

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA 2008-2009



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PART-I

1) *ECONOMIC SITUATION*

Introduction:

The Economic Review of Tripura focuses and analyses the macroeconomic trend as well as progress achieved in different sectors of State's economy during the annual plan period. The present issue of "Economic Review of Tripura, 2008-09" is the 10th in the series that shows the overall performances and trend of the State's economy during the preceding fiscal year of 2008-09. It also gives thrust on the new initiatives, potential areas as well as constrains faced in the changing economic scenario by the State's economy. The economy of Tripura has suffered from disturbed conditions of extremism and insurgency over two decades, which directly hindered the economic development process in the recent past.

The 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 by restoring the law and order as well as establishing the atmosphere of peace after prolonged phase of extremism and insurgency. 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. On the otherhand, the liberalization and economic reforms of India introduced since 1990 have limited impact on the sustainable economic growth process of the State. The economy of the State continues to be agrarian based with high rate of un-employment.

The budgetary process has been targeted for schematic allocation of resources especially to economic and social sectors 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.

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 State 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 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 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.

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 has been stuck in the Baramura Hills and in Rokhia.

Natural gas-based thermal power plants have been set-up at both the places (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 in rural areas 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.

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 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 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. 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.

Demographic profile:

The estimated mid-year population of Tripura in 2009 was 35,57,000 comprising of 18,21,000 males and 17,36,000 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.

As per Census 2001, SC population was 5,55,724, which consists 17.37 percent 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.

The data of NSS 61st Round, 2004-05 reveals that overall literacy rate has increased to 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.

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.

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;

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.

Human Development Index (HDI):

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

Gender related Development Index (GDI)

Gender related Development Index (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.

Economy:

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 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 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 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 1999-2000 prices for 2007-08 (P) was 7.16 percent, which shows a down fall from earlier projections as a part of slow down of the national economy. 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 and Finance Commission, New Delhi in-particular.

In terms of access to resources, the average person in Tripura has fewer resources than the average person in India. In 1980-81, per capita income of Tripura was 75 per cent of the National average; by 2002-03, it had risen to 88 percent of the National average and in 2006-07 it is about 93.71 per cent. Infact, population changes played a key role during 1980s, the large increase in population lowered the gains in per capita terms. With the declining in population growth after 1990s, per capita income increased faster, although below the National average. The State with the highest per capita income is Goa, with Rs.70,112 per person in 2005-06 and almost 2.75 times the estimates of Tripura.

The per capita income of the State rose from Rs.14,119 in 1999-2000 to Rs.19,059 in 2002-03 and to Rs.22,836 in 2004-05 and further to Rs.28,806 in 2007-08 with new 1999-2000 base of Gross/Net State Domestic Product. On the otherhand, per capita income of the country rose from Rs.15,881 in 1999-2000 to Rs.23,199 in 2004-05 and further to Rs.33,283 in 2007-08 with similar new base of 1999-2000.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices increased from Rs.4,866.73 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs.8,296.85 crore in 2004-05 and further to Rs.10,821.43 crore in 2007-08 with new base of 1999-2000. The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices has increased from Rs.4,495.57 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs.7,647.92 crore in 2004-05 and further to Rs.10,007.12 crore in 2007-08 with similar new base of 1999-2000.

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 revenue surplus and also declined own revenue deficits. Moreover, the state has also performed well in expenditure control relative to other special category states as opined 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.

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 down of the industrial growth during 2008-09.

Domestic inflation started hardening from January, 2008 and started picking-up from March 2008, which continued through out the year. The inflation was very high during June to October 2008 and crossed the double digit mark at all India level. High inflation coupled with slowdown in economic growth in-relation to earlier expectations has complicated the development process in the country. Growth in the services sector at the National level has also showed some signs of moderation mainly due to somewhat lower growth in the financial and construction sub-sector. In order to improve the current concerns of growth, which is under stress on account of several factors, various macroeconomic policy measures have been taken-up or monitored by the Government of India.

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

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.

Fiscal targets of TFRBM Act,2005:

- 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 2008-09 in-terms of the path of fiscal restructuring prescribed by the Twelfth 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 2008-09. Through fiscal management and consolidation, Tripura continued to maintain its position as a revenue surplus State. The interest payment liability has also declined around 10% in 2008-09 against Twelfth Finance Commission's target of 15%.

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.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission has now been constituted in terms of Article 280 of the Indian Constitution by the Government of India on 13th November 2007, which will have an award period spanning 2010-2015. The Commission will make recommendations on the distribution between the Union and States of the net proceeds of taxes. Apart from this, the Commission will also consider, inter alia, (a) the impact of the proposed implementation of goods and services tax (GST); (b) the need to improve the quality of public expenditure and (c) the need to manage ecology, environment and changed climate with sustainable development.

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. Moreover, the Twelfth Finance Commission imposed conditions on States in respect of fiscal performance for qualifying for awards under various recommendations. The debt burden and high interest rates imposed new levels of fiscal stress on the State exchequer. Despite such fiscal constraints as well as poor financial resources of its own, the State could ensure providing its share of liabilities of almost all the centrally sponsored schemes in 2008-09.

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.

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.

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.

According to the study conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) in 1997, the estimated informal trade was about Rs.100 crores, which has since been gone-up significantly in recent years.

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 un-employed graduates and postgraduates who are proficient in english may encourage the overseas employment opportunities, which are increasing day by day.

Weakness:

The 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.

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.

The 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.

The 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-1.1.

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

The increase in population and consequent addition to the labour force, the supply of labour continues to outstrip the demand resulting the problems of unemployment 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 4,81,600 as on March 2007, out of which women were 1,61,868.

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 NREGA 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:

"Approach to People's Plan in Tripura" was formulated in 1996, taking into account our strength, weakness and opportunities, for development planning during 11th Five Year Plan. Overall development objectives envisaged in the approach paper are as follows:

- i) The highest priority before the Tripura 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;

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.

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 during 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.

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.

Development Review, 2008-09

Domestic inflation started hardening from January 2008 and started picking-up from March 2008, which continued through out the fiscal year of 2008-09. The inflation was very high during June to October 2008 and crossed the double digit mark at all India level. High inflation coupled with slowdown in economic growth in relation to earlier expectations 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 in the State.

The price situation in the State during 2008-09 was not favourable and remained high as compare to the preceding year of 2007-08. In fact, the price situation was worsened in 2008-09 and the retail prices of 16-essential commodities out of 19-essential commodities have increased in the State. The maximum increase for retail prices was observed for atta, masur dal, mustard oil, sugar and onion in 2008-09. The inflation based on CPI-Industrial Worker was 8.8 per cent in March 2009 on year-on-year basis. The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2008-09. It was gradually moved from 125 in March 2008 to 129 in June 2008 without any sign of declining tendency. It was further increased to 140 in November 2008 but in March 2009 it declined and stood at 136.

The available estimates of agricultural production for 2008-09 shows that the production of rice, maize, pulses, ground nut, sugarcane, rape & mustard and potato have been increased over the previous year of 2007-08. The production of mesta, jute,

sesamum and wheat have been showed a declining trend in 2008-09 over previous year of 2007-08. The production of rice, which is the main principal crop of the State, reaches to 6,41,086 Mt in 2008-09 which was 6,40,422 Mt in 2007-08 and 6,20,500 Mt in 2006-07.

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, 2009 was 98,390 hectares, which is presented in the following table.

Table-1.2.

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 36,000 Mt in 2008-09. 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. Tripura became surplus State in fish seed production at the end of 10th Five Year Plan.

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 further to 1,534 in March 2009. There are 564 fair price shops in ADC areas and remaining 970 fair price shops are in non-ADC areas catering the needs of 7,26,026 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 Panchayats 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 National Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme (NREGA) has been implemented in all the four districts of the State. Till 2008-09, 6,00,615 families have been issued the job card. The total mandays generated was 351.11 lakh in 2008-09. There were 27,010 Self Help-Groups (SHGs) till 2008-09. Out of these 2,956 were the Women SHGs. In 2008-09, 5,187 SHGs have passed 1st gradation and 2,267 SHGs have completed 2nd gradation tests. The revolving fund for 2,912 SHGs have been released and bank credit extended to 2,157 SHGs 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 1,668 in 2008-09. Total membership of these cooperative societies was 5.37 lakh in 2004-05 which rose to 5.38 lakh in 2007-08 and 5.39 lakhs in 2008-09. 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, 25- 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 Vaterinary College near Agartala.

The State has 2,378- Primary Schools, 1,139- Senior Basic Schools, 459- High Schools and 311-Higher Secondary Schools, which are located all over the State. Total 4,49,353 children of primary stage and 2,09,344 children of upper primary stage (VI-VII) have been benefited under mid-day-meal scheme (khichudi programme) during 2008-09. 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).

In 2008-09, there were 19-Hospitals, 11-Rural Hospitals and Community Health Centres, 87-Public Health Centres, 702-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- 1.3.

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

The installed capacity of power generation was 110 MW and power generated within the State was 649 MU in 2008-09. The power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 495.3 MU in 2008-09. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers in 2008-09 was 868.9 MU. Out of which maximum power sold for domestic consumption was 241.85 MU. Present peak power demand of the State is 186-187 MW in 2008-09, out of which own generation was 80-82 MW in 2008-09. There remains a shortfall of about 38-40 MW. The shortfall is covered by load-shedding 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 2007-08 from the State, which was 480 MCM in 2005-06 and 353 MCM in 1999-2000. The estimated value of natural gas in 2006-07 was Rs.94.10 crores against the production of 520 MCM.

There were 2.40 lakhs LPG consumers catered by 25 LPG agencies in the State during 2008-09. 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 40 agencies carrying on MS/HSD business in the State during 2008-09.

In Tripura, there were 251 Scheduled Commercial Bank Branches including RRB with total deposit of Rs.6,394 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, 88 Telephone Exchanges with 84,207 telephone connections. There were one low power TV transmission centre and three radio transmission centres in the State.

Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR):

Government of India released an amount of Rs.40.40 crores under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) during the financial year 2008-09. Out of which entire an amount of Rs.86.78 crores (including spill over fund of 2007-08) spent during the year.

Northern Eastern Council (NEC):

The State Government of Tripura for the first time has organized the Council meeting of NEC in the year 2008, it was the 56th Plenary of the NEC, held on 12-1 May, 2008 at Pragna Bhawan in Agartala. In the meeting, the document NER Vision 2020 was finalized and signed by the members of the North Eastern Council. During 2008-09, the State has received funds for Rs.69.93 crores and was utilized almost entirely. No project of NEC was sanctioned during the financial year.

Growth Centres:

The State Government has identified 60 numbers of places for social-economic development of the rural people with the aim to upgrade the identified places into future urban centres as Rural Growth Centres. District wise and year wise sanction of rural growth centre is presented below:

Sl.	District	Year of sanction	No. of Rural Growth Centre	Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	No.
1.	West Tripura	2004-05	6	1200.00	
		2005-06	2	300.00	
		2006-07	2	388.15	
		2007-08	4	600.00	
		2008-09	9	1100.00	
2.	South Tripura	2004-05	5	633.00	
		2005-06	2	260.00	
		2006-07	2	606.30	
3.	North Tripura	2004-05	4	468.00	
		2005-06	1	100.00	
		2007-08	1	150.00	
4.	Dhalai	2004-05	2	202.10	
		2005-06	2	340.00	
		2006-07	2	305.55	
Total			45	4803.10	

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):

The BRGF(eastwhile Rashtriya Sama Vikas Yojana) is being implemented in Dhalai District. In 2008-09, an amount of Rs.1931.61 lakhs was released; out of which the amount for RSVY (final installment) was Rs.750.00 lakhs and balance amount of Rs.1181.61 lakhs was for BRGF.

The agreed outlay was Rs.2614.00 lakhs for 2009-10 and an amount of Rs.1321.00 lakh has been proposed under BRGF for the year 2010-11.

Bharat Nirman:

Bharat Nirman programme covering six components of infrastructure development viz., construction of rural roads, rural houses, rural electrification, telephone connectivity in villages, accelerated irrigation benefit programme and

accelerated rural water supply project launched since 2005-06 needs huge funding to build-up the rural infrastructure in this backward State.

2) POPULATION

The estimated mid-year population of Tripura for 2009 is 35,57,000, out of which 18,21,000 males and 17,36,000 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 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 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 all its rail-heads- to the west, south and north- as they fall in East Pakistan 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.

- ***Estimated mid-year population for 2009 is 35,57,000.***
- ***Growth rate of population declined to 16.03% during 1991-2001 from 34.30% in 1981-1991.***
- ***As per Census-2001 the density of population was 305.***
- ***ST population consists 31% and SC population consists 17.4% of the total population.***

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.

Sl No.	Item	1991 Census		2001 Census		
		Unit	Tripura	India	Tripura	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Population	in lakhs	27.57	8464	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 then they lived a decade ago. The population density for all India in 2001 was 324.

Tripura ranks 17th position in terms of density of populatin 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, Haram, 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 25,82,487 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.

<u>Religious communities</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Literacy rate</u>	<u>Female literacy</u>	<u>Proportion of child population</u>
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.

<u>Type of disability</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
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.

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>ST</u>	<u>SC</u>	<u>Literacy rate</u>	<u>Density</u>
		<u>Population</u>	<u>Population</u>		
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.

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant mortality rate		
	India	Tripura	India	Tripura	India	Tripura	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.

Year	Total	Rural	Urban

(000)

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

Source: RGI, New Delhi.

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.

<i>N-E states</i>	<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Death rate</i>	<i>(per thousand population)</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 like 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.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Children</i>	<i>Round</i>	<i>O.P.V. given</i>	<i>% Achieved</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1995-96	2,28,265	1 st Round	2,29,265	100.40	
		2 nd Round	2,38,725	104.50	0-3 Years
1997-98	3,49,584	1 st Round	3,40,078	97.20	
		2 nd Round	3,50,627	100.30	0-5 Years
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 reduced considerably during inter census period of 1991-2001.

The density of population of the State has increased to 339 per sq. km. with the estimated size of population of 35.57 lakhs in 2009. 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

The 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.

The estimates of State Income 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 otherhand, the income accruing approach relates to the income accruing the normal residents of a State. Since it measures the income that become available to the residents of a State, it provides a better measure of welfare of the residents. However, for compiling the SDP estimates by income accruing approach one needs data on flows of factor incomes to/from the boundaries of 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 otherhand is obtained by dividing the NSDP or State Income 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.

Box-3.1.

