planning especially for human development are as follows.

- ❖ Raise the levels of attainment in respect of education, health and nutrition among all people of the State. In the sphere of education, the special attention is necessary to ensure universal school enrolment and retention, particularly in upper primary and senior schools. This requires increased investments in the expansion of school infrastructure and at least 6 per cent of GSDP to be spent on elementary education. In the sphere of health, major expansion of health-care infrastructure is required to ensure an effective, open-access health-care system. Resources have to be allocated for increased expenditure on health, including partnerships with the private sector.
- ❖ Programmes for immunization and nutritional support to mothers and children have to be strengthened. Success in sanitation work has to be followed by improvements in the

supply of drinking water, investment in the construction of basic drainage and better housing.

- ❖ Prepare an infrastructure plan to address the problem of transport and communication links between Tripura and the rest of India. Historical and geographical factors and fiscal imperatives require that the Central Government play a leading role in implementing this plan.
- ❖ Develop an employment strategy that ensures growth of skilled employment and expansion of sustainable livelihoods. The strategy must aim to reduce youth unemployment, and to equip young men and women with modern skills. It should also develop new rural-based farm and non-farm livelihoods, including forest-based livelihoods. The employment growth must be based on growth in production – that is, economic growth that involves a growth of agricultural and agriculture-related production, rural non-agricultural production, and different types of industrial production. A transformation of the scientific and technological basis of the economy must be a medium- and long-term objective of State policy.

PART – II

Table - 1
Distribution of population, sex ratio and density population - 2001

India/State/Union Territory	Area in Sq. Kms	Male	Population Female	Persons	Density	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India (1) + +	3287263	532223090	496514346 +	1028737436 +	313	933
<u>State:</u>						
Andhra Pradesh	275045	38527413	37682594	76210007	277	978
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	579941	518027	1097968	13	893
Assam	78438	13777037	12878491	26655528	340	935
Bihar	94163	43243795	39754714	82998509	881	919
Chhattisgarh	135191	10474218	10359585	20833803	154	989
Goa	3702	687248	660420	1347668	364	961
Gujarat	196024	26385577	24285440	50671017	258	920
Haryana	44212	11363953	9780611	21144564	478	861
Himachal Pradesh	55673	3087940	2989960	6077900	109	968
Jammu & Kashmir(1)++	222236	5360926	4782774	10143700	46	892
Jharkhand	79714	13885037	13060792	26945829	338	941
Karnataka	191791	26898918	25951644	52850562	276	965
Kerala	38863	15468614	16372760	31841374	819	1058
Madhya Pradesh	308245	31443652	28904371	60348023	196	919
Maharashtra	307713	50400596	46478031	96878627	315	922
Manipur +	22327	1161952	1131944	2293896	103	974
Meghalaya	22429	1176087	1142735	2318822	103	972
Mizoram	21081	459109	429464	888573	42	935
Nagaland	16579	1047141	942895	1990036	120	900
Orissa	155707	18660570	18144090	36804660	236	972
Punjab	50362	12985045	11373954	24358999	484	876
Rajasthan	342239	29420011	27087177	56507188	165	921
Sikkim	7096	288484	252367	540851	76	875
Tamil Nadu	130058	31400909	31004770	62405679	480	987
Tripura	10492	1642225	1556978	3199203	305	948
Uttar Pradesh	240928	87565369	78632552	166197921	690	898
Uttaranchal	53483	4325924	4163425	8489349	159	962
West Bengal	88752	41465985	38710212	80176197	903	934
<u>Union Territory</u>						
A. & N. Islands	8249	192972	163180	356152	43	846
Chandigarh	114	506938	393697	900635	7900	777
D. & N. Haveli	491	121666	98824	220490	449	812
Daman & Diu	112	92512	65692	158204	1413	710
Delhi	1483	7607234	6243273	13850507	9340	821
Lakshadweep	32	31131	29519	60650	1895	948
Pondicherry	479	486961	487384	974345	2034	1001

Source: - Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

* The area figures of States and UTs do not add up to area of India because:

(i) The shortfall of 7 square km area of Madhya Pradesh and 3 square km area of Chhattisgarh is yet to be resolved by the Survey of India.

(ii) Disputed area of 13 square km. between Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh is neither included in Pondicherry nor in Andhra Pradesh.

(1) The population figures excludes population of the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

++ Area figures includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 sq.km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq.km. illegal occupation of China.

+ The population of India, Manipur State and Senapati District by sex includes estimated population and excludes the households of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-division, as the census results for 2001 Census for these sub-divisions were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