New series of SDP with 1999-2000 base:

The new series involves a number of revisions arising out of conceptual and methodological improvements as well as use of latest data. The comprehensive revisions in the new series are also the results of a number of studies initiated by the Central Statistical Organisation in-collaboration with the States Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

The new series of SDP with 1999-2000 base has been introduced after a comprehensive review of both the database and methodology required in the estimation of various aggregates. Infact, shifting of base year with 1999-2000 base has been undertaken with the improved methodology, guidelines and review of data base as suggested by the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Government of India chaired by Prof. S.D.Tendulkar. The comprehensive joint discussions for each sector/sub-sector between the Officers

of CSO, New Delhi and DES-Tripura have been made for introducing the new base of 1999-2000 from earlier base of 1993-1994.

The revision exercise from earlier 1993-1994 base to new 1999-2000 base was made in October 2007 by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES), Tripura. Earlier, the similar revision exercise of old base year of 1980-1981 series to 1993-1994 series was also made in January, 2000 by DES-Tripura.

Choice of 1999-2000 as base year:

In the past, there had been the practice of revising the base year to a year synchronizing with the year of decennial Population Census. But at the time of shifting the base year from 1980-81 series to 1993-94 series, it was found that data on workforce estimates captured in NSS 50th Round on Employment and Un-employment was better than the Population Census. In continuation with this practice, the new series of SDP adopted 1999-2000 as the base year using the workforce data from NSS 55th Round on Employment and Un-employment conducted in 1999-2000 as suggested by the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics.

Guiding principles for the new base year of 1999-2000:

- i) To capture the structural changes that has taken place in the economy.
- ii) Review of data base to incorporate results of long term surveys and census, as they are not included in-between.
- iii) Capturing the new economic activities.
- iv) To make methodological improvements.
- v) To realistically measure the real growth/development of the economy.

Improvements:

The Advisory Board on National Accounts has mainly suggested the following improvements in the new base of 1999-2000 in terms of coverage from existing level.

- i) Workforce data based on NSS 55th Round, 1999-2000.
- ii) Results of NSS 56th Round, Un-organised manufacturing, 2000-01.
- iii) Results of NSS 57th Round, Services Sector, 2001-02.
- iv) Livestock Census result for 1997.
- v) All India Debt & Investment result for 2001-02.
- vi) Cost of Cultivation Studies, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.
- vii) Salt through seawater evaporation –not applicable.
- viii) Goat milk
- ix) Duck eggs.
- x) Meat production from unregistered slaughtering.

New activities in 1999-2000 base:

In the new series of 1999-2000 following new economic activities have been incorporated.

- i) Other private communication.

- ii) Renting of machinery and other equipments without operator.
- iii) Computer related activities in un-organised sector.
- iv) Coaching centres.
- v) Social work with accommodation
- vi) Recreation, cultural and supporting activities.

Gross / Net State Domestic Product with new 1999-2000 base:

The base year of GSDP/NSDP estimates has been shifted in October 2007 to new 1999-2000 from earlier 1993-94 after comprehensive review of methodology as well as up-dating the data base.

At current prices:

According to new base of 1999-00, GSDP at current prices increased from Rs.4866.73 crores in 1999-2000 to Rs.7550.59 crores in 2003-04 and further to Rs.10322.23 crores in 2006-07 and Rs.10821.43 crores in 2007-08(provisional). On the other hand, the NSDP at current prices increased from Rs.4495.57 crores in 1999-2000 to Rs.6990.34 crores in 2003-04 and Rs.9546.28 crores in 2006-07 and further to Rs.10007.12 crores in 2007-08(provisional).

Table- 3.1.

(Rs. in crore)

<u>Year</u>	<u>GSDP at current prices</u>	<u>NSDP at current prices</u>
1999-00	4866.73	4495.57
2002-03	6733.25	6222.64
2003-04	7550.59	6990.34
2004-05	8296.85	7647.92
2005-06	9388.41	8712.39
2006-07	10322.23	9546.28
2007-08(P)	10821.43	10007.12

Source: DES, Tripura.

The comparison study of GSDP and NSDP at current prices Tripura with new base of 1999-2000 and earlier base of 1993-1994 are depicted in the following table.

Table- 3.2.

(Rs. in crore)

<u>Year</u>	<u>GSDP-Tripura</u>		<u>NSDP-Tripura</u>	
	<u>1993-94 base</u>	<u>1999-00 new base</u>	<u>1993-94 base</u>	<u>1999-00 new base</u>
1999-2000	4,543.73	4,866.73	4,193.49	4,495.57
2002-03	6,481.58	6,733.25	6,043.69	6,222.64
2003-04	7,165.78	7,550.59	6,727.90	6,990.34
2004-05	NA	8,296.85	NA	7,647.92
2005-06	NA	9,388.41	NA	8,712.39
2006-07	NA	10,322.23	NA	9,546.28
2007-08(P)	NA	10,821.43	NA	10,007.12

At constant prices:

The GSDP at constant prices increased from Rs.4866.73 crores in 1999-2000 to Rs.6254.91 crore in 2002-03 and further to Rs.8018.62 crore in 2006-07 and Rs.8349.58 crore in 2007-08(provisional). The NSDP at constant prices has also increased from Rs.4495.57 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs.6135.70 crore in 2003-04 and Rs.7449.42 crore in 2006-07 and further to Rs.7814.23 crore in 2007-08 (provisional).

Table- 3.3.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	GSDP at constant prices	NSDP at constant prices
1999-00	4866.73	4495.97
2002-03	6254.91	5796.04
2003-04	6622.65	6135.70
2004-05	7161.77	6639.24
2005-06	7813.49	7296.61
2006-07	8018.62	7449.42
2007-08(P)	8349.58	7814.23

Source: DES, Tripura

The comparison study of GSDP and NSDP at constant prices Tripura with new base of 1999-2000 and earlier base of 1993-1994 are depicted in the following table.

Table- 3.4.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	<i>GSDP-Tripura</i>		<i>NSDP-Tripura</i>	
	<i>1993-94 base</i>	<i>1999-00 new base</i>	<i>1993-94 base</i>	<i>1999-00 new base</i>
1999-2000	2,755.64	4,866.73	2,532.08	4,495.57
2002-03	3,622.69	6,254.91	3,343.02	5,796.04
2003-04	3,951.78	6,622.65	3,680.33	6,135.70
2004-05	NA	7,161.77	NA	6,639.24
2005-06	NA	7,813.49	NA	7,296.61
2006-07	NA	8,018.62	NA	7,449.42
2007-08	NA	8,349.58	NA	7,814.23

Source:- DES- Tripura.

Per Capita Income:

The per capita income at current prices has been increased from Rs.14,119/- in 1999-2000 to Rs.19,059/- in 2002-03 and Rs.25,700/- in 2005-06 and further to Rs.27,816/- in 2006-07 and Rs.28,806/- in 2007-08 (provisional) with new base of 1999-2000. Per Capita National Income at current prices during the said period rose from Rs.15,881/- in 1999-2000 to Rs. 20,871/- in 2003-04 and Rs.29,542/- in 2006-07 and Rs.33,283/- in 2007-08.

The comparative picture of per capita income at current prices of Tripura and all India with new base of 1999-2000 and earlier base of 1993-1994 is presented below:

Table- 3.5.

(in Rs)

Year	<u>Tripura</u>		<u>All India</u>	
	<u>1993-94 base</u>	<u>1999-00 new base</u>	<u>1993-94 base</u>	<u>1999-00 new base</u>
1999-2000	13,195	14,119	15,625	15,881
2002-03	18,550	19,059	19,040	18,885
2003-04	20,357	21,138	20,989	20,871
2004-05	NA	22,836	NA	23,199
2005-06	NA	25,700	NA	26,003
2006-07	NA	27,816	NA	29,542
2007-08(P)	NA	28,806	NA	33,283

P=Provisional.

Source: CSO, New Delhi & DES, Tripura

A comparative study of the per capita income with new 1999-2000 series among the North Eastern States has been made, which is presented in the following table.

Table- 3.6.

(in Rs.)

<u>Name of the North Eastern States</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>
Arunachal Pradesh	13,990	22,335	25,639
Assam	12,282	18,378	19,857
Manipur	13,260	17,770	18,393
Meghalaya	14,359	22,852	24,766
Mizoram	16,443	24,029	25,682
Nagaland	13,819	21,083	NA
Sikkim	14,890	26,628	29,788
Tripura	14,119	25,700	27,816
All India	15,881	26,003	29,524

Source:-Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Arunachal, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, 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 1999-2000 series for different years are presented in the Table-3.7.

Table- 3.7.

Year	Tripura		
	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)
1999-2000	31.09	14.12	54.79
2002-2003	26.29	20.11	53.60
2003-2004	25.85	21.50	52.65
2004-2005	25.01	20.94	54.05
2005-2006	25.93	23.80	51.27
2006-2007	24.47	23.00	52.53
2007-2008	24.19	22.59	53.22

Source: DES, Tripura.

Performances of NSDP from 1999-2000 to 2007-08 (P):

Estimates of NSDP for 1999-2000 to 2007-08 (provisional) for Tripura with new base of 1999-2000 by industry of origin at current prices are presented in the Table-3.8.

Table- 3.8.

(Rs in lakhs)

SL. No.	INDUSTRY	1999-00	2002-03	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08(P)
A PRIMARY- SECTOR						
1	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED	136505	160746	207494	224058	232259
1.1	AGRICULTURE & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	125848	146626	188673	197731	204968
1.2	FORESTRY & LOGGING	5608	7176	8660	9634	9987
1.3	FISHING	5049	6944	10161	16693	17304
2	MINING QUARRYING	4461	5923	12815	13956	14467
	SUB-TOTAL:	140966	166669	220309	238014	246725
B SECONDARY-SECTOR						
3	MANUFACTURING	9103	12849	37621	25893	26657
3.1	REGISTERED	2425	4721	27013	13282	13674
3.2	UN-REGISTERED	6678	8128	10608	12611	12983
4	ELECTRIC., GAS & WATER SUPP.	8324	12060	7775	7851	8083
5	CONSTRUCTION	42121	95495	160275	184949	190405
	SUB-TOTAL:	59548	120404	205671	218693	225144
C TERTIARY-SECTOR						
6	TRADE HOTEL &	74675	95705	124719	137156	145673

RESTAURANT.						
7	TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMU.	16308	20969	28963	30100	31969
7.1	RAILWAYS	50	74	142	166	176
7.2	TRASPORT BY OTHER MEANS	7154	9204	14083	16103	17103
7.3	STORAGE	241	247	343	399	424
7.4	COMMUNICATION	8863	11444	14395	13432	14266
8	FINANCE, BANKING, INSURANCE	24003	40692	56652	64041	68018
8.1	BANKING & INSURANCE	9722	16054	17490	20747	22035
8.2	REAL ESTATE, OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING & B.S L.S *	14281	24638	39162	43294	45983
9	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICES	134057	177825	234925	266624	283181
9.1	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE	56913	78771	104534	132573	140806
9.2	OTHER SERVICES	77144	99054	130391	134052	142376
	SUB-TOTAL:	249043	335191	445259	49792	528842
10	GRAND TOTAL:	449557	622264	781239	954628	1000712
11	POPULATION IN '00	31840	32650	33900	34320	34740
12	PER CAPITA (in Rs.)	14119	15983	19059	25700	28806

P = Provisional Estimate , * Business and Legal Services.

Source: DES, Tripura

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- 3.9.

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 2007-08 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation from main land of the country even due to recent slow down of 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 slow down of the national economy. 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 curtailing the revenue expenditure among others.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for 2006-07(P) was 8.37 percent, which declined to 7.16 percent in 2008-09. 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 2.66 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

Pursuing 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 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. The economy of the State is predominantly an agrarian and relative contribution of agriculture and allied sector to State Domestic Product was 22.62 percent in 2007-08 with new 1999-2000 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.

Although, 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 slow down of the national economy as a part of global economic crisis and price rise during last two years, therefore, 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.

Tripura has successfully introduced the Value Added Tax (VAT) in 2005. Dr. Vijay Kelkar, Chairman 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 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.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) or 1999-2000 prices for 2007-08 (P) was 7.16 percent, which shows a down fall from earlier projections as a part of slow down on the national economy. 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 and Finance Commission, New Delhi in-particular.

The sectorwise annual average growth of the State's economy in for the year 2007-08 (P) with new 1999-2000 base is as follows.

Table- 4.1.

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Growth rate</i>
i) Primary sector:	4.48
ii) Secondary sector:	12.55
iii) Tertiary sector:	7.00
iv) Overall State:	7.16

This can be evident from the fact that the per capita income of the State rose from Rs.14,119 in 1999-2000 to Rs. 18,368 in 2001-02 and Rs.22,386 in 2004-05 and further to Rs.27,816 in 2006-07 and Rs.28,806/- in 2007-08(P). The per capita national income was Rs.15,881/- in 1999-2000 which rose to Rs.33,283/- in 2007-08.

Financial constrains:

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.

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- 4.2.

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.

The 12th Finance Commission imposed conditions on States in respect of fiscal performance for qualifying for awards under various recommendations. The debt burden and high interest rates imposed new levels of fiscal stress on State exchequer. Under these conditions, it was important for Tripura to look to the Commission for some debt relief. For States to qualify for relief, however, the 12th Finance Commission mandated that the States enact a Fiscal Responsibility and

Budget Management Act (FRBM Act). Under this Act, Tripura, which had an average revenue surplus of about Rs.220 million in the period 2001-02 and 2003-04, has to maintain this average revenue surplus in each of the years in the award period of the Commission (2005-06 to 2009-10), to qualify for debt relief. As per the FRBM Act, the State has to reduce its fiscal deficit to 3 percent of GSDP and limit the debt stock to 40 percent of GSDP by March 2010.

As a special-category State, Tripura has to maintain a revenue surplus and meet the condition on fiscal deficit, the State has either to increase its revenue or decrease its expenditure. On the other hand, the State has minimum control over its revenues due to the fact that the Central Government provides 85 percent of the State's revenue. A shortfall in the Centre's collection of revenue has resulted in reduction in central transfers which ultimately contributed to the increase in revenue and fiscal deficit of the State.

Despite poor financial resources of its own, the state could ensure providing its state share liabilities of almost all the centrally sponsored schemes.

Dr. Vijay Kelkar, Chairman 13th Finance Commission in his deliberation on 13-02-2009 at Pragya Bhavan has specially commended the State Government's effort for steady maintenance of a revenue surplus and also able to decline the State's own revenue deficits.

The status of non-plan revenue receipts for the years 2003-04 to 2007-08 is presented below.

Table- 4.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
State's own revenue	389.24 (29.37%)	416.27 (30.21%)	359.66 (17.54%)	436.52 (20.55%)	486.54 (20.22%)
Transfer from Centre	936.02 (70.63%)	961.52 (69.79%)	1691.31 (82.46%)	1687.74 (79.45%)	1920.23 (79.78%)
Total	1325.26 (100%)	1377.79 (100%)	2050.97 (100%)	2124.26 (100%)	2406.77 (100%)

Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (TFRBM) Act, 2005:

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.

The TFRBM Act, 2005 notified by the Government of Tripura on 25th June, 2006. As per provision of the Section-12 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.

Objectives of TFRBM Act, 2005:

- i) Responsibility of Government of Tripura to ensure long term macro economic stability.

- ii) Taking appropriate measures to remain revenue positive and build-up adequate revenue surplus for funding of capital expenditure.
- iii) Contain fiscal deficit at sustainable level.
- iv) Lay down norms for prioritisation of capital expenditure for economic growth, poverty reduction and human welfare.
- v) Pursue policies to raise non-tax revenue with due regard to cost recovery and equity.

Fiscal targets of TFRBM Act, 2005:

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

Some of the important fiscal measures implemented by the State includes:- i) on revenue account, the State is maintaining surplus position since 2003-04, ii) State did not avail any overdraft in last eight years, iii) sinking fund is being enriched and iv) outstanding past liabilities have been settled.

Important fiscal measures implemented by the State Government includes:

- i) On revenue account, the State is maintaining surplus position since 2003-04.
- ii) State did not avail any overdraft in last ten years
- iii) Sinking fund is created and being augmented
- iv) Guarantee redemption fund created
- v) Average growth of State's Own Tax Revenue during past 5 years was over 13%.
- vi) Tax-GSDP ratio increased from 2.72% to 3.29% during 2002-03 to 2007-08.
- vii) Capital expenditure increased from Rs.441.81 crore to Rs.923.98 crore during the years 2003-04 to 2007-08.

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.

State Budget:

The State Budget for 2008-09 (Actual) envisages expenditure of Rs.4511.04 crores comprising Rs.3129.44 crores of revenue expenditure and Rs.1202.38 crores of

capital expenditure, Rs.161.12 crores public debt and Rs.18.07 crores payment of loans and advances. Expenditure during the year 2008-09 (Actual) was expected to go up by 17.64 percent over the previous year of 2007-08 (Actual). Receipts are expected to be Rs.4506.23 crores (Actual) including Rs.4076.77 crores of revenue receipts and Rs.429.45 crores of capital receipts. While capital receipts are expected to decrease by 43.05 percent in 2008-09 (Actual) over 2007-08 (Actual), revenue receipt are expected to increase by 18.23 percent. The overall increase in receipts is anticipated to be 1.21 percent in 2008-09 (Actual) from 2007-08 (Actual).

1) Receipts:

Receipts are likely to increase by Rs.53.72 crores in 2008-09 i.e., 1.21 percent. Revenue receipts are expected to increase by Rs.378.43 crores, while capital receipts are expected to decrease by Rs.324.73 crores during 2008-09 from 2007-08. Revenue receipts account for 90.47 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 10.55 percent. While non-tax revenue estimated to be gone up by 10.23 percent in 2008-09 (Actual) from 2007-08(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 71.48 percent of state own tax revenue in 2007-08 that is 71.48 per cent (Rs.314.79 crore) during 2008-09 (Actual). Revenue from state excise is expected to increase by 0.25 percent. Taxes from income and expenditure, property, capital transaction will be gone up 9.44 percent in 2008-09. The states share of central taxes has increased by 5.52 percent in 2008-09 i.e., Rs.686.52 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 2008-09 (Actual) shows that the revenue from the three services was Rs.2947.76 crores against Rs.2677.02 crores in 2007-08(Actual). There is an increase of 10.11 percent during 2008-09 (Actual). Grants from the Government of India have increased to Rs.2798.72 crores i.e., an overall increase of 9.26 percent in 2008-09. The overall non-tax revenue increased by 10.11 percent in 2008-09.

1.4) Capital receipts:

Capital receipts of Rs.429.46 crores in 2008-09 shows a decline of 56.94 percent over the 2007-08 level.

2) Expenditure:

Expenditure in 2008-09 (Actual) is estimated at Rs.4511.04 crores an increase of Rs.533.07 crores over 2007-08. Development expenditure is Rs.2234.41 crores, which is 58.23 percent of total expenditure in 2008-09. The development expenditure is increased in 2008-09 by 60.36 percent over 2007-08. Non-development expenditure is Rs.1788.40 crores, which is 39.64 percent of total expenditure. Revenue expenditure is Rs.3129.45 crores, while capital expenditure is Rs.1202.39 crores. Details of development and non-development expenditure are given in table - 4.5. Public debt expenditure is Rs.161.12 crores on payment of loans and advances is Rs.18.08 crores in 2008-09 (Actual).

2.1) Development expenditure:

Development expenditure comprises economic and social services. Expenditure on social services is anticipated to increase by 20.71 percent from Rs.1277.14 crores in 2007-08 to Rs.1541.61 crores in 2008-09. Expenditure on economic services is increase by 23.37 percent from Rs.957.27 crores in 2007-08 to Rs.1181.03 crores in 2008-09. Development expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.2234.41 crores in 2007-08 against Rs.2722.64 crores in 2008-09.

In 2008-09 development expenditure on transport and communication is anticipated to increase in 51.28 per cent. The overall general economic services increased by 23.37 per cent, agriculture and allied services increased by 21.15 per cent and rural development increased by 13.52 percent. Under social services, all components have been increased in 2008-09 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 2008-09 over 2007-08.

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.1788.40 crores in 2008-09 which was Rs.1600.13 crores in 2007-08 accounting for 39.64 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.132.80 crores in 2008-09 against Rs.88.88 crores in 2007-08. Interest payment in the 2008-09 was Rs.414.29 crores compare to Rs.435.76 crores in 2007-08. Expenditure and administrative services is anticipated to increase by 3.22 percent while on pension and miscellaneous general services there is an increase of 13.04 percent in 2008-09 over 2007-08.

The overall budgetary position in-terms of development and non-development expenditures of Tripura for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are presented in the following table.

Table-4.4.

(Rs in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Receipts / Disbursement</i>	<i>2007-08 (Actual)</i>	<i>2008-09 (Actual)</i>
I.	DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE		
A.	Economic services of which	95726.71	118103.48
i)	Agriculture and allied services	25879.68	31354.24
ii)	Rural Development	11246.10	12767.35
iii)	General economic services	3641.74	2354.25
iv)	Water and Power Development	15320.37	15365.34
v)	Industry and Minerals	4644.74	4561.31
vi)	Transport and Communication	29539.12	44685.67
vii)	Others	5454.96	7015.32
B.	Social services of which	127713.88	154160.62
viii)	Education, Sports, art and culture	57968.60	64846.12
ix)	Medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation	29505.13	37453.38
x)	Social security and welfare including S.C. and S.T. welfare	32669.56	41613.73
xi)	Housing and Urban Development	6019.49	8871.76
xii)	Information and publicity	1551.10	1375.63
	TOTAL: DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (A+B)	223440.59	272264.10
II.	NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE		
a)	Revenue expenditure under general services	131264.53	133693.98
i)	Organs of States	4752.69	3477.07
ii)	Fiscal services	1991.70	2141.68
iii)	Interest payment and servicing of debt	43576.38	41429.26
iv)	Administrative services	49414.17	51003.33
v)	Pension and miscellaneous general services	31529.59	35642.64
(b)	Compensation and assignment to local bodies and panchayat raj institutions	6417.34	7942.34
C)	Capital expenditure	22331.41	37203.63
i)	General services	10608.63	19283.44
ii)	Discharge of internal debt (NET)	8887.72	13280.43

iii)	Repayment of loans of Govt. of India	2805.17	2831.81
iv)	Loans and advance to Govt. servants and miscellaneous loans	29.89	1807.95
v) Others			
TOTAL: NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE			160013.28
			178839.95
III. AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE (I + II)			383453.87
			451104.05
IV. % OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE		41.73	39.64

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

Table-4.5.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. NO.	Receipts / Expenditure	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)
A.	1. Receipt		
	1.1. Revenue receipt	369833.57	407677.99
	1.2. Capital receipt	75418.91	42945.61
	1.3. Total: A (1.1+1.2)	445252.48	450623.60
B.	2. <u>Expenditure</u>		
	2.1. Revenue expenditure	279363.36	312944.98
	2.2. Capital expenditure	92367.73	120238.88
	2.3. Public Debt	11692.89	16112.24
	2.4. Payment of Loans and Advance	29.89	1807.95
	2.5. Total: B (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4)	383453.87	451104.05

The following table shows the tax as well as non-tax revenues of Tripura for 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Table-4.6.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl No	Item	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)
I.	Receipt under Revenue Account :		

A) State tax revenue:			
i)	Taxes on income, expenditure, property and capital transaction	2374.42	2597.50
ii)	Taxes on commodities and services of which	34695.40	41652.86
	a) Sales tax	26497.63	31479.02
	b) Taxes on vehicles	2320.24	2982.28
	c) State excise	3849.52	4827.52
	d) Others	2028.01	2364.04
	State own tax revenue (i) + (ii)	37069.82	44250.36
iii)	Share in central taxes	65062.00	68652.00
	Total- A: (i)+(ii)+(iii)	102131.82	112902.36
B.	Non-tax revenue	267701.75	294775.63
(i)	State Non-tax Revenue	11540.81	14903.94
(ii)	Grants received from Centre	256160.94	279871.69
	Total Revenue Receipt (A+B)	369833.57	407677.99
II. Receipt under Capital Account :			
i)	Loans from Govt. of India	329.21	251.33
ii)	a) Internal debt-open market loan	0	15600.00
	b) Net Negotiated Loan	4680.15	5017.37
iii)	Recoveries of loans and advances	327.17	325.17
iv)	Net of public accounts, contingency fund and inter-state settlement	5921.38	7013.71
v)	Contingency fund	0.00	0.00
vi)	Opening balance	64161.00	14738.03
	Total II: Capital Receipts (i) to (vi)	75418.91	42945.61
III.	Aggregate receipts (I+II)	445252.48	450623.60
	% of State's Own Tax Revenue to Total Receipts:-		8.33 9.82

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 envisaged 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- 4.7.

<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	10.5
Services	8.1	9.0	9.9
Gross Domestic Savings (% of GDP)	23.1	28.2	32.3
Gross Domestic Investment (% of GDP)	23.8	27.8	35.1

1.2. A vision for the 11th Five Year Plan:

The Vision for the 11th Five Year Plan is 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 ensure annual agricultural growth at 4%. It is planned to reduce poverty and disparities across regions and communities by ensuring access to basic physical infrastructure as well as health and education to all. The main focus will be on the followings:

- * To ensure rapid growth which would sufficiently raise the incomes of the masses to bring about a general improvement in living conditions;
- * To ensure broad based growth benefiting all parts of the country, especially rural areas, and thus reducing regional imbalances;
- * To give special attention to the needs of 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, than focus on plan outlays

1.3. Monitorable national socio-economic targets of the 11th Plan

As per national approach of 11th Five Year Plan, 27-monitorable socio-economic targets have been identified for the country. These are: -

1.3.1 Income & Poverty

- * Average GDP growth rate of 9% per year in the Eleventh Plan period.
- * Agricultural growth rate at 4% per year on an average.
- * Generation of 58 million new work opportunities.
- * Reduction of unemployment among the educated to less than 5%.
- * Twenty percent rise in the real wage rate of unskilled workers.

- * Reduction in the head-count ratio of poverty by 10 percentage points.

1.3.2 Education

- * Reduction in the drop out rates of children at the elementary level from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% by 2011-12.
- * Developing minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary schools, to ensure quality education.
- * Increasing the literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85% by 2011-12.
- * Reducing the gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points by 2011-12.
- * Increasing the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10% to 15% by 2011-12.

1.3.3. Health

- * Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to be reduced to 28 and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- * Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to be reduced to 2.1 by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- * Clean drinking water to be available for all by 2009, ensuring that there are no slip-backs by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- * Malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to be reduced to half of its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- * Anemia among women and girls to be reduced to half of its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

1.3.4. Women and Children

- * Sex ratio for age group 0-6 to be raised to 935 by 2011-12 and to 950 by 2016-17.
- * Ensuring that at least 33 percent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children.
- * Ensuring that all children enjoy a safe childhood, without any compulsion to work.

1.3.5. Infrastructure

- * To ensure electricity connections to all villages and BPL households by 2009 and reliable power by the end of the Plan.
- * To ensure all weather road connection to all habitations with population 1000 and above (500 and above in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and all significant habitations by 2015.
- * To connect every village by telephone and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012.

- * To provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016-17.

1.3.6. Environment

- * To increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points.
- * To attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011-12.
- * To treat all urban waste water by 2011-12 to clean river waters.
- * To increase energy efficiency by 20 percentage points by 2016-17.

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, modernisation 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 NREGA 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.

2. State's Strategy / Target For 11th Five Year Plan

2.1 "Approach to People's Plan in Tripura" was formulated in 1996, taking into account our strength, weakness and opportunities, for development planning during 11th Five Year Plan. Overall development objectives envisaged in the approach paper are as follows:

The highest priority before the Tripura State Government is, firstly, the equitable improvement in the general standard of living of all sections of the population, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Religions 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 illiteracy and malnutrition, improving the health standards, electrification and connection by the road of all habitations within next five years;
- * Additional employment opportunities in Non-Government Sectors;
- * Realistic and time bound resource based planning and mobilisation of additional local resources;
- * 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;
- * 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 water resources;

2.2. Priority sector 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.

Tripura State Government, after a detailed evaluation of the sectors and keeping in mind the roadmap for future development as formulated by the North-Eastern Council has adopted the following sectoral strategies and schemes/projects for the 11th Five Year Plan.

2.3. Target for 11th Plan

The monitorable Socio-economic target of the State during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) are as follows:

2.3.1. GDP Growth rate

The annual average growth rate of the State was 7.16% in real terms for 2007-08 with 1999-2000 base. The growth rate for 2006-07 was 8.37% which declined to 7.16% in 2007-08. The growth rate has been targeted to upswing and expected to touch 9% by the end of 11th Plan against the National target of 8 to 10%.

The moderate decline in 2007-08 in the growth rate is due to slow down of national economy as a part of global economic crisis as well as price rise in last two successive years.