Table - 2

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION BY CENSUS

<i>State / Union Territory</i>	<i>1901-11</i>	<i>1911-21</i>	<i>1921-31</i>	<i>1931-41</i>	<i>1941-51</i>	<i>1951-61</i>	<i>1961-71</i>	<i>1971-81</i>	<i>1981-91</i>	<i>1991-01</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
INDIA	5.75	-0.31	11.00	14.22	13.31	21.51	+24.80	+24.66	+23.87	+21.54
State:										
Andhra Pradesh+	12.49	-0.13	12.99	12.75	14.02	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20	14.59
Arunachal Pradesh*	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.91	35.15	36.83	27.00
Assam++	16.99	20.48	19.91	20.40	19.93	34.98	34.95	23.36	24.24	18.92
Bihar	1.52	-0.97	9.74	12.22	10.58	19.79	20.91	24.16	23.38	28.62
Chhatisgarh	24.15	1.41	14.51	13.04	9.42	22.77	27.12	20.39	25.73	18.27
Goa	2.36	-3.55	7.62	7.05	1.21	7.77	34.77	26.74	16.08	15.21
Gujarat	7.79	3.79	12.92	19.25	18.69	26.88	29.39	27.67	21.19	22.66
Haryana	-9.70	1.95	7.14	15.63	7.60	33.79	32.22	28.75	27.41	28.43
Himachal Pradesh	-1.22	1.65	5.23	11.54	5.42	17.87	23.04	23.71	20.79	17.54
Jammu & Kashmir**	7.16	5.75	10.14	10.36	10.42	9.44	29.65	26.69	30.89	29.43
Jharkhand	11.19	0.31	16.88	12.13	9.35	19.69	22.58	23.79	24.03	23.36
Karnataka	3.60	-1.09	9.38	11.09	19.36	21.57	24.22	26.75	21.12	17.51
Kerala	11.75	9.16	21.85	16.04	22.82	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.43
Madhya Pradesh	12.38	-2.40	10.21	12.06	8.38	24.73	29.28	27.16	27.24	24.26
Maharashtra	10.74	-2.91	14.91	11.99	19.27	23.60	27.45	24.54	25.73	22.73
Manipur+++	21.71	10.92	16.04	14.92	12.80	35.04	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86
Meghalaya	15.71	7.21	13.83	15.59	8.97	27.03	31.50	32.04	32.86	30.65
Mizoram	10.64	7.90	26.42	22.81	28.42	35.61	24.93	48.55	39.70	28.82
Nagaland***#	46.76	6.55	12.62	6.04	8.60	14.07	39.88	50.05	56.08	64.53
Orissa	10.44	-1.94	11.94	10.22	6.38	19.82	25.05	20.17	20.06	16.25
Punjab	-10.8	6.26	12.02	19.82	-4.58	21.56	21.70	23.89	20.81	20.10
Rajasthan	6.70	-6.29	14.14	18.01	15.20	26.20	27.83	32.97	28.44	28.41
Sikkim	48.98	-7.05	34.37	10.67	13.34	17.76	29.38	50.77	28.47	33.06
Tamil Nadu	8.57	3.47	8.52	11.91	14.66	11.85	22.30	17.50	15.39	11.72
Tripura	32.48	32.59	25.63	34.14	24.56	78.71	36.28	31.92	34.30	16.03
Uttar Pradesh	-1.36	-3.16	6.56	13.57	11.78	16.38	19.54	25.39	25.61	25.85
Uttaranchal	8.20	-1.23	8.74	13.63	12.67	22.57	24.42	27.45	23.13	20.41
West Bengal	6.25	-2.91	8.14	22.93	13.22	32.80	26.87	23.17	24.73	17.77
Union Territory:										
A. & N. Islands	7.34	2.37	8.78	14.61	-8.28	105.13	81.17	63.93	48.70	26.90
Chandigarh	-16.07	-1.65	9.10	14.11	7.47	394.13	114.59	75.55	42.16	40.28
D. & N. Haveli	19.52	6.99	23.23	5.70	2.70	39.56	27.96	39.78	33.57	59.22
Daman & Diu	1.45	-3.26	15.98	17.52	13.55	-24.56	70.85	26.07	28.62	55.73
Delhi	1.98	18.03	30.26	44.27	90.00	52.44	52.93	53.00	51.45	47.02
Lakshadweep	4.85	-6.31	17.62	14.43	14.60	14.61	31.95	26.53	28.47	17.30
Pondichery @	4.39	-5.06	5.93	10.20	11.31	16.34	27.81	28.15	33.64	20.62

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

+ One village Ramtapur (code No.217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukhal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901-1951. (ii) The total population of all districts of Andhra Pradesh for 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 Censuses do not tally with the total population of the state. The differences between the figures for the state total and the totals of all districts are 21599 for 1901, (-) 70,744 for 1911, (+) 16,456 for 1921 and (+) 8,240 for 1931. The difference is due to an error that has occurred in Table A-2 of 1941, when the population data of Medak and Nizamabad districts were recast in accordance with certain inter district transfers that had taken place between Medak and Nizamabad districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad state during the decade 1931-1941.

* Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.

++ The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Intrepolation'.

+++ The population of Manipur state by sex includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district for Census 2001.

*** In working out 'decade variation' and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,441) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 sq.kms. of areas only in 1961 censused areas of Tuensang district of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq.km. 2. Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the back decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto and Mokokchung. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961. 3. In working out 'decade variation and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) and the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

@ The distribution of population of Pondicherry by sex for 1901 (246,654) and 1931 (285,011) is not available.

Table - 3

Estimated Birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate, 2009.

Indian / State/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	22.5	24.1	18.3	7.3	7.8	5.8	15.2	16.3	12.5	50	55	34
Bigger states												
Andhra Pradesh	18.3	18.8	17.0	7.6	8.5	5.5	10.6	10.3	11.5	49	54	35
Assam	23.6	24.9	15.9	8.4	8.8	5.9	15.2	16.1	10.1	61	64	37
Bihar	28.5	29.3	22.2	7.0	7.2	5.8	21.5	22.1	16.5	52	53	40
Chattisgarh	25.7	27.2	19.0	8.1	8.5	6.4	17.6	18.8	12.6	54	55	47
Delhi	18.1	19.9	17.8	4.4	4.8	4.3	13.8	15.0	13.5	33	40	31
Gujarat	22.3	23.8	19.9	6.9	7.7	5.6	15.4	16.1	14.3	48	55	33
Haryana	22.7	23.8	20.1	6.6	7.1	5.7	16.0	16.7	14.5	51	54	41
Jammu & Kashmir	18.6	19.9	13.7	5.7	6.0	4.7	12.8	13.9	9.0	45	48	34
Jharkhand	25.6	27.1	19.2	7.0	7.4	5.3	18.6	19.7	13.9	44	46	30
Karnataka	19.5	20.6	17.6	7.2	8.3	5.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	41	47	31
Kerala	14.7	14.6	14.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	7.9	7.8	8.3	12	12	11
Madhya Pradesh	27.7	29.7	20.8	8.5	9.2	6.1	19.2	20.5	14.8	67	72	45
Maharashtra	17.6	18.1	16.9	6.7	7.6	5.5	10.9	10.6	11.4	31	37	22
Orissa	21.0	21.9	15.7	8.8	9.2	6.8	12.2	12.7	8.9	65	68	46
Punjab	17.0	17.7	15.8	7.0	7.8	5.8	9.9	9.9	10.1	38	42	31
Rajasthan	27.2	28.4	23.2	6.6	6.7	6.1	20.6	21.7	17.1	59	65	35
Tamil Nadu	16.3	16.5	16.0	7.6	8.5	6.6	8.6	8.0	9.4	28	30	26
Uttar Pradesh	28.7	29.7	24.7	8.2	8.6	6.5	20.5	21.1	18.3	63	66	47
West Bengal	17.2	19.1	12.1	6.2	6.1	6.4	11.0	13.0	5.7	33	34	27
Smaller states												
Arunachal Pradesh	21.1	22.6	14.9	6.1	7.0	2.5	15.0	15.6	12.4	32	35	14
Goa	13.5	13.0	13.9	6.7	8.2	5.8	6.8	4.8	8.1	11	11	10
Himachal Pradesh	17.2	17.8	11.7	7.2	7.4	4.9	10.0	10.4	6.8	45	46	28
Manipur	15.4	15.4	15.5	4.7	4.6	5.0	10.7	10.8	10.5	16	18	11
Meghalaya	24.4	26.4	15.0	8.1	8.6	5.7	16.3	17.9	9.4	59	61	40
Mizoram	17.6	21.7	13.2	4.5	5.0	4.1	13.0	16.7	9.2	36	45	19
Nagaland	17.2	17.4	16.3	3.6	3.7	3.1	13.6	13.7	13.2	26	27	23
Sikkim	18.1	18.4	16.0	5.7	6.0	3.9	12.3	12.4	12.1	34	36	11
Tripura	14.8	15.5	11.6	5.1	5.0	5.5	9.7	10.5	6.1	31	33	20
Uttaranchal	19.7	20.6	16.3	6.5	6.9	5.2	13.2	13.7	11.0	41	44	27
Union Territories												
A. & N. Islands	16.3	16.5	16.1	4.1	4.4	3.6	12.2	12.0	12.5	27	31	20
Chandigarh	15.9	22.1	15.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	12.0	18.2	11.4	25	25	25
D. & N. Haveli	27.0	26.5	28.8	4.8	5.2	3.7	22.1	21.3	25.2	37	41	24
Daman & Diu	19.2	19.6	18.6	5.1	5.5	4.4	14.2	14.1	14.2	24	21	30
Lakshadweep	15.0	15.5	14.6	5.8	5.4	6.3	9.2	10.1	8.3	25	22	28
Pondichery	16.5	17.1	16.2	7.0	7.4	6.8	9.5	9.7	9.4	22	28	19

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller states and union territories are based on three-years period 2007-09.

Table - 4
Child mortality rates (deaths per 1000 live births)

States	1992-1993		1998-1999			2005-2006	
	Combined	Female	Male	Rural	Urban	Combined	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	22.4	27.8	16.6	25.5	11	21	10.2
Arunachal Pradesh	33.3	—	—	—	—	37.4	28.8
Assam	58.7	—	—	—	—	21.4	20.2
Bihar	42	43.6	31.4	39.2	19.8	34.7	24.7
Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	—	—	—	-
Delhi	19	13.4	10.6	0.0	13.1	9	7.3
Goa	7.2	—	—	—	—	10.5	5
Gujarat	37.9	31.4	25.1	32.1	21.8	24	11.9
Haryana	27.4	—	—	—	—	21.2	11.1
Himachal Pradesh	14.1	—	—	—	—	8.3	5.6
Jammu & Kashmir	14.3	—	—	—	—	16.1	6.8
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.1
Karnataka	23.5	23.8	21.1	27.1	12.1	19.3	12.1
Kerala	8.4	4.5	6	5.5	4.6	2.6	1
Madhya Pradesh	49.3	66.3	49.4	66.5	26.5	56.4	26.5
Maharashtra	20.9	20	15.5	22.1	10.3	15	9.5
Manipur	20.2	—	—	—	—	19.9	12.6
Meghalaya	24.3	—	—	—	—	36.2	27.1
Mizoram	14.9	—	—	—	—	18.4	19.5
Nagaland	3.6	—	—	—	—	22.7	27.5
Orissa	21.3	29.6	29.6	29.4	23.6	25.5	27.6
Punjab	15	5.9	5.9	16.1	8.2	15.9	10.8
Rajasthan	32.3	29.4	29.4	44.3	26.2	37.6	21.5
Sikkim	—	27.2	27.2	—	—	28.4	6.7
Tamil Nadu	20.1	12.7	12.7	17.1	8.6	15.9	5.3
Tripura	31.2	10.4	10.4	—	—	7.4	8.2
Uttar Pradesh	46	28.8	28.8	43.5	27.3	39.2	25.6
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.5
West Bengal	26	—	—	—	—	19.9	12.2
India	33.4	36.7	24.9	32.8	16.9	29.3	18.4

Table - 5
Number of children in Tripura, place of residence and age group, - 2001 :

Year	Rural	Urban	All
1	2	3	4
0-4 years	257771	36689	294460
5-9 years	319397	43527	362924
10-14 years	360673	57495	418168
0-14 years	937841	137711	1075552