2.3.2. Agriculture opportunities

The State has formulated a 10 year Perspective Plan (2000-10) for achieving self-sufficiency in food-grains and for improving the economic condition of farming community. Thrust areas during 11th Plan are as follows:

- * Food-grains production to be increased from 7.20 lakh tons (10th Plan) to 8.50 lakh tons by the end of 11th Plan.
- * Productivity of rice to be increased from 2724 Kg./Ha. (10th Plan) to 2900 Kg/Ha by the end of 11th Plan by adopting SRI technology.
- * Production of HYV certified paddy seeds and maintaining the optimum HYV seed replacement rate @ 33% and also marketing of surplus HYV certified paddy seeds through NSC.
- * Production of pulses to be increased from 11000 tons (10th Plan) to 17000 tons.
- * Increase in cropping intensity from existing level of 175% (10th Plan) to 177%.
- * HYV area coverage to be increased from 89% (10th Plan) to 91%.
- * Use of balance fertilizer to be increased from 50 Kg/Ha (10th Plan) to 85 Kg. Ha.
- * Distribution of soil health card.
- * Efficient use of irrigation water.
- * Flow of Agricultural Credit to be increased.
- * One lakh farmers would be trained during 11th Plan against 66000 in 10th Plan.
- * 250 Nos. of rural market shall be developed.
- * Organic farming to be taken up extensively.
- * Cluster basis area coverage of identified horticultural crops.
- * Provision of post-harvest management.
- * Exploration of new area like organic farming, floriculture, mushroom cultivation, tissue culture etc.

2.3.3. Poverty ratio

In Tripura, as per survey in 1997, there were 3.98 lakhs rural families who were living below poverty line (BPL), which comprises 66.81% of the total rural families. At least, 1.20 lakhs BPL families (30% of 3.98 lakhs BPL families) are to be raised above

the Poverty Line within 5 years. To achieve this target within a span of 5 years, average 24,000 BPL families are to be covered per year.

2.3.4. Drop-out rate in elementary schools

The present (2007-08) dropout rate at primary stage is 7.81%, which was 11.6% in 2005-06. The target of the State is to reduce the gap to 0% by 2011-12.

2.3.5. Literacy rate

The literacy level of Tripura is quite high at 73.66% in 2001. As per the latest estimate (December, 2005), the literacy has further increased to 80.14%. Target of the State is to achieve 100% literacy by 2011-12.

2.3.6. Gender gap in literacy rate

The target of the State in respect of Gender gap in literacy is 1.6 percentage points at the end of 11th Plan against the National target of 10 percentage points.

2.3.7. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of the State is 31 (SRS-2005) in comparison to 58 being the National average. The target of the State is to reduce it to 15 by 11th Plan.

2.3.8. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) of the State is 4 (SRS-1997) in comparison to 4.37 being the National average. The target of the State is to reduce it to 1 by 11th Plan.

2.3.9. Total Mortality Rate (TMR)

The Total Mortality Rate (TMR) of the State is 2.2 (SRS-2005) in comparison to 2.9 being the National average. The target of the State is to reduce it to 2.0 by 11th Plan.

2.3.10. Child malnutrition

Target of the State is to reduce malnutrition among children (0 to 3) to half of its present level by the end of 11th Plan.

2.3.11. Anemia among women and girls

Current level of the State is 59.0% against the National level of 51.8%. Target of the State is to reduce by 50% by the end of 11th Plan.

2.3.12. Sex ratio

According to the Census-2001, sex ratio in the State stands at 950 per '000 males (against the all India sex ratio of 933) which is an improvement from the 1990-91 (sex ratio stood 946). By the end of 11th Plan the sex ratio in the State is projected at 974 females per '000 males.

2.3.13. Mobilisation of Resources for the Plan

Tripura is a north-eastern State with limited resource base on account of limited infrastructure. Though industrialisation has been effected, the economy of the State is still mainly dependent on agriculture and allied activities. Incidence of high level of poverty limits the scope for mobilisation of resources. As such the State is dependent on central assistance to a large extent.

2.3.14. Thrust areas of horticulture during 11th Five Year Plan

- * Cultivation of identified varieties of commercially important Horticultural crops.
- * Cultivation of crops in cluster approach.
- * Procurement of elite planting materials of identified crops & identified varieties for raising mother stocks in Government sectors.
- * Establishment of nursery at public & private sectors for production of quality planting materials.
- * Training of farmers inside & out side state for up-gradation of knowledge & skill.
- * Training of technical officers in different Horticulture training institutes as master trainers.
- * Cultivation of high value crops through contact farming with marketing tie-up.
- * Protected cultivation of off season vegetables & flowers.
- * Encouraging potato cultivation through TPS & tuber-lets instead of seed tubers.
- * Promotion of mushroom cultivation.
- * Development of marketing infrastructure.
- * Processing of surplus Horticultural produce in rural sectors through SHGs.
- * Maintenance of existing infrastructure.
- * Minimisation of soil erosion & improvement of soil health.
- * Multifarious use of water harvesting structure/water bodies leading to water conservation & recharging of ground water.
- * Tackling of shifting cultivation to encourage the Jhumias for adoption of settled cultivation in watershed areas.
- * Emphasis on improvement of productivity & expansion of area.
- * Production of quality planting materials in departmental orchard.
- * Procurement of elite planting materials of recommended crops & varieties from out side sources.
- * Production of True Potato seed & tuber lets.
- * Production of seed potato & vegetables seed in Govt. farms.
- * Production of vegetable & flower seedlings in the existing seedling stations & distribution among the growers.
- * Production of tissue culture plant lets.
- * Production of mushroom spawns.
- * Raising mother stocks of elite fruit & plantation crops.
- * Human resource development through crop specific training, organizing seminar, vegetable/ fruit show etc.
- * Promotion of mushroom cultivation, flower cultivation & organic farming.
- * Promotion of post harvest management & processing of fruits & vegetables.
- * Promotion of marketing of fruits, vegetables & flowers.

- * Up-gradation of existing community canning centre for imparting quality training on home scale processing of fruits & vegetables.
- * Popularisation of Horticultural machinery.
- * Minimisation of soil erosion & improvement of soil health.
- * Creation of water bodies.

4. **Sectoral strategy for development during 11th Five Year Plan**

The sectoral break-up of 11th Plan, 2007-12 is indicated below:

Table: 4.8.

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	11 th 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	35.72	0.00%
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%

5. **Annual Plan, 2008-09**

Revised approved outlay during the year 2008-09 was Rs.133759.00 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs.139850.20 lakhs was spent. The sector wise revised outlay and expenditure during the year 2007-08 is given below:

Table: 4.9.

Name of Sectors	Annual Plan 2008-09		
	Revised Outlay	Actual Expenditure	% of expenditure Over outlay
I. Agriculture & allied activities	14544.16	13606.11	105.51
II. Rural Development	8155.90	9891.86	93.55
III. Special Area Programme	11393.50	11095.67	97.39
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	7814.00	7351.28	94.08

V. Energy	6003.19	4277.94	71.26
VI. Industry & Minerals	5534.14	4288.98	123.64
VII. Transport	21286.76	32598.31	153.14
VIII. Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	462.00	458.25	99.19
X. General Economic Services	1457.72	1391.30	95.44
XI. Social Services	55870.63	54633.62	97.79
XII. General Services	3751.90	3174.04	84.60
Grand total	133759.00	139850.20	104.55

One time project based Additional Central Assistance (ACA):

Rs.110.00 crores was sanctioned under one time project based Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the Planning Commission during the year 2008-09, out of which an amount of Rs.99.00 crore was released as 90% grant at the fag end of the financial year. During the amount of Rs.5.17 crores has been spent (including spill over fund).

Special Plan Assistance (SPA):

Rs.50.00 crores was sanctioned for 3 (three) projects under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) by the Planning Commission during the year 2008-09, out of which an amount of Rs.45.00 crore was released for 3 (three) projects as 90% grant by the Government of India at the fag end of the financial year. Tenders already finalized against all these three projects.

Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR):

Government of India released an amount of Rs.40.40 crores under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) during the financial year 2008-09. Out of which an amount of Rs.86.78 crores (including spill over fund of 2007-08) spent during the year.

Northern Eastern Council (NEC):

The State Government of Tripura for the first time has organized the Council meeting of NEC in the year 2008, it was the 56th Plenary of the NEC, held on 12-1 May, 2008 at Pragna Bhawan in Agartala. In the meeting, the document NER Vision 2020 was finalized and signed by the members of the North Eastern Council. During 2008-09, the State has received funds for Rs.69.93 crores and was utilized almost entirely. No project of NEC was sanctioned during the financial year.

Growth Centre:

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

The Rural growth centres shall be set-up in a phased manner. District wise and year-wise saction of Rural Growth Centre is as below:

Table: 4.10.

Sl. No.	District	Year of sanction	No. of Rural Growth Centre	Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
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1.	West Tripura	2004-05	6	1200.00
		2005-06	2	300.00
		2006-07	2	388.15
		2007-08	4	600.00
		2008-09	9	1100.00
2.	South Tripura	2004-05	5	633.00
		2005-06	2	260.00
		2006-07	3	606.30
3.	North Tripura	2004-05	4	468.00
		2005-06	1	100.00
		2007-08	1	150.00
4.	Dhalai	2004-05	2	202.10
		2005-06	2	340.00
		2006-07	2	305.55
Total			45	4803.10

Total expenditure against the 45 Growth Centre since inception was Rs.6633.10 lakhs, out of which Rs.4945.25 lakhs was incurred expenditure during 2008-09.

State Development Report (SDR) of Tripura:

The Government of Tripura had taken up the preparation of first ever State Development Report (SDR) with the help of Planning Commission. The Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow University, Uttar Pradesh had 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 affects economic prospects and growth and also social stability.

Price affects every individual and variation in price changes reflects directly in the economy. In practice, the price changes of goods and services affect different segments 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 sections 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 2008-09 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 (1993-94=100) has moved gradually from 225.5 in March, 2008 to 240.0 in July, 2008 and it stood at 234.2 in November, 2008. Finally, it ended-up at 228.2 in March, 2009. The inflation based on WPI on year on year basis was 1.33 percent in March, 2009.

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 429 in April, 2008 and 434 in June, 2008 and thereafter shows an increasing trend. The year-on-year basis inflation measured on CPI-AL shows that the inflation was 9.46 percent in March 2009 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 2008-09. The fuel prices were the key driver of domestic inflation during 2008-09. Besides, prices of primary food articles also posed some upward pressures on inflation during 2008-09.

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 2008-09 was high and not favourable in the State and shows upward trend compare to proceeding year of 2007-08. 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 2008 and March, 2009, reveals that retail prices of only three essential commodities was declined out of 19 commodities, which includes rice (medium), rice (coarse) and moong-dal. The declined rate was 1.54 percent, 0.51 percent and 4.62 percent, respectively in 2008-09 as compare to preceding year of 2007-08.

The retail prices of atta, masur dal, fish (small), egg, sugar, gur, milk (cow), mustard oil, salt, onion, meat and green chillies increased in 2008-09. The maximum

increased for retail prices was observed for atta, masur dal, mustard oil, sugar and onion in 2008-09 as compare to 2007-08.

Table- 5.1.
Average rural retail prices of essential commodities in Tripura during 2008 and 2009

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Prices (In rupees) during</i>		<i>Percentage variation (+,-) in March '08 over, March'09</i>
			<i>March 2008</i>	<i>March 2009</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	16.85	16.59	- 1.54
ii)	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	15.54	15.46	- 0.51
iii)	Atta	Kg.	17.34	17.80	+ 2.65
iv)	Moong Dal	Kg.	48.17	45.95	- 4.62
v)	Masur Dal	Kg.	51.82	71.19	+ 37.39
vi)	Potato	Kg.	9.00	10.25	+ 13.89
vii)	Onion	Kg.	12.56	22.88	+ 82.17
viii)	Green chillies	Kg.	21.74	28.72	+ 32.11
ix)	Pumkin (Sweet)	Kg.	6.99	6.99	0.00
x)	Brinjal	Kg.	8.66	13.32	+ 53.81
xi)	Fish (Small)	Kg.	86.74	110.20	+ 27.05
xii)	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	208.92	274.42	+ 31.25
xiii)	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	16.85	20.75	+ 23.15
xiv)	Milk (Cow)	Liter	19.85	21.74	+ 9.52
xv)	Mustard Oil (Loose)	Liter		76.85	77.48 + 0.82
xvi)	Sugar	Kg.	20.92	26.06	+ 24.57
xvii)	Gur	Kg.	25.92	30.56	+ 17.90
xviii)	Tea (leaf) loose	100 g.	12.01	13.89	+ 15.65
xix)	Salt (pkt)	1Kg. pkt	9.10	10.24	+ 12.53

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, Shimla, 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 8.8 percent in March 2009 year-on basis.

The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2008-09. It was gradually moved from 125 in March 2008 to 129 in June 2008 without any sign of declining tendency. It was further increased to 140 in November 2008 but in March 2009 it stood at 136.

The following table shows the year-on- year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura with base (2001=100) years 2008 and 2009.

Table- 5.2.

Sl.	Months	2008	2009	Percentage variation during 2008-2009	No.
i)	March	125	136	8.8	
ii)	April	127	138	8.66	
iii)	May	128	141	10.16	
iv)	June	129	142	10.08	

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 410 in April 2008 and it was thereafter increased and it stood at 413 in June 2008 and 433 in January 2009. Finally, it ended with 437 in March 2009.

The inflation rate based on CPI-AL on a year-on-year basis was 7.55 percent in March 2009, which was 4.66 percent in the preceding year. At all India level, the inflation rate on year-on-year basis based on CPI-AL was 9.46 percent in March, 2009, which was 7.91 percent in the preceding year.

The movements of the CPIs for Agricultural labour and Rural Labour during 2004 to 2009 may be seen in the following table:

Table- 5.3.

Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index Food	Food	General	Index
CPI-Agri. Labour	April 2004	337	321	331	323
	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
Percentage increased during	2004 to 2005	-0.30	-0.93	3.02	2.79
	2005 to 2006	2.98	5.03	3.81	1.20
	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
CPI-Rural Labour	April 2004	329	319	334	324
	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
Percentage increased during	2004 to 2005	-0.30	-1.25	2.99	2.47
	2005 to 2006	5.49	6.03	5.23	6.33
	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

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 2008-09 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 for 2008-09.

The CPI for Middle Class Employees at Agartala was 2777 in April 2008 and it was increased at 2806 in May 2008. In June 2008, it increased to 2813 and thereafter increased further to 3003 in January 2009.