Table - 6

**POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
(Census-2001)**

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes			% to total		Population
	Males	Females	Persons	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	86088760	80546940	166635700	133010878	33624822	16.2
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	6228011	6111485	12339496	10219409	2120087	16.2
Arunachal Pradesh	3590	2598	6188	3062	3126	0.6
Assam	943674	882275	1825949	1553691	272258	6.9
Bihar	6784676	6263932	13048608	12178555	870053	15.7
Chhatisgarh	1213194	1205528	2418722	1899055	519667	11.6
Goa	12047	11744	23791	10720	13071	1.8
Gujarat	1866283	1726432	3592715	2180441	1412274	7.1
Haryana	2188585	1902525	4091110	3210917	880193	19.3
Himachal Pradesh	763333	738837	1502170	1403050	99120	24.7
Jammu & Kashmir	403256	366899	770155	636016	134139	7.6
Jharkhand	1640583	1548737	3189320	2588094	601226	11.8
Karnataka	4339745	4224185	8563930	6417243	2146687	16.2
Kerala	1525114	1598827	3123941	2553725	570216	9.8
Madhya Pradesh	4804881	4350296	9155177	6914726	2240451	15.2
Maharashtra	5063062	4818594	9881656	6093829	3787827	10.2
Manipur	29934	30103	60037	20802	39235	2.8
Meghalaya	5920	5219	11139	7065	4074	0.5
Mizoram	212	60	272	65	207	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	NSC
Orissa	3073278	3008785	6082063	5378788	703275	16.5
Punjab	3714350	3314373	7028723	5318254	1710469	28.9
Rajasthan	5067679	4626783	9694462	7739926	1954536	17.2
Sikkim	13807	13358	27165	23872	3293	5.0
Tamil Nadu	5932925	5924579	11857504	8308890	3548614	19.0
Tripura	283186	272538	555724	455623	100101	17.4
Uttar Pradesh	18502838	16645539	35148377	30816596	4331781	21.1
Uttaranchal	780772	736414	1517186	1256122	261064	17.9
West Bengal	9469659	8982896	18452555	15524925	2927630	23.0
Union Territory:						
A. & N. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	NSC
Chandigarh	86187	71410	157597	14740	142857	17.5
D. & N. Haveli	2159	1945	4104	2834	1270	1.9
Daman & Diu	2498	2340	4838	2920	1918	3.1
Delhi	1265182	1078073	2343255	188378	2154877	16.9
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	NSC
Pondichery	78140	79631	157771	88545	69226	16.2

Source: - Population of Census, Office of the Registrar General of India.

Notes: -

1) Figures of India and Manipur exclude figures of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for 2001.

India & Jammu & Kashmir exclude population and households of those portions Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan & China.

NSC – No Scheduled Castes Notified.

Table - 7

**POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ...(concl.)
(Census-2001)**

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Tribes					% of SC & ST	
	Males	Females	Persons	Rural	Urban	% to total population	Population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	42640829	41685411	84326240	77338597	6987643	8.2	24.4
State:							
Andhra Pradesh	2548295	2475809	5024104	4646923	377181	6.6	22.8
Arunachal Pradesh	352017	353141	705158	606278	98880	64.2	64.8
Assam	1678117	1630453	3308570	3154546	154024	12.4	19.3
Bihar	393114	365237	758351	717702	40649	0.9	16.6
Chhatisgarh	3287334	3329262	6616596	6264835	351761	31.8	43.4
Goa	299	267	566	190	376	—	1.8
Gujarat	3790117	3691043	7481160	6866637	614523	14.8	21.9
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	NST	19.3
Himachal Pradesh	122549	122038	244587	237060	7527	4.0	28.7
Jammu & Kashmir	578949	527030	1105979	1054488	51491	10.9	18.5
Jharkhand	3565960	3521108	7087068	6500014	587054	26.3	38.1
Karnataka	1756238	1717748	3463986	2934530	529456	6.6	22.8
Kerala	180169	184020	364189	350019	14170	1.1	10.9
Madhya Pradesh	6195240	6038234	12233474	11446448	787026	20.3	35.5
Maharashtra	4347754	4229522	8577276	7486537	1090739	8.9	19.1
Manipur	374319	366822	741141	705912	35229	34.2	37.0
Meghalaya	996567	996295	1992862	1682670	310192	85.9	86.4
Mizoram	422963	416347	839310	430883	408427	94.5	94.5
Nagaland	913203	860823	1774026	1544022	230004	89.1	89.1
Orissa	4066783	4078298	8145081	7698358	446723	22.1	38.6
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	NST	28.9
Rajasthan	3650982	3446724	7097706	6717830	379876	12.6	29.8
Sikkim	56940	54465	111405	101909	9496	20.6	25.6
Tamil Nadu	328917	322404	651321	551143	100178	1.0	20.0
Tripura	504320	489106	993426	967997	25429	31.5	48.5
Uttar Pradesh	55834	52129	107963	95828	12135	0.1	21.2
Uttaranchal	131334	124795	256129	240209	15920	3.0	20.9
West Bengal	2223924	2182870	4406794	4136366	270428	5.5	28.5
Union Territory:							
A.& N. Islands	15127	14342	29469	28456	1013	8.3	8.3
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	NST	17.5
D. & N. Haveli	67663	69562	137225	127410	9815	62.2	64.1
Daman & Diu	7190	6807	13997	11188	2809	8.8	11.9
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	NST	16.9
Lakshadweep	28611	28710	57321	32209	25112	94.5	94.5
Pondichery	—	—	—	—	—	NST	16.2

Source: - Office of the Registr General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Notes : - NST – No Scheduled Tribe Notified.