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 2008-09 in the State was not favourable and shows upward 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 2007-08.

All major retail prices like rice (medium), rice (coarse), atta, moog dal, masur dal, mustard oil, fish (small), egg(duck), milk, gur, sugar, onion, tea-leaf, green chillies noticed an increasing trend in 2008-09 over 2007-08.

6) POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT

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. The 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. 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.

The State may face problems for solving the issue of un-employment in-particular due to economic crisis and curtailment of large expenditure especially in organized segment of both public and private sectors during the remaining years of 11th Plan period. On the otherhand, 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.

Moreover, the problems un-employment added another dimension since 27 percent of land is only available for cultivation and therefore, hardly any scope of getting additional land for cultivation of food crops for absorbing the manpower as well as substantial increase in production by existing mechanism of agricultural system in Tripura.

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	HDIDistrict
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

Source: Tripura Human Development Report, 2007.

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.

The Census-2001 data reveals that proportion of cultivators among all workers in the State declined from 43.29 in 1981 to 38.09 in 1991 and further to 26.88 in 2001. The proportion of workers engaged in household industry has increased from 1.42 percent in 1991 to 2.90 percent in 2001. The proportion of other workers, which are mainly service sector workers, has also also been increased from 28.55 percent in 1981 to 34.79 percent in 1991 and further to 46.19 percent in 2001. Therefore, the structure of the workforce has been shifted from agriculture to non-agriculture and in particular towards the service sector.

Poverty:

The incidence of poverty in simple form means poor quality of life, deprivation, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human 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 interior areas have been emphasised by the State Government. By accelerating the growth of productive employment both in agriculture and non-agriculture economic activities continues to be the main long-term strategy for poverty eradication.

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.

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 undertaken 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-tier 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 National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) are being implemented by the State Government, the details are 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) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA): The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act or NREGA is a job guarantee scheme, enacted by a central legislation on 25th August, 2005. The scheme provides a legal guarantee 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. Around one-third of the stipulated work force is women.

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

The National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (NREGA) 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.

In an average, the following sectors are being identified with priority for implementation under NREGA in the State and sector-wise probable percentage of expenditure are as below:

Table-6.2.

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 NREGA	10%
6.	Others works	Up to 10%

The detail performance of NREGA in Dhalai District during 2008-09 was presented in the following table.

Table-6.3.

Sl. No.	Items	Nos
i)	Number of families issued job cards	6,00,615
ii)	Number of households provided employment	5,49,022
iii)	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	351.115
iv)	Carryover fund of last year to this year(Rs in lakh)	1027.83
v)	Central release(Rs in lakh)	45493.48
vi)	State's release(Rs in lakh)	4808.13
vii)	Miscellenous receipts (i.e, interest) (Rs in lakh)	68.83
viii)	Total fund available for 2008-09(Rs in lakh)	51400.27
ix)	Expenditure incurred in un-skilled wages(Rs in lakh)	30057.75
x)	Expenditure incurred in semi-skilled wages(Rs in lakh)	1044.29
xi)	Expenditure incurred in material component(Rs in lakh)	16806.63

xii)	Expenditure incurred in contingencies(Rs in lakh)	1139.24
xiii)	Total expenditure incurred(Rs in lakh)	49047.91

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) Integrtded 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 25-12-2002 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 employment through implementation of self-employment programmes have successfully been implemented in the State despite its infrastructural 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 2008-09:

- a) Twenty seven career talks conducted by in different Schools and Community Halls for future career planning of the youths.
- b) Twenty five career guidance literature / books published for the students / youths of the State as career planning in different courses including Engineering Entrance examination, Medical Entrance Examination, Law Entrance Examination, MBA, BBA Entrance Examinations etc.

- c) Started Coaching Centres for all categories of students / unemployed jobseekers for different Competitive examinations / Joint Entrance Examinations etc. at different areas in Tripura. Till 2008-09, thirty three Coaching Centres have been set-up in different HS(+2) schools.
- d) Conducted ten all India level Staff Selection Commission's Examinations at Agartala for recruitment in different posts.
- e) Selected and sponsored seventy four candidates for undergoing training in various professional courses in different RVTIs at Tura, Bangalore, Saltlake, Allahabad, IGTR - Aurangabad, IGTR - Ahamedabad, IDEMI-Mumbai under DONER Scheme.
- f) As a part of Employment Marketing Information (EMI); manpower requirements in near future against vacancies in different sectors is arranged systematically to prepare the plan projects for guidance of the unemployed.
- g) For computerisation of the Employment Exchanges; a project proposal has been prepared and sent to the DGE&T, Government of India its funding.
- h) On-line registration facility has been started in the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Agartala on 13-01-2009 after launching the web-site by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Sri Manik Sarkar.
- i) Total number of registered job seekers waiting in the Live Registers of Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped is as follows:

Table - 6.4.

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. P.H. persons during the year 2008-09
Orthope- dically	
2,668	90
596	
481	
75	
09	
3,829	

State Employment Services

Till 31st March, 2009 the number of registered job-seekers waiting in the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges of the State was 5,32,775 out of which women were 1,93,599. During the year 2008-09, number of candidates registered their names in the different Employment Exchanges were 28,722 and number of candidates placed were 1,328. The detail status during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 are shown in the following Table.

Table - 6.5.

As on 31-03-2009	Women	Registration during 2008-09	Placement during 2008-09
5,32,775	1,93,599	28,722	1,326

As on 31-03-2008	Women	Registration during 2007-08	Placement during 2007-08
5,04,053	1,82,817	25,563	624

Live Registers of Employment Exchanges throughout the State is as follows:

Table - 6.6.

Live Register as on 31.03.2009					
Men	Women	Total	ST	SC	OBC
1	2	3	4	5	6
3,39,176	1,93,599	5,32,775	1,02,857	82,613	27,394

There is one Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped Job-Seekers for rendering necessary help and to maintain liaison with the various agencies. The details status of the Physically challenged persons seeking for job till March,2009 is as follows:

Table - 6.7.

Identity card issued to the P.H. during the year 2008-09	Person Physically handicapped registered job seekers as on 31-03-2008					
	Orthopa- dically	Visually	Hearing	Mentally	Multiple	Total
90	2,668	596	481	75	09	3,829

Vocational guidance as well as motivational programmes for self-employment is rendered to the un-employed youths by the Employment Exchanges of the State. In 2007-08, the State Labour Department sponsored 36 women un-employed for undergoing vocational training to RVTI's of Tura, Kolkata, Allahabad and Bangalore.

The State Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning conducts various examinations of Union Staff Selection Commission for Agartala Centre. In 2007-08, number of examination conducted by the Directorate was 9 and number of candidates appeared in the said examinations were 3,119.

Table - 6.8.

Year	SSC examinations conducted	Candidates registered
2007-08	09	3,119

In recent years, a number special measures are being adopted by the State Employment Exchanges to safeguard the interest of the job-seekers belonging to ST & SC, which includes:

- * Maintenance of their registration cards separately.
- * Ensuring that the vacancy notifications from Public Sector establishments invariably indicate details regarding reservation providing vocational guidance.
- * Sponsoring suitable candidates against unreserved vacancies.

Till 31st March, 2008 the SC job-seekers in the Employment Exchanges was 77,430 and ST job-seekers was 94,609. In 2007-08, 4,259-SC candidates and 5,494-ST candidates registered their names. During 2007-08, 98-SC candidates and 148-ST candidates have been placed in jobs. The details status for 2007-08 is as follows:

Table - 6.9.

As on 31.03.08		New registration		Placement	
ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC
94,609	77,430	5,494	4,259	148	98

Apart from these, as a part of job enlightenment to the job-seekers of Tripura in respect of available job vacancies in and out side Tripura, monthly employment bulletin is published regularly. Information on job vacancies in and outside Tripura are also being hosted on weekly basis through State Government web-site.

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-6.10.

Sl. No.	Classification of workers	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5
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 compared 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 compared to 28.45 percent in 1991.

The total marginal worker was 2,47,269 in 2001 compared 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.

Workers as per 5th Economic Census, 2005:

The 5th Economic Census has been conducted during 15th May-15th June 2005 in the State independently by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES). The final result released by the DES-Tripura indicated that total employment was 3,85,708 in 1,89,423 number of enterprises in the State excluding crop production and plantation. The Quick Result also revealed that total employment size has been increased to 3,85,708 in 2005 from earlier employment size of 2,68,257 in 4th Economic Census, 1998. Therefore, there is an increase in employment by 43.78 percent during 1998 to 2005 in the State excluding crop production and plantation.

The final result of 5th Economic Census-2005 released by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, New Delhi revealed that there are 41.83 million establishments in the country engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation. Out of which, about 61.05% are in rural areas and remaining 38.95% in the urban areas. Five states viz. tamilnadu (10.60%), Maharashtra (10.10%), West Bengal (10.05%), Uttar Pradesh (9.61%) and Andhra Pradesh togher account for about 50% of the total establishments in the country.

The following 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 - 6.11.

Sl.	Districts	4 th Economic Census			5 th Economic Census			No.
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	
i)	West Tripura	39,616	49,426	89,042	52,685	34,901	87,586	

ii)	South Tripura	26,441	9,239	35,680	37,413	6,923	44,336
iii)	North Tripura	14,573	10,737	25,310	24,757	7,091	31,848
iv)	Dhalai	10,309	942	11,251	14,291	892	15,183
	Total	90,939	70,344	1,61,283	1,29,146	49,807	1,78,953

Source: - DES-Tripura.

As per final result of 5th Economic Census,2005 the percentage distribution of establishments and employment by type of these establishments are presented in the following Table.

Table - 6.12.

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		OAE	Esstt with hired workers	Total	OAE	Esstt with hired workers	Total
i)	West Tripura	66,099	25,222	91,321	79,908	1,13,826	1,93,734
ii)	South Tripura	38,697	10,410	49,107	47,902	42,110	90,012
iii)	North Tripura	24,902	8,023	32,925	35,368	34,290	69,658
iv)	Dhalai	12,334	3,736	16,070	17,133	15,171	32,304
	Total	1,42,032	47,391	1,89,423	1,80,311	2,05,397	3,85,708

Source: - DES-Tripura.

Note: (i) OAE : Own Account Establishment, Esstt : Establishments.

(ii) Percentage total may not tally with the all India due to rounding off.

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 - 6.13.

Location	Employment		Annual acerage growth rate
	EC-1998	EC-2005	
Rural	1,67,670	2,59,910	5.63%
Urban	1,00,597	1,25,798	2.83%
Combined	2,68,257	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. 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 emploment 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.

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 2008-09 is as follows.

Table-6.14.

Year/ District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85 section	Total Factories	Average No. of Workers employed
West	221	72	617	910	22,746
South	74	27	242	343	10,877
North	117	10	129	256	9,801
Dhalai	28	10	42	80	5,012
Total	440	119	1,030	1,589	48,436

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 stretegy 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 Thiland for specific areas like food processing, rubber baed 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 and banker 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 mordern agricultural techniques, high quality breeds for animal husbandary and hoticultural 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.

Augmentation of suitable policies for vocational and technical education as well as up-gradation of skill development for absorbing the educated youths especially in the service sector may be given thrust.

Efforts need to be taken for the self employment venture through the new initiatives under Swabalamban.

7) FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The Public Distribution System (PDS) was started with the basic objective of providing consumer goods at cheap and subsidized rates to the poor so as to protect them from the impact of rising prices of essential commodities and to maintain minimum nutrition status of the poor. 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.

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 1,534 in March, 2009. Of this, 564 fair price shops are in ADC areas and 970 fair price shops are in Non-ADC areas catering the needs of 7,26,061 families in the State.

In 2008-09, offtake of rice was decreased by 10.29 percent from the previous year 2007-08. Offtake of wheat was also decreased considerably by 37.60% in 2008-09 over previous year. The offtake of sugar was however increased by 6.05% in 2008-09 over previous year.

The objectives and strategies of the State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department is 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. 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) Supply of foodgrains for implementation of governmental schemes.
- v) Implementation of different control orders under Essential of Commodities Act.
- vi) Ensuring adequate and regular supply of POL products to the consumers/users through Oil Companies.
- vii) 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.
- viii) Close monitoring of supply and market price of essential commodities/consumer goods/ other goods & services through regular interaction 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.
- ix) 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 with and seeking co-operation from all stake holders including Merchant Associations, Chamber of Commerce & Industries, PSUs /Govt. Departments /Autonomous Bodies/ NGOs/ VCOs/ other organisations 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., a) statutory inspection of Fair Price Shops by filed functionaries; b) statutory inspection and exercising close vigil on Fair Price Shops by public bodies including Fair Price Shop Level Vigilance Committees and c) inspection cum complaint register in Fair Price Shops for recording grievance /complaints by the consumers.

Programmes/ Schemes:

i) Above Poverty Line (APL):

Presently, the State Government arranges lifting, storage of foodgrains, levy sugar and salt etc. and ensures proper distribution of these ration commodities including Kerosene Oil through 1,534 Fair Price Shops in the State. There are total 7,26,061 families including 4,31,080 APL families covering under universal PDS of the State. During 2008-09, APL families covered under the PDS for providing rice @ 20 kg/ family per month within the Government of India monthly APL allocation of 9,505 MT rice at the cost of Rs.9.60 per kg as compare to the prevailing market price of Rs.16-18 per kg for similar quality. In 2008-09, 1,03,502 Mt rice was issued under the scheme.

ii) Below Poverty Line (BPL):

The programme has been operated in the State since May 1997. There were 1,82,800 identified BPL families as fixed by Government of India in the scale of @ 35 kg per month per family. The PDS price for BPL families is @ 6.15 per kg.

iii) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY):

The scheme has been implemented in the State from 1st September 2001. Till 2008-09, there were 1,12,181 AAY families as per quota fixed by the Government of India. These families were entitled for getting @ 35 kg rice per month per family @ Rs.3/- per kg against Government of India's monthly allocation of 3,960 Mt. during 2008-09.

iv) Annapurna:

The scheme has been implemented in the State since 1st October 2000. Under this Scheme, beneficiaries who are senior citizens with BPL status (65 years old or above) and not covered under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, were provided rice @ 10 kg rice per month per head free of cost through PDS as selected by PRIs and ULBs.

In 2008-09, 14,851 senior citizens with BPL status (65 years old or above), not covered under the National Old Age Pension Scheme are getting benefit under this scheme.

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/OBC hostels and other Welfare Institutions recognized by the Directorate of Social Welfare & Social Education and Directorate of ST Welfare and SC Welfare as per schematic pattern within the allocation of Government Of India.