Table - 8

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SAFE DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

(Percentage)

State/Union Territory	1991			2001		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All INDIA (*)	62.3	55.5	81.4	77.9	73.2	90.0
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	55.1	49.0	73.8	80.1	76.9	90.2
Arunachal Pradesh	70.0	66.9	88.2	77.5	73.7	90.7
Assam	45.9	43.3	64.1	58.8	56.8	70.4
Bihar	58.8	56.6	73.4	86.6	86.1	91.2
Chhatisgarh**	—	—	—	70.5	66.2	88.8
Goa	43.4	30.5	61.7	70.1	58.3	82.1
Gujarat	69.8	60.0	87.2	84.1	76.9	95.4
Haryana	74.3	67.1	93.2	86.1	81.1	97.3
Himachal Pradesh	77.3	75.5	91.9	88.6	87.5	97.0
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	65.2	54.9	95.7
Jharkhand**	—	—	—	42.6	35.5	68.2
Karnataka	71.7	67.3	81.4	84.6	80.5	92.1
Kerala	18.9	12.2	38.7	23.4	16.9	42.8
Madhya Pradesh	53.4	45.6	79.5	68.4	61.5	88.6
Maharashtra	68.5	54.0	90.5	79.8	68.4	95.4
Manipur	38.7	33.7	52.1	37.0	29.3	59.4
Meghalaya	36.2	26.8	75.4	39.0	29.5	73.5
Mizoram	16.2	12.9	19.9	36.0	23.8	47.8
Nagaland	53.4	55.6	45.5	46.5	47.5	42.3
Orissa	39.1	35.3	62.8	64.2	62.9	72.3
Punjab	92.7	92.1	94.2	97.6	96.9	98.9
Rajasthan	59.0	50.6	86.5	68.2	60.4	93.5
Sikkim	73.1	70.8	92.9	70.7	67.0	97.1
Tamil Nadu	67.4	64.3	74.2	85.6	85.3	85.9
Tripura	37.2	30.6	71.1	52.5	45.0	85.8
Uttar Pradesh	62.2	56.6	85.8	87.8	85.5	97.2
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	86.7	83.0	97.8
West Bengal	82.0	80.3	86.2	88.5	87.0	92.3
Union Territory:						
A. & N. Islands	67.9	59.4	90.9	76.7	66.8	97.8
Chandigarh	97.7	98.1	97.7	99.8	99.9	99.8
D. & N. Haveli	45.6	41.2	91.0	77.0	70.5	96.1
Daman & Diu	71.4	56.9	86.8	96.3	94.9	98.9
Delhi	95.8	91.0	96.2	97.2	90.1	97.7
Lakshadweep	11.9	3.4	18.8	4.6	4.6	4.6
Pondichery	88.8	92.9	86.1	95.9	96.6	95.5

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India.

(*) All India figures excludes Jammu & Kashmir in 1991 Census.

(**) These states created in the year 2001.

Table - 9

NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED IN INDIA

Territory	State/Union		Towns		Villages	
	Total(1)	Electrified(2)	Percentage	Total(1)	Electrified(2)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL INDIA	5161	5161	100	593732	439800	74.1
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	210	210	100	26613	26565	99.8
Arunachal Pradesh	17	17	100	3863	1867	48.3
Assam	125	125	100	25124	19342	77.0
Bihar	130	130	100	39015	20006	51.3
Chhatisgarh	97	97	100	19744	15119	76.6
Goa	44	44	100	347	347	100.0
Gujarat	242	242	100	18066	17823	98.7
Haryana	106	106	100	6764	6764	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	57	57	100	17495	11950	68.3
Jammu & Kashmir(+)	75	75	100	6417	6304	98.2
Jharkhand	152	152	100	29354	9239	31.5
Karnataka	270	270	100	27481	26971	98.1
Kerala	159	159	100	1364	1364	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	394	394	100	52117	50213	96.3
Maharashtra	378	378	100	41095	35541	86.5
Manipur	33	33	100	2315	1903	82.2
Meghalaya	16	16	100	5782	3328	57.6
Mizoram	22	22	100	707	570	80.6
Nagaland	9	9	100	1278	855	66.9
Orissa	138	138	100	47529	26235	55.2
Punjab	157	157	100	12278	12278	100.0
Rajasthan	222	222	100	39753	25385	63.9
Sikkim	9	9	100	450	425	94.4
Tamil Nadu	832	832	100	15400	14621	94.9
Tripura	23	23	100	858	491	57.2
Uttaranchal	86	86	100	15761	14534	92.2
Uttar Pradesh	704	704	100	97942	56977	58.2
West Bengal	375	375	100	37945	32190	84.8
Union Territory:						
A.& N. Islands	3	3	100	501	219	43.7
Chandigarh	1	1	100	23	23	100.0
D. & N. Haveli	2	2	100	70	70	100.0
Daman & Diu	2	2	100	23	23	100.0
Delhi	62	62	100	158	158	100.0
Lakshadweep	3	3	100	8	8	100.0
Pondichery	6	6	100	92	92	100.0

Source: - Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power.

Table - 10

BANKING

<i>District</i>	<i>State Bank of India</i>			<i>Nationalized Banks</i>			<i>Foreign Banks</i>		
	<i>Office</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
West Tripura	22	1,846	443	47	2,347	487	-	-	-
North Tripura	7	206	78	7	130	42	-	-	-
South Tripura	7	200	97	14	223	62	-	-	-
Dhalai	2	30	16	6	106	28	-	-	-
Tripura	38	2,281	635	74	2,806	618	-	-	-

<i>District</i>	<i>Regional Rural Banks</i>			<i>Other Scheduled Commercial Banks</i>			<i>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</i>		
	<i>Office</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>
<i>0</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>
West Tripura	48	907	364	5	130	74	122	5,229	1,369
North Tripura	19	264	132	2	7	7	35	607	258
South Tripura	27	303	145	-	-	-	48	725	304
Dhalai	8	143	68	-	-	-	16	279	112
Tripura	102	1,617	709	7	136	81	221	6,840	2,043

Source: - RBI, December, 2009, Mumbai.

Table - 11
OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS

(Total)

All-India/State Union Territory	No. of Occupied Residential Houses 2001	No. of Households 2001	No. of Households per 100 Occupied Residential Houses		No. of Persons per 100 Households	
			1991	2001	1991	2001
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
All India (*)	179275605	193579954	103	108	551	531
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	15998974	17004305	103	106	477	448
Arunachal Pradesh	198281	215574	110	109	493	509
Assam	4781863	4914823	101	103	583	542
Bihar	12739703	13744130	109	108	616	604
Chhatisgarh	3875275	4091551	**	106	**	509
Goa	266271	294812	104	111	499	457
Gujarat	7837436	9691362	102	124	551	523
Haryana	3161833	3712319	104	117	630	570
Himachal Pradesh	1195568	1221589	101	102	534	498
Jammu & Kashmir	1317925	1568519	..	119	..	647
Jharkhand	4461360	4799081	**	108	**	561
Karnataka	9551113	10401918	102	109	552	508
Kerala	6490580	6726356	101	104	528	473
Madhya Pradesh	9939012	10912025	103	110	565	553
Maharashtra	18305346	19576736	103	107	514	495
Manipur	384199	375095	104	98	619	611
Meghalaya	406357	418850	101	103	542	554
Mizoram	154643	176134	100	114	570	504
Nagaland	320810	328057	100	102	557	607
Orissa	7260631	7738065	107	107	528	476
Punjab	3922108	4348580	103	111	592	560
Rajasthan	8865634	9317675	102	105	604	606
Sikkim	99247	114223	100	115	533	474
Tamil Nadu	13699661	14665983	101	107	445	426
Tripura	634498	664334	101	105	524	482
Uttar Pradesh	24156869	25757640	105	107	622	645
Uttaranchal	1491605	1603242	**	107	**	530
West Bengal	14896583	15872083	101	107	544	505
Union Territory:						
A. & N. Islands	70575	78242	101	111	475	455
Chandigarh	188367	206465	101	110	438	436
D. & N. Haveli	42292	45586	107	108	528	484
Daman & Diu	32913	35686	106	108	530	443
Delhi	2316996	2733383	104	118	502	507
Lakshadweep	9076	9993	102	110	623	607
Pondichery	202001	215538	110	107	497	452

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India.

Table - 12

Literacy Rates by sex for states and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	1981			1991			2001		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	14	35	26	33	55	44	50	70	61
Arunachal Pradesh	24	47	36	30	52	42	44	64	54
Assam	-	-	-	43	62	53	55	71	63
Bihar	17	47	32	22	51	38	33	60	47
Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	77	65
Goa	55	76	66	67	84	76	75	88	82
Gujarat	39	65	52	49	73	61	58	80	69
Haryana	27	59	44	41	69	56	56	79	68
Himachal Pradesh	38	64	51	52	75	64	67	85	77
Jammu & Kashmir	20	44	33	-	-	-	43	67	56
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	67	54
Karnataka	33	59	46	44	67	56	57	76	67
Kerala	76	88	82	86	94	90	88	94	91
Madhya Pradesh	19	48	34	29	59	45	50	76	64
Maharashtra	41	70	56	52	77	65	67	86	77
Manipur	35	64	50	48	72	60	61	80	71
Meghalaya	37	47	42	45	53	49	60	65	63
Mizoram	69	79	74	79	86	82	87	91	89
Nagaland	40	59	50	55	68	62	62	71	67
Orissa	25	57	41	35	63	49	51	75	63
Punjab	40	56	48	50	66	59	63	75	70
Rajasthan	14	45	30	20	55	39	44	76	60
Sikkim	27	53	42	47	66	57	60	76	69
Tamil Nadu	40	68	54	51	74	63	64	82	74
Tripura	38	62	50	50	71	60	65	81	73
Uttar Pradesh	17	47	33	24	55	41	42	69	56
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	83	72
West Bengal	36	60	49	47	68	58	60	77	69
A. & N. Islands	53	70	63	66	79	73	75	86	81
Chandigarh	69	79	75	72	82	78	7	86	82
D. & N. Haveli	20	45	33	27	54	41	40	71	58
Daman & Diu	47	75	60	59	83	71	66	87	78
Delhi	63	79	72	67	82	75	75	87	82
Lakshadweep	55	81	68	73	90	82	81	93	87
Pondicherry	53	77	65	66	84	75	74	89	81
India	30	56	44	39	64	52	54	75	65

Source: Population Census of India, Office of Registrar General India

Note :- Literacy Rates estimate on the basis of population age 7 years and above . Literacy Rates for 1981 exclude Assam and for 1991 exclude Jammu and Kashmir.