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

vi.i.) Atta: Wholemeal Atta was distributed to the card holders @ Rs.9/- per kg @1 kg per head per month through PDS of the State after grinding the wheat into atta within the Government of India monthly allocation of 1,337 Mt wheat.

vi.ii.) Sugar: Levy sugar is distributed through PDS network @ Rs13.50 per kg @ 1 kg per head per month in Agartala Municipal Council Areas and 700 grams per head per month in other areas of the State against the Government Of India monthly allocation of 2,720 Mt. sugar.

vi.iii.) Packet Iodized Salt: Packet Iodized Salt was also distributed to the cardholders under PDS network in the State @ 500 grams per head per month @ Rs.6.50/- per kg-packet.

vi.iv) SKO (Kerosean Oil): The Kerosean Oil was also distributed through PDS Network @ 1 litre per head per month in the State at a rate fixed by the competent authority (depending on the location of the Fair Price Shops) against the Government Of India monthly allocation of 3,301 kl of SKO.

Allotment, procurement & offtake:

i) Allotment:

The Government of India allotted 2,69,621 Mt rice under PDS/TPDS/OWS during 2008-09 as compared to 2,58,675.4 Mt during 2007-08. The-allotment quantity of wheat and sugar for the same financial year is 35,333.6 Mt and 32,952 Mt, respectively. The details are given in the following table.

Table-7.1.

		(in Mt)	
Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09
i)	APL Rice	1,14,060	1,23,060
ii)	BPL Rice	81,126	76,380
iii)	AAY Rice	42,774	47,520
iv)	MDM Rice	9,930.8	13,130
v)	ANP Rice	1,782	1,782
vi)	SGRY Rice	4,017	1,572
vii)	WBNP	3,203	4,058
viii)	WFI	680	566.7
ix)	NPAG	1,032	1,552.8
x)	Total	258675.4	269621.5
vii)	Wheat	24,451	24,451
viii)	Sugar	35,333.6	32,952.0

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

ii) Procurement:

In 2008-09, Government of India reduced allocation of rice by about 4.23% for which procurement / lifting is also reduced from the previous year of 2007-08. Lifting of rice in 2008-09 was increased by 11.71 % from the financial year 2007-08.

In 2008-09 the State Govt lifted 2,71,154 Mt rice from Food Co-orporation of India compared to 2,42,726 Mt during the preceding financial year 2007-08. Overall lifting of rice was decreased due to the reduction of allotment of rice under APL/SGRY /NFFWP schemes by Government of India.

Procurement of wheat in 2008-09 was 17,653.5 Mt compared to 19,253 Mt in 2007-08. In 2008-09, the State Government lifted 16,909.6 Mt sugar compared to 24,940.9 Mt during 2007-08. The details are given below.

Table- 7.2.

Sl. No.	Scheme_____	Procurement of ration commodities from FCI in mt	
		In 2007-08	In 2008-09
i)	APL Rice	1,00,814	1,24,664.7
ii)	BPL Rice	81,180	79,268.1
iii)	AAY Rice	40,984	49,932.1
iv)	NPNSPE Rice	9,669	6,571.6
v)	SGRY Rice	4,016	0

vi)	ANP Rice	1,633.6	1,781.7
vii)	WBNP	2,663	5,683.8
viii)	WFI	680	1,745.7
ix)	NPAG	1,032	887.50
x)	VGB	52	104.0
xi)	BRM	0	515 (pm)
viii)	Total Rice	242,726.2	271,154.5
ix)	Wheat	19,253	17,653.5
x)	Sugar	24,940.9	16,909.6

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Off take:

In the year 2008-09, Offtake of rice under all schemes was about 2,13,416 Mt. Average monthly offtake of rice under PDS/TPDS/OWS was about 17,784.6 Mt per month. The total offtake of wheat in 2008-09 was about 16,821 Mt. offtake of salt and sugar was increased to 6,917.5 Mt and 17,863 Mt from 2007-08.

The commoditywise comparison of allotment, lifting and offtake for rice and sugar during 2005-06 to 2008-09 8 were presented in the following table.

Table- 7.3.

<u>Rice</u>		<u>(in mt)</u>		
<u>Item</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>
Allotment	3,14,957	3,06,149	2,58,675	2,69,621.5
Lifting	2,16,526	2,65,922	2,42,726	2,71,154.2
Offtake	2,35,966	2,61,651	2,34,709	2,40,230.3 (upto March'09)
<u>Sugar</u>		<u>(in mt)</u>		
<u>Item</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>
Allotment	32,813	32,841	35,334	32,952
Lifting	16,818	24,200	24,941	16,909.6
Offtake	18,164	22,175	23,518	23,799.3 (upto March'09)

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Fair Price Shops:

There were 1,534 Fair Price Shops catering the needs of 7,26,061 families in the State, Among them 4,31,080 families belongs to APL category and rest 1,82,800 belongs to BPL category (including 1,12,181 under AAY category). The 564 Fair Price Shops were in ADC areas and 970 Fair Price Shops were in Non-ADC areas. The 1,220 Fair Price Shops were in rural areas and 314 Fair Price Shops were in urban areas. A detailed break-up by district is given below:

Table- 7.4.

Sl. No.	District	<u>Fair Price Shops</u>					Ration Card
		Rural	Urban	Total	ADC	Non-ADC	
1	North	224	24	248	78	156	1,21,785
2	Dhalai	160	5	165	139	26	74,546
3	West	512	215	727	183	538	3,51,341
4	South	324	70	394	164	250	1,78,389
Total		1,220	314	1,534	564	970	7,26,061

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Godowns:

In the State, there were 115 food storage godowns in fifty seven different places with the capacity of 47,065 Mt. Among them 74 godowns were for rice with a capacity of 37,383 Mt and 41 godowns were for salt storage with a capacity of 9,682 Mt. The details are given in the following Table:

Table- 7.5.

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.

Consumer Affairs

The following functions in respect of consumer affairs have been performing by the State Government:-

- i) Generating consumer's awareness throughout the State through awareness camps/ electronic and print media and facilitating implementation of Consumer Protection Act and Rules.
- ii) Setting up and functioning of State Consumer Protection Council, District Consumer Protection Council, State-Commission, District Fora etc.
- iii) Also creating Consumer friendly atmosphere in the State by regular interaction with and seeking co-operation from all stakeholders including Merchant Association, Chamber of Commerce and Industries, PSUs / Govt. Departments / Autonomous Bodies / NGOs / VCOs, other Organizations directly associated with consumer's welfare and the Institutions created for redressal of consumers grievances.

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.

New Initiatives, Projects for 2008-09:

The State Government proposed for construction of 13-Food /Salt Godowns during 2008-09 in the following locations:

Table- 7.6.

Sl.No.	Location Proposed	Godown for	Capacity (In MT)	Proposed Outlay (Lakh Rs)
1	Damchara	Food	250	20.87
2	Kathalia	Food	250	40.59
3	Thalchara	Food	250	38.96
4	Manucrossing	Food	500	48.23
5	Madhyapillak	Salt	50	3.72
6	Hrishyamukh	Food	250	19.25
7	Madhyapillak	Food	250	38.96
8	Bagafa	Salt	50	3.72
9	Damchara	Food	250	20.87
10	Kathalia	Food	250	40.59
11	Thalchara	Food	250	38.96
12	Manucrossing	Food	500	48.23
13	Kanchanpur	Salt	50	3.72

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:

The economy of Tripura is agrarian. 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.

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.

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 State's favourable agro-climatic conditions, fertile soils, sub-tropical climate with pockets of temperate zones, large tillage 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 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.

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.

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 size 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.

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	6.48(P)	1.74

Land use classification:

Estimated net cropped area in the year 2008-09 was 2,55,942 hectare, which was 2, 55,000 hectare in 2006-07. The total cropped area was 4,48,020 in 2008-09 and area sown more than once was 1,34,150 in 2008-09. The cropping intensity has increased to 175 percent in 2002-2003 from 173 percent in 2001-2002 that further rose to 176 percent in 2008-09.

The following table illustrates the land use classification as well as cropping intensity in the State for the year 2008-09.

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	1,37,320
3.2	Barren & uncultivable land	1,843
3.3	Total	1,39,163
4	Other uncultivated land excluding Fallow Land	
4.1	Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	3,252
4.2	Land under Misc. tree crops & groves not included in net area sown	14,214
4.3	Cultivable waste land	3,340
4.4	Total	20,806
5	Fallow Land	
5.1	Fallow land other than current fallow	2,120
5.2	Current fallow	3,742
5.3	Total	5,862
6	Net area sown	2,55,242
7	Total cropped area	4,48,020
8	Area sown more than once	1,34,150
9	Cropping intensity (%)	176%

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 over last three years 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

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	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Distribution of Chemical Fertilizer(MT)	34629	38623	42491	34347	35133
Per Ha. use of chemical fertilizer (KG/Ha)	38.6	43	47	38	41.5

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	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Bio-fertilizer production(Mt)	7.4	12	20	31.5	16.93

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Integrated Pest Managment:

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.

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 conduction 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	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
Kisan Credit Card issued (nos.)	12647	11924	14343	19198	27274	
Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs)	1515.97	2017.64	1978.21	3304.61	5401.11	(Rs.)

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Bank- wise position of distribution of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) since inception (w.e.f 2004-05 to 2008-09)

Table- 8.7.

Year	Total Number of KCC sanctioned (Nos.)						Grand Total
	UBI	SBI	UCO	CBI	TGB	TSCB	
2004-05	2735	3018	185	29	4373	2307	12647
2005-06	2471	3813	205	4	4921	510	11924
2006-07	4597	3729	36	6	5681	294	14343
2007-08	6748	5682	89	30	6389	260	19198
2008-09	6717	5398	110	25	14763	261	27274

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Table- 8.8.

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

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- 8.9.

(Claim settled in 2008-09 (Khariff)

Aush Paddy			Aman Paddy			Total Khariff		
Nos.	Area(Ha)	Amount	Nos.	Area(Ha)	Amount	Nos.	Area(Ha)	Amount
2	1.28	2902.52	133	62.12	58977.97	135	63.40	61880.49

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- 8.10.

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- 8.11.

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

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

2007-08, SRI yield was 23% over traditional HYV. In 2008-09, Kharif the same was 28%.

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, 200 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- 8.12.

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 organize awareness campaign for the farmers regarding the importance of soil testing and use of bio fertilizer. To train soil testing staff for upgrading their 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 2008-09 (p) in the State.

Table- 8.13.

District	Rice			Maize		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
West	96,655	2,57,177	2,661	588	549	934
South	80,800	2,27,032	2,810	687	731	1,064
North	39,877	99,902	2,505	279	283	1,014
Dhalai	26,005	56,976	2,191	538	526	978
Tripura	2,43,337	6,41,086	2,635	2,092	2,089	999
District	Wheat			Pulses		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
West	114	201	1,763	1,192	730	612
South	151	266	1,761	2,127	1,525	717
North	127	262	2,063	1,480	668	451
Dhalai	243	472	1,942	997	609	611
Tripura	635	1,201	1,891	5,796	3,532	609
District	Total food grains			Ground nut		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
West	98,549	2,58,656	2,625	71	71	1,000
South	83,765	2,29,553	2,740	63	76	1,200
North	41,763	1,01,115	2,421	50	60	1,200

Dhalai	27,783	58,583	2,109	107	78	729	
Tripura	2,51,860	6,47,907	2,572	291	285	978	
District		Sesamum			Rape & mustard		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	
West	294	159	541	325	465	1,431	
South	452	249	551	540	654	1,211	
North	263	159	605	345	520	1,507	
Dhalai	353	168	477	378	493	1,304	
Tripura	1,362	736	540	1,588	2,132	1,343	
District		Sugarcane			Potato		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	
West	105	5,502	52,400	1,471	20,873	14,190	
South	501	24,694	49,289	2,174	31,980	14,710	
North	204	10,011	49,074	1,028	15,681	15,254	
Dhalai	181	8,216	45,392	663	9,275	13,989	
Tripura	991	48,423	48,863	5,336	77,809	14,582	
District		Mesta			Cotton		
	Area	Production (Bales)	Yield (Bales per hect.)	Area	Production (Bales)	Yield (Bales per hect.)	
West	142	1,225	8.63	103	139	1.35	
South	225	1,512	6.72	232	290	1.25	
North	158	1,387	8.78	166	227	1.37	
Dhalai	113	690	6.11	496	699	1.41	
Tripura	638	4,814	7.55	997	1,355	1.36	
District		Jute					
	Area	Production (Bales)	Yield (Bales per hect)				
West	119	996	8.37				
South	147	1,161	7.90				
North	123	1,050	8.54				
Dhalai	61	471	7.72				
				Tripura	450	3,678	8.17

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.

Sl. Crops In percentage

<i>No.</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 horticultural crops,fruits like pineapple ,madarin-organge, 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 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 created in the year 1986 and started functioning with an infrastructure up to district level. 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.

Perspective Plan :

Experiencing the need of the latest technology and peoples 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 Tripura. Under the revised Perspective Plan additional 16,957 hectares targeted 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 2008-09.

Table- 8.16.

Components	Area till 2001-02	Area expansion (in hect) during Perspective Plan period			Target		
		Area expansion till 2008-09 Target	Achiv.	+/-	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fruit crops	27,553	4985	8600	(+)3615	240	1000	1000
Plantation crops	9,900	4385	4390	(+) 5	300	300	300
Spice crops	4,490	1017	751	(-) 266	210	250	250
Vegetables	24,610	700 (net)	920 (net)	(+) 220	80	1250	1250
Potato	5,600	200	120	(-) 80	30	30	20
Flowers	--	112	108	(-) 4	9	14	12
Total	72,153	11399	14889	(+)3490	869	2844	2832

Table- 8.17.

Sl. No.	Components	Production in 2008-09	Production (in lakh MT) during Perspective Plan period			
			Target	Achiv.	Excess/ Short fall	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Fruit crops	4.46	5.40	5.47	(+) 0.07	
2	Plantation crops	0.09	0.19	0.18	(-) 0.07	
3.	Spice crops	0.17	0.18	0.15	(-) 0.03	

4	Vegetables	2.25	3.00	3.10	(+)0.10
5	Potato	1.11	0.98	0.87	(-) 0.87
6	Flowers	--	0.006	0.005	(-) 0.001
	Total	8.08	9.756	7.775	(+)0.02

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 2008-09.

Table- 8.18.

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

Crops	Area	Production	Productivity (MT/Ha)
Mango	4.19	0.12	3.03
Pineapple	6.33	1.10	17.44
Orange	3.09	0.21	6.75
Jackfruit	7.62	2.51	32.86
Banana	7.41	0.97	13.05
Litchi	2.76	0.16	5.85
Papaya	1.29	0.13	10.19
Others	3.40	0.26	7.79
Total	36.13	5.47	15.15

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	13.78	1.44	10.48
Winter vegetables	12.71	1.66	13.09
Total	26.49	3.10	11.70
Potato	5.78	0.87	15.07

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	0.08	1.42
Arecanut	4.44	0.08	1.88
Cashewnut	4.08	0.02	0.52
Total	14.31	0.18	1.31
Ginger	1.41	0.07	5.06
Turmeric	0.84	0.05	6.73
Chilli	2.16	0.03	1.29
Black peper	0.25	0.001	0.39
Total	4.67	0.15	3.35

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 2008-09.:

Table- 8.21.

Sl.	Components	Area in '000 ha	Production in lakh MT	Productivity in MT / ha	No
1	Fruit crops	36.13	5.47	15.14	
2	Plantation crops	14.29	0.18	1.31	
3	Spices	4.67	0.15	3.35	
4	Vegetables	26.49	3.10	11.70	
5	Potato	5.78	0.87	15.87	
6	Flowers	0.0098	0.005	5.10	
	Total	87.37	9.77		

11th Five Year Plan: The detail production target and achievements during 11th Plan period is presented in the following table.

Table- 8.22.

Sl. No	Identified crops	Production target at terminal year of 11 th Plan	Achievement upto 2008-09	% Achievement	(in Mt)
1	Pineapple	6.34	6.33	99.84	
2	Banana	6.24	7.41	118.75	
3	Jackfruit	8.08	7.62	94.30	

4	Orange	4.24	3.09	72.87
5	Litchi	3	2.76	92.00
6	Mango	3.79	4.19	110.55
7	papaya	1.05	1.29	122.85
8	Coconut	6.46	5.78	89.47
9	Cashunut	4.47	4.08	91.27
10	Ginger	1.69	1.41	83.43
11	Chilli	2.03	2.16	106.40
12	Blackpeper	0.49	0.25	51.02
13	Summer Vegetable	14.35	13.78	96.02
14	Winter Vegetable	12.58	12.71	101.03
15	Potato	6.15	5.78	93.98

Source: - Agriculture (Horticulture) Department, Tripura.

Technology Mission on Horticulture :

The significant achievement under the Technology Mission on Horticulture in the State for 2008-09 is presented below:

Table- 8.23.

Sl. No	Component	Achievement 2008-09
A Area Expansion		
1.	Fruits (hec)	2570
2.	Vegetables (hec)	2710
3.	Spices	670
4.	Plantation crops (hec)	150
5.	Floriculture unit @ 100 sqm(nos)	70
B. Community Tank		153
C Green house low cost/ high tech (nos)		80
D On farm handling units (nos)		86
E Earth worm unit (nos)		380
F Agricultural equipments(nos)		
1.	Manually operated	1060
2.	Power tiller	60
3.	Diesel engine	175
4.	Power operated	360
G. Production of planting materials		

1. Private Sector Small Nursery (nos)	19
2. Public Sector Small Nursery (nos)	
H. Training of farmers (nos)	4400
I. Assistance to women SHG(nos)	100

National Bamboo Mission:

The following table depicts the achievement under the National Bamboo Mission in 2008-09 in the State.

Table- 8.24.

Sl.No	Name of the Programme	Unit	
1	Centralized nursery in private sector	nos	1
2	Kishan Nursery in private sector	nos	5
3	Mahilla Nursery in private sector	nos	6
4	Improvement of existing stock	hec	77.50

Watershed Development:

The achievement under the project of NWDpra and WDPSCA in the State during 2008-09 is presented below :

Table- 8.25.

Sl. No	Items	Unit	NWDpra (11th Plan)	WDPSCA (10th Plan)
1	Entry point activity	nos	51	37
2	Training at different level	nos	83	70
3	Soil and Moisture Conservation activities	hec	654	325
4	Agri crop/ Horti crop demonstration , Agronomic Conservation practices	hec		409 950
5	Runoff management structure, Check dam, Gully Plugging etc.	nos		791 790
6	Various Water bodies / Water Harvesting Structure	nos	680	503
7	Dryland Horticulture/ Plantation	hec	237	349
8	Farm Production System	hec	290	—
9	Afforestation	hec	138	1439
10	Household production system, dairy, sericulture, poultry and live	nos	453	354

stock management

11	Area treated	hec	3,840	3,299
12	Mandays generated	Lakh nos	1.75	1.65

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- 8.26.

	Sl.No	Items	Unit	Achievement
1		Powertiller	nos	658
2		Sprayer	nos	104
3		Pumpset	nos	4,698
4		Paddy thresher	nos	1,310
5		Paddy weeder	nos	4,031
6		PPC	Lt/kg	462.05
7		Fertilizers	Mt	1,620.25
8		Seeds	Kg	50,000

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 weaker 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 sufficient 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 Government 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 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 weaker section of the society especially the woman, to fulfill the high demand of goat meat.

Livestock population

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

Table- 8.27.

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	7.31%
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 467 animal health institutions, there were 15- veterinary hospitals, 56- veterinary dispensaries, 385- 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 2008-09.

The detail animal health institutions of the State Government in 2007-08 were as follows.

Table- 8.28.

(Figures in nos.)

Year / District	Vety. Hospital	Vety. Dispensary	Vety. First-Aid Centres	Stockman Sub-centre	A. I. centre	Cattle Breeding Farm
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Tripura	4	21	96	79	4	1
South Tripura	4	18	65	34	4	Nil
North Tripura	3	11	45	29	2	Nil
Dhalai Tripura	4	6	20	17	1	Nil
Total: -	15	56	226	159	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	4	1	2	1	1	1
South Tripura	2	1	-	-	1	1
North Tripura	3	1	1	-	-	1
Dhalai Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	1
Total: -	11	3	3	1	2	4

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

The animal health coverage in these State run vaterinary institutions during 2007-08 was as follows.

Table- 8.29.

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	235494	105605	97568	52804	491833
	ii) Birds Treated	810196	477210	548268	241905	2077579
	Total =	1045690	582815	645836	294709	2569412
2	Castrated: -					
	i) Bull	1447	892	3174	1072	6585
	ii) Kid	333	107	479	184	1103
	iii) Pig	0	0	0	11	11
	Total =	1780	999	3653	1267	7699
3	Vaccinated:-					
	i) H.S.	151962	87097	62473	32138	333670
	ii) B.Q	141064	75980	82735	48734	348513
	iii) Anthrax	7131	6570	3994	776	18471
	iv)Comb(H.S+B.Q)	400	10	5788	0	6198
	v) P.P.R.	0	10000	0	0	10000
	vi) F,M.D.	148724	94058	50609	39907	333298
	vii) S.F.	8918	2997	3132	1735	16782

viii) D.C.	20160	17834	5073	2694	45761
ix) D.P.	13994	15041	200	3200	32435
X) A.R.V.	4843	1699	1686	1038	9266
xi) R2B	153291	199651	89098	12262	454302
xii) F.P.	0	0	0	0	0
xiii) F1	264513	237654	63533	30725	596425
xiv) I.B.D.	31900	1200	11300	0	44400
Total =	946900	749791	379621	173209	2249521

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 2008-09 was as follows.

Table- 8.30.

District	Name of Season	Milk in Mt	Eggs in Lakh
1	2	3	4
West Tripura	Summer Season	14178.69	191.61
	Monsoon Season	14434.63	184.03
	Winter Season	14599.66	194.86
	Total :	43212.98	570.50
South Tripura	Summer Season	8939.45	164.02
	Monsoon Season	9104.32	158.05
	Winter Season	9163.12	166.92
	Total:	27206.89	488.98
Dhalai District	Summer Season	3247.29	50.22
	Monsoon Season	3308.02	48.04
	Winter Season	3328.26	51.10
	Total :	9883.57	149.36
North Tripura	Summer Season	5026.43	60.36
	Monsoon Season	5122.69	57.97
	Winter Season	5145.89	61.35
	Total :	15295.01	179.68
Grand Ttotal:		95598.44	1388.52

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

The estimated meat production in Tripura for 2008-09 was as follows.

Table- 8.31.**(in Mt)**

Summer	5810.96
Monsoon	6359.24
Winter	7055.39
Total:	19225.59

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 Develoment 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- 8.32.

SL.No	Name of the Item	Unit	Achievement (2007 -2008)
1	2	3	4
1	Procurement of Milk from:-		
i)	Milk Producers Co- Op.Socities	Kg	9,86,372.5
ii)	Government Farm	Kg	62,015.0
2	Marketing of Milk:	Lts.	43,09,316.0
3	Ghee Sold	Kg	617.0
4	Paneer Sold	Kg	18,326.80
5	Ice Cream Sold	Lts.	8,662.10
6	Misty Dui Sold	Kg	19,372.80
7	New Society organized	Nos.	2
8	No. of MPCs function	Nos.	50
9	No. of farmers members	Nos.	4,575
10	Supply of milch Ration	Mt.	738.0

11	Training of milk Producers	Nos.	75
12	Distribution of Crossbred Heifers	Nos.	NIL

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

8.4. Fisheries:

The Fisheries plays an important role in Tripura. Fish is one of the vital food item of the diet of 95 percent of Tripura's population. Fisheries also play a major role in economic development of 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 along with the socio-economic improvement of the fisher fold of the State. The State Government's main thrust is to establish the Slogan "Fish for All - All for fish - All for Fishers".

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 2007-08 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) have brought 6920.96 hectares water area under scientific fish culture.

Perspective Plan

The State Fisheries Department prepared a modified perspective plan' for attaining self-sufficiency in fish production in the State by 2010-2011. Under this plan the vital scheme of area based approach for comprehensive development of fishery has been taken up. With this aim at least one aquaculture village is proposed to be developed in each Block of the State. Till 2008-09, 34 villages have been developed as model aqua-village, which are given below:

Table- 8.33.

Sl.	Name of District	Name of Panchayet	Name of Block	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	Kaiyadepha	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 -

During the year 2009-10, another 7 model villages will be developed as "Model Aqua" village.

There are 142-Fisherman Co-operative Societies including an 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 and also formed 1,116-SHGs based on fishery activities.

The members of the Fisherman Co-operative Societies have already been covered under "Fisherman Accident Insurance Scheme". Besides, housing facilities are also provided to the poor fishermen families. Till March 2009, a total of 1,250 houses have been constructed and provided to poor fishermen families.

The district wise water area and production of fish excluding raw fish, let-in for sun drying during 2008-2009 is given below :-

Table- 8.34.

Sl. No.	District	Culturable hector. (provisional)	Production of fish 2008-09 (in Mt) water area in	Inland fish excluding non-subsistence fishermen fish	Catch of fish by (4+5) non-professional (subsistence fish)
1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	West	6098.67	9743.42	2138.78	11882.20
ii)	South	5715.23	9731.84	2433.13	12164.97
iii)	North	3418.00	5811.89	1435.52	7247.41
iv)	Dhalai	2602.44	3766.27	939.15	4705.42

TOTAL 17,834.34 29,053.42 6,946.58 36,000 Source: - Fisheries Department, Tripura.

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. During 2008-09, 305.50 millions of fish Seed (Fry) have been produced. Tripura became surplus State in fish seed production at the end of 10th Five Year Plan. The State has also produced 7.88 lakhs fresh water prawn seed (juvenile) during 2008-2009. Stress is being laid on popularizing the prawn farming in the State due to its high market demand. So far the State has able to develop 11 prawn villages which are given below:

Table- 8.35.

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-

Source: - Fisheries Department, Tripura.

Fish Farmers Training Centre

To motivate fish farmers at Goan Panchyat level through the Blocks, training camps are being organized and incentives given to the selected fish farmers for production of fish. The State Government has been established 7 training centers till 2008-09 at Bishalgarh, Lembucherra and College Tilla under West Tripura District; one at Udaipur under South Tripura District; two at Harerkhola and Challengta under Dhalai District and remaining one at Kumarghat of North Tripura District.

Prawn/pabda hatchery: -

There are 8 Giant Fresh Water Prawn Hatcheries. Out of this, 3-are run by the State Fisheries Department and remaining 5 runs by the private/SHGs. All these hatcheries are in running condition.

Further, the State Fisheries Department has set up one Pabda hatchery at Lembucherra under Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for breeding and propagation.

Soil & water testing laboratories: -

Knowledge about the soil and water quality for aqua-culture resource is the basis for undertaking scientific fish culture. Realising the importance of such facility, State Fisheries Department has so far created 14 soil and water testing laboratories in till 2008-09.

Fish Feed Manufacturing Plant:-

Availability of good quality balanced fish feed has been a major constraint in popularization of fish culture in the State. To over come the problem 11 fish feed plants have been constructed and 9 runs by the Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Post Harvesting Infrastructure: -

At present, availability of post harvest facilities in the State are limited and of preliminary in nature. 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" in the state. Under this programme, ice plant at Gandacherra M.S.S. Ltd. In Dhalai District has already installed, which has been handed over to Gomti Upajati MSS Ltd. And 7- Mini Trucks have been purched for the Fishermen Co-operative Societies. Modern fish selling stall has been opened at the Durga Chowmani super market complex at Agartala, 85- retail fish vending kiosks distributed to the fishermen and 7 visi-cooler supplied to the fishery based SHGs.

Raising of stunted fingerlings for stocking of culture ponds: -

"Stunted fingerlings" are known to perform better as stocking material and the work on rising of stunted fingerlings in Government farms was actually initiated in the year 2007-08 and the programme has been started from 2008-09.

Improvement of Bood Stock: -

Genetic deterioration because of repeated inbreeding and inhibition of growth, have been observed in the hatchery used for fish culture. A programme for genetic

improvement of brood stock has been initiated by collecting of riverine fish seed during 2008-09.

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. continues, 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 overcome 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 knowhow 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:

Introduction:

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. 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.

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.

Due to 856 km long international borders with Bangladesh, the trans-border smuggling of forest produces is one of the 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.

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 forests 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.

The protection of wild life is prerequisite for sustainable eco-system of the State. Major threats to wildlife and habitats are caused by increasing population density, land hunger and pasture. A study revealed that about 10 percent of plant species and 21 percent of mammals are currently endangered due to habitat loss and fragmentation. Wild life, together with forestry may form the basis of eco-tourism for generating employment opportunities in the remote hilly area of the State.

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 metre per hectare per year.

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

State's 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 up 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 and 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.

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) 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 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 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.