Table - 13

Literacy rate for persons aged 60+ by sex and residence, 2001

<i>I</i>	<i>Total</i>			<i>Rural</i>			<i>Urban</i>		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
INDIA *	36.31	52.83	20.25	29.05	45.49	13.01	58.08	74.98	41.80
Jammu & Kashmir	22.71	32.49	11.15	17.13	25.56	7.06	40.66	55.34	23.99
Himachal Pradesh	29.98	47.65	12.68	27.47	45.25	10.20	64.46	78.79	48.83
Punjab	30.95	42.71	18.85	22.94	33.67	11.79	51.71	66.51	36.82
Chandigarh	68.51	79.97	55.65	36.48	51.90	15.69	70.78	82.14	58.20
Uttaranchal	38.63	62.35	14.97	33.35	58.71	8.55	59.65	76.12	41.87
Haryana	27.63	42.16	12.97	19.87	33.35	6.14	51.19	69.50	33.29
Delhi	63.56	78.41	48.15	43.04	62.52	22.54	64.86	79.43	49.75
Rajasthan	24.85	40.70	10.23	18.21	32.55	4.98	50.45	71.92	30.49
Uttar Pradesh	28.46	42.54	12.58	24.18	38.13	8.26	48.81	64.11	32.41
Bihar	29.42	44.98	11.79	26.81	42.13	9.42	53.59	71.69	33.50
Sikkim	26.38	40.34	8.30	24.14	37.89	6.18	52.03	69.39	31.30
Arunachal Pradesh	12.61	19.68	4.66	10.33	16.63	3.29	39.13	53.99	21.24
Nagaland	30.51	39.65	18.78	26.76	35.20	16.13	64.26	76.75	45.37
Manipur *	33.70	55.38	11.73	30.93	50.41	10.48	40.21	67.76	14.50
Mizoram	75.85	87.21	64.23	65.92	79.92	50.82	86.79	95.66	78.21
Tripura	44.16	62.41	27.02	38.58	57.51	20.52	69.43	85.61	55.27
Meghalaya	39.24	49.99	28.01	33.22	44.28	21.20	65.04	77.15	54.34
Assam	40.30	58.55	21.07	36.02	54.78	16.38	69.55	83.67	53.99
West Bengal	48.76	68.75	29.67	38.54	61.24	17.85	69.34	82.83	55.18
Jharkhand	29.54	46.61	12.55	22.56	38.89	6.64	58.84	77.35	38.76
Orissa	37.72	60.28	15.66	35.10	58.02	12.85	57.58	76.80	37.64
Chhatisgarh	28.17	48.53	10.94	23.60	43.41	7.09	53.03	74.87	32.89
Madhya Pradesh	30.63	48.51	13.55	24.02	41.21	7.51	51.87	72.24	32.76
Gujarat	39.47	56.71	24.47	28.68	45.63	14.10	60.69	78.07	45.19
Daman & Diu	40.11	66.07	21.84	27.00	48.68	10.51	51.69	82.81	31.25
D. & N. Haveli	17.44	29.16	8.21	10.93	20.84	3.48	48.52	63.66	33.72
Maharashtra	40.73	61.44	22.72	30.73	52.17	12.45	61.52	80.09	44.69
Andhra Pradesh	29.01	43.21	16.10	23.25	36.39	11.24	49.26	67.45	32.99
Karnataka	36.07	53.88	20.05	27.59	45.33	11.80	56.98	74.56	40.75
Goa	51.97	70.49	37.27	43.41	63.21	28.27	62.33	78.90	48.58
Lakshadweep	45.21	68.68	21.25	35.94	64.36	8.20	54.87	72.99	35.49
Kerala	68.46	81.44	58.05	66.17	79.40	55.44	75.08	87.51	65.45
Tamil Nadu	43.12	60.59	25.87	32.58	50.34	14.72	57.97	75.36	41.25
Pondichery	49.71	69.66	33.38	34.65	55.04	16.43	57.19	77.46	41.31
A. & N. Islands	46.35	62.46	25.33	42.09	58.54	20.35	59.72	75.01	40.52

Source: - Office of the Registrar General, India.

- India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as census results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.

Table - 14**Distribution of population, Sex ratio and density population - 2001**

State	Type of living arrangement					
	Alone	With spouse only	With spouse and other	With children	With other relations and non-relations	Not recorded members
Andhra Pradesh	85	209	324	324	48	10
Arunachal Pradesh	35	34	453	256	12	211
Assam	26	35	525	352	13	49
Bihar	39	117	509	293	16	28
Chhattisgarh	86	114	348	376	52	23
Delhi	36	91	532	303	28	11
Goa	37	149	468	232	114	0
Gujarat	57	137	442	341	20	4
Haryana	10	73	581	305	25	5
Himachal Pradesh	38	102	413	366	56	24
Jammu & Kashmir	5	50	577	324	27	15
Jharkhand	37	97	480	338	24	23
Karnataka	53	92	454	345	50	5
Kerala	30	93	455	56	57	9
Madhya Pradesh	55	141	432	293	54	27
Maharashtra	57	127	470	294	43	8
Manipur	25	39	463	283	33	157
Meghalaya	37	94	476	337	7	49
Mizoram	8	25	504	284	42	138
Nagaland	6	84	756	138	0	16
Orissa	33	119	496	298	25	28
Punjab	29	95	539	302	25	11
Rajasthan	35	99	471	349	43	3
Sikkim	15	49	479	367	41	49
Tamil Nadu	109	189	367	269	66	0
Tripura	75	150	412	297	44	23
Uttaranchal	92	114	420	316	18	40
Uttar Pradesh	40	100	453	331	48	27
West Bengal	34	78	444	356	57	30
A & N Islands	33	23	523	322	42	57
Chandigarh	57	186	456	250	48	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13	64	647	273	3	0
Daman & Diu	213	36	314	403	19	15
Lakshadweep	34	55	338	454	120	0
Pondicherry	60	150	350	413	27	0
All India	52	120	448	321	44	17

- Source: - National Sample Survey Organisation, 60th Round.

Table No: 15

Per Capita Income in North-Eastern States and in India at current prices

States	1999-00	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Arunachal Pradesh	13990	17664	17124	19322	22185	22335	25639	27398
Assam	12282	13059	14421	15487	17013	18378	19857	21464
Manipur	13260	12970	13250	14728	16433	17770	18393	19258
Mizoram	16443	19430	20896	21963	22417	24029	25682	27510
Meghalaya	14359	17241	18208	19702	21170	22852	24766	26636
Nagaland	13819	18961	20407	20821	20998	21083	NA	NA
Sikkim	14890	17324	19428	21476	23791	26628	29788	33553
Tripura	14119	18368	19059	21138	22836	25700	27816	28806
All India	15881	17782	18885	20871	23198	26003	29524	33283

Source: - DESs of Assam/Arunachal Pradesh/Nagaland/Manipur/Meghalaya/Mizoram/Tripura/Sikkim.

Table No - 16

Neonatal, post neonatal, infant child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by State, India, 2005-06

State	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (1qo)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5qo)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	34.0	26.7	60.7	28.8	87.7
Assam	45.5	20.6	66.1	20.2	85.0
Manipur	18.7	11.1	29.7	12.6	41.9
Meghalaya	23.6	21.0	44.6	27.1	70.5
Mizoram	16.3	17.7	34.1	19.5	52.9
Nagaland	19.8	18.5	38.3	27.5	64.7
Sikkim	19.4	14.3	33.7	6.7	40.1
Tripura	33.1	18.3	51.5	8.2	59.2
All India	39.0	18.0	57.0	18.4	74.3

Source: - NFHS-3, IIPS-Mumbai.

Table No - 17

Selected housing characteristics by state, India 2005-06

State	Percentage of households:					
	With electricity	With improved source of drinking water ¹	With toilet facility	Using solid fuel for cooking ²	Living in a pucca house	Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	76.9	85.0	80.6	67.7	20.8	2.7
Assam	38.1	72.4	76.4	75.8	19.8	2.7
Manipur	87.0	52.1	95.6	64.7	10.7	2.6
Meghalaya	70.4	63.1	71.3	72.2	35.1	2.9
Mizoram	92.3	85.0	98.0	34.1	22.9	3.5
Nagaland	82.9	62.8	85.6	76.0	20.7	2.6
Sikkim	92.1	77.6	89.0	52.4	51.0	2.3
Tripura	68.8	76.1	96.7	80.4	12.1	2.9
All India	67.9	87.9	44.6	70.8	45.9	3.3

Source: - NFHS-3, IIPS-Mumbai.

Table- 18

District-wise total number of establishments by their types

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>OAE</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>EST</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	West Tripura	66,099	46.54	25,222	53.22	91,321	48.22
2	South Tripura	38,697	27.25	10,410	21.97	49,107	25.92
3	North Tripura	24,902	17.53	8,023	16.93	32,925	17.38
4	Dhalai	12,334	8.68	3,736	7.88	16,070	8.48
	All Tripura.	1,42,032	100	47,391	100	1,89,423	100

Table- 19

District-wise percentage distribution of Establishments & Employment by location

<i>Sl. Districts</i>	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Employment</i>
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		<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Combined</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Combined</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	West Tripura	55,885 (40.25%)	35,436 (70.08%)	91,321 (48.22%)	1,05,226 (40.49%)	88,508 (70.36%)	1,93,734 (50.22%)
2	South Tripura	42,020 (30.26%)	7,087 (14.15%)	49,107 (25.92%)	73,374 (28.23%)	16,638 (13.22%)	90,012 (23.34%)
3	North Tripura	25,780 (18.57%)	7,145 (14.10%)	32,925 (17.38%)	51,192 (19.70%)	18,466 (14.68%)	69,658 (18.06%)
4	Dhalai	15,175 (10.92%)	895 (1.67%)	16,070 (8.48%)	30,118 (11.58%)	2,186 (1.74%)	32,304 (8.38%)
	All Tripura	1,38,860 (100%)	50,563 (100%)	1,89,423 (100%)	2,59,910 (100%)	1,25,798 (100%)	3,85,708 (100%)

Table- 20

District-wise percentage distribution of establishments & employment by type of establishments.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Establishments</i>			<i>Employment</i>		
		<i>OAE</i>	<i>Estt. with hired workers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>OAE</i>	<i>Estt. with hired workers</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	West Tripura	66,099	25,222	91,321	79,908	1,13,826	1,93,734
2	South Tripura	38,697	10,410	49,107	47,902	42,110	90,012
3	North Tripura	24,902	8,023	32,925	35,368	34,290	69,658
4	Dhalai	12,334	3,736	16,070	17,133	15,171	32,304
	All Tripura	1,42,032	47,391	1,89,423	1,80,311	2,05,397	3,85,708

Note : (i) OAE : Own Account Establishment, Estt. : Establishments.

(ii) Percentage total may not tally with the all India due to rounding off.

Table- 21

Establishments by location in rural and urban areas of the State.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Establishments</i>			
	<i>EC-1980</i>	<i>EC-1990</i>	<i>EC-1998</i>	<i>EC-2005</i>
West Tripura	66,099	25,222	91,321	79,908
South Tripura	38,697	10,410	49,107	47,902
North Tripura	24,902	8,023	32,925	35,368
Dhalai	12,334	3,736	16,070	17,133
All Tripura	1,42,032	47,391	1,89,423	1,80,311

Table- 22

Employment scenario in the State during 1980 to 2005.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Establishments</i>			
	<i>EC-1980</i>	<i>EC-1990</i>	<i>EC-1998</i>	<i>EC-2005</i>
Rural	82,523	1,31,964	1,67,670	2,59,910
Urban	51,874	88,624	1,00,597	1,25,798
All Tripura	1,34,397	2,20,558	2,68,257	3,85,708