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 metre per hectre per year.

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 follows: -

Table- 9.2.

Stratum	Area in sq. km	Forest area (% of geo. area)	Volume (m3)/ha. Weighted average	Total volume (million m3)
Hard wood (misc) Forest	1,829	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	2,201	21.19	20.69	4.28
Shifting cultivation	840	7.81	5.34	0.52
Grand Total	6,292	59.98	91.12	11.88

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

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-9.3.

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.

Activities:

The State Forest Department manages the official recorded 6,294.28 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 resource 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.

Achievements in 2008-09:

1) To increase the productivity of existing forests, *afforestation* over 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 innovative 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 guidance to the selected beneficiaries in raising plantation of forest species on upland and un-arable land. Till 2008-09, 4770.83 hectare has been covered under the project involving around 27,172 beneficiaries. In the year 2007-08, 247.70- hectare area has been covered involving 1645 nos. beneficiary.

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- 9.4.

Name of Division	No. of JFMCs/ EDCs	Project Area in ha	Planted		No. of families				
			Area in ha	ST	SC	Gen	OBC	Total	
WLS									
WLW Sepahijala	8 (EDC)	1280	808	220	115	100	—	435	

Sadar	34	13203	5245	2271	1614	1218	953	6056
Teliamura	52	30401	9246	4631	1137	645	—	6413
Gumti	39	7421	6647	3087	320	72	—	3479
Udaipur	82	14746	7781	2501	1700	1474	1013	6688
Bagafa	58	15055	2882	2216	666	538	—	3420
Trishna	28+21(EDC)	8769	237	839	435	327	199	1800
Manu	42	8654	2558	3265	59	53	10	3387
Ambassa	46	9428	5450	4106	618	320	12	5056
Kanchanpur	39	13185	1185	2777	2787	875	—	6439
Kailashahar	23	6079	1031	978	290	150	291	1709
Total	472	1,28,221	43070	26891	9741	5772	2478	44882

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. So far out of Rs.2,671.92 lakhs released by the Ministry, 2,597.84 lakhs have been utilized since year 2002-03 and 24,838.86 hectre of plantations have been raised. About 15% is utilized 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 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 equipmens, construction & maintenance of ring well construction of community hall etc.

Revenue: -

The forest revenue realized on account of disposal of forest produces of different category in the state during the year 2006-07 to 2008-09 is indicated in the following table.

Table- 9.5.

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	Timber	Firewood	Bamboo	Other	Total
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

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 2008-09 is given in the following table.

Table- 9.6.

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

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Protected Area Network (PAS)

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 - 9.7.

Name of the sanctuary	Area in sq.km	Important flora and fauna found
1. Clouded Leopard National at Sepahijala	5.08	Slow Loris, Capped Langur, Spectacled Langur, Clouded Leopard
2. Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary	13.45	Birds and primates, migratory birds in the winter.
3. Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary	389.540	Elephant, samber, barking deer, wild goats, serrow etc.
4. Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary	163.08	Indian Bison, leopard, barking deer, wild dog, capped langur,

		king cobra, spectacled monkey, slow lorries, etc.
5. Roa Wildlife Sanctuary	0.858	Many species of birds and primates.
6. Bison National Park	31.63	Bison.
<i>Total:</i>	<i>603.6404</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 2008-09, a total of 1.40 lakhs visitors visited Sepahijala.

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 2008-09, 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:

Rubber plantation has become a much-talked phenomenon in the State of Tripura. The State Forest Department, aiming at soil and moisture conservation, first introduced rubber in Tripura in 1963. With the intervention of the Rubber Board since 1967, rubber got domesticated and coming out of the estates, it has reached to the small growers' yard. In 1976 Tripura Forest Development & Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TFDPC Ltd.) was set up to bring out more area under rubber cultivation. In 1982, Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TRPC Ltd.) was formed with the main objective of economic rehabilitation for the shifting cultivators and tribal marginal farmers through 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.

Rubber Board started implementing Group and Block plantation schemes from 1992 and thus a revolution set off. Rubber Board kept on promoting rubber from village to village and a spectacular progress could be achieved. Till 2008-09, Tripura has about 46,588 hectares of rubber plantation. Total production of rubber in the State was a 25,588 Mt in 2008-09.

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 cultivation 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 11,578.77 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 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. There is a project proposal for setting up of a Bamboo Board factory with assistance of NMBA.

The following table shows agency wise area brought under rubber plantation till 2007-08.

Table- 9.9.

Name of the agency	Area promoted by the agency (Ha)	Proportional share
TFDPC Ltd	10,744	30.04
TRPC Ltd	6,047	16.91
TTAADC	11,00	3.08
Rubber Board	17,869	49.97
Total	35,760	100

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.

The following table shows the year wise extension in area of rubber plantation in Tripura till 2008-09.

Table- 9.10.

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

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.

The following table also shows the disaggregated data at district level of the area and production of rubber in 2008-09 in Tripura.

Table- 9.11.

District	Mature area (MT)	Immature area	Total area (Ha)	Production (Ha)	(Ha)
West	11089.19	10396.49	21485.68	12238.00	
South	6988.21	9812.11	16800.32	10400.00	
North	2929.45	2394.50	5323.95	2394.00	

Dhalai	2268.55	709.50	2978.05	556.00
Total	23275.40	23312.60	46588.00	25588.00

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.

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.

Area production and value of rubber of Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Co-orporation limited (TFDPC) during the financial year 2007-08.

Table- 9.12.

District	Tapping area in block Value (in Rs.in crore) (1 block=1 Ha)		Production (in MT)
West	1,030	815	6.52
South	1,652	1700	13.60
North	765	874	6.99
Dhalai	—	—	-
Total	3,447	3,389	27.11

Source: - TFDPC, Tripura.

Rubber Plantation in Tripura needs no further introduction. The people of Tripura have placed it in their heart and made it the major source of income within 45 years of inception. It has become a popular crop in Tripura providing a lot of employment opportunities in the rural areas. The satellite survey conducted by National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land use Planning had indicated that 1 (one) lakh hector of land suitable for rubber cultivation is available in this State out of which 46,000 ha. has already been brought under rubber .

Rubber Board is providing both technical as well as financial assistance for promotion of Rubber cultivation in the state. State Govt. agencies like TFDPC Ltd. TRPC, TTAADC etc. are also doing their own efforts for expansion of rubber cultivation in the State.

The major quantity of rubber produced in the State is now transported to other States for consumption. The proposed Rubber Park which is being set up at

Bodhjungnagar Industrial area may increase the consumption by producing more value added Rubber goods. It will also provide more employment opportunities to the people of Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

The State is endowed with such 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.

Tripura Forest Improvement and Poverty Alleviation as an externally aided project has started in 2008-09 with funding from Japan Bank of International Co-operation. The project requires to be implemented effectively to increase the level of income and reduce the poverty among the people dependent on forest resources of the State.

10) CO-OPERATION

Co-operative movement was launched in Tripura in 1949 back by registration of "Swasti Samabaya Samity Ltd.," under Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925. 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.

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. Co-operative movement was launched in Tripura 57 years back by registration of "Swasti Samabaya Samity Ltd.," under Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925. Under the legal support from the State Government, the identity of the movement has been safeguarded by enactment of Co-operative laws, especially designed 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.

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.

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 (Vaidhyanathan 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 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Table- 10.1.

<i>_Sl.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>No.</i>
i)	Societies	Numbers	1650	1668	
ii)	Memberships	Lakh	5.38	5.39	
iii)	Share Capital	Rs. Crore	85.02	88.18	
iv)	Working Capital	Rs. Crore	543.346	543.41	
vi)	No. of Societies per lakh of population.	Number	47.18	47.45	

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,641 in 2006-07 which was increased to 1,650 in 2007-08 and further to 1668 in 2008-09. Total membership of these cooperative societies was 5.38 lakh in 2007-08 which rose marginally to 5.39 lakh in 2008-09. There were 355 Co-operative Societies in the State which were at the stage of liquidation.

The total share capital of these societies was Rs.88.18 crore in 2008-09. The amount of working capital of these societies in the State stood at Rs 543.41 crore during the year 2008-09 which was Rs 543.35 crore in 2007-08.

The different types of cooperative societies in the State during the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is shown in the following table : -

Table- 10.2.

<i>_Sl.</i>	<i>Types of Co-operative Societies</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>No.</i>
i)	Agriculture	383	383	382	
ii)	Non Agriculture	17	17	17	
iii)	Marketing	14	14	14	
iv)	Milk Supply	111	112	112	
v)	Apex Society	12	12	12	
vi)	Weavers	183	183	185	

vii)	Consumers	191	195	205
viii)	Housing	3	3	3
ix)	Farming	2	2	2
x)	Non Agricultural Non Credit	249	252	255
xi)	Fishery	143	143	143
xii)	Industries	297	299	302
xiii)	Others	36	35	36
	TOTAL	1,641	1,650	1,668

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 2008-09 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	168	98	72	44	382
	a) LAMPS	18	20	9	9	56
	b) PACS	91	52	48	21	212
	c) FSS	0	1	0	0	1
	d) Service Co-operative	30	11	9	9	59
	e) Multipurpose Co-operative	18	6	2	4	30
	f) Small Farming	11	8	4	1	24
3.	Other Industries	166	43	49	44	302
	a) Tailoring	16	3	4	1	24
	b) Multipurpose Industries	28	1	11	8	48
	c) Rubber	3	0	1	2	6
	d) Brick Kiln	11	6	8	5	30
	e) Cinema Workers	3	1	0	6	10
	f) Tea Plantation	11	7	4	7	29
	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

	I) Miscellaneous Type	29	6	8	3	46
4.	Non-Agri, Non Credit	166	34	37	18	255
	a) Transport	85	9	14	7	115
	b) Labour	23	14	10	3	50
	c) Forest Labour	5	2	0	0	7
	d) Rickshaw Pullar	18	7	4	5	34
	e) Press Co-operative	13	0	2	0	15
	f) Agro Engineering	4	0	0	0	4
	g) Supplied Co-operative	12	0	1	2	15
	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.	Housing Co-operative	3	0	0	0	3
6.	Primary Marketing	6	4	3	1	14
7.	Fishery Cooperative	63	46	20	14	143
8.	Milk Supply	68	8	35	1	112
9.	Piggery	9	7	2	4	22
10.	Poultry	6	1	3	2	12
11.	Farming	2	0	0	0	2
12.	Processing	1	1	0	0	2
13.	Consumers	132	18	34	21	205
	Total	934	287	283	164	1668
	Cooperative Societies under Liquidation	203	55	51	37	346
	Grand Total	1137	342	334	201	2014

Source: - Co-operation Department, Tripura.

Consumer sector:

The Tripura State Cooperative Consumers Federation Ltd. (TSCCF) has been functioning as an Apex Level Society in the consumers sector. The TSCCF deals in consumer articles, distribution of LPG, salt, supply of medicine at whole sale and retail rates and stationery articles in different government offices.

The TSCCF is all set to construct a commercial multi-storied building with an estimated cost of Rs.39 crores at Sakuntala Road. The proposed construction will be taken up by a joint venture company namely 'SHRISTI' and 'TSCCF'.

Table: 4

a.	Societies Membership	130
b.	Individuals Membership	892

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-------|
| c. | Government Membership | 1 |
| d. | Total Membership | 1,023 |

Education, Training & Research

The ever increasing demand for dissemination of cooperative knowledge and modern management training is being shouldered by Tripura State Co-operative Union (TSCU). It is now increasingly felt necessary to modernize the Training Institute at par with other Cooperative Training Institutes in the country. An amount of Rs. 67.07 lakhs has been provided as grant in aid to TSCU during 2008-09.

Credit

The Credit Societies has been extending services towards disbursement of loan at low rate of interest to the members. Most of them get finance from TSCB. Other activities of LAMPS & PACS are mainly procurement of agri and minor forest produce in their respective areas. For the credit sector an amount of Rs. 929.48 lakhs was incorporated in the RE during 2007-08 and the stated amount was incurred in full.

Marketing

TMARKFED is the lead society in the sphere of marketing. Its area of concentration is confined to the procurement of Jute, mesta, potato and minor forest produce at the village level with LAMPS, PACS as its such agent to TMARKFED. The expenditure incurred on share capital to TMARKFED and PMCS figured Rs. 37.21 lakhs for the year 2007-08 as stipulated in the RE 2007-08.

Others Co-operatives:

Co-operative Societies falling under the category of other cooperative s are Labour, Press, Housing Cobbler, Rickshaw puller etc. who are being financially supported by the department for economic amelioration of the members. The entire amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs as share capital to other coops envisaged in the RE for the year 2007-08 was incurred.

Women Co-operative Societies:

There were 123-Women Co-operative Societies in the State in 2007-08 against 119 in 2005-06. Out of this, 72 societies were in West Tripura District, 15 societies were in South Tripura District, 23 societies were in North Tripura District and remaining 13 societies were in Dhalai District.

The share capital of these 123-Women Co-operative Societies in the State, the total share capital and working capital were Rs.35.61 lakh and Rs.63.97 lakh, respectively.

Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd.:

The Tripura State Co-operative Bank is the Apex Co-operative Bank in the co-operative sector channeling the funds under the guidelines of RBI created by them or

received from NABARD to Primary Credit Societies at a lower rate of interest. It provides short term and medium term loans to the farmers through the primary bodies like LAMPS and PACS. It is also extending cash credit loans to other Co-operative Societies.

It is a democratic organization having an elected Board of Directors consisting of 15 members progressively looking for its rapid growth and development. In respect of implementation of the various Government sponsored schemes like IRDP and SGSY etc., the Bank has performed well for providing timely and adequate credit support. The Bank has already introduced Kishan Credit Card (KCC) since 1999-2000.

The performance of the Bank for the year 2008-09 is given below:

Table- 10.5.

1.	Total Membership	No.	Rs. in thousand
a.	Total	19,828	93,543
b.	Societies	415	16822
c.	Individuals + Normal	19512	25,351
d.	Government	1	51,370

Table- 10.6.

Sl No.	Share Capital	Amount (in lakh)
a.	Total	93,543
b.	Societies	16,822
c.	Individuals + Nominal	25,351

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.7.

A)	Loan Advanced	Beneficiaries	Amount(in lakhs)	i)
	Total	7,827	5,27,155	
ii)	Short Term	2,560	1,50,422	
iii)	Medium Term	3,771	3,394,27	
B)	Loan Outstanding	Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakh)	
i)	Total	83,871	15,51,499	
ii)	Short Term	46,903	4,45,587	
iii)	Medium Term	5,961	8,94,173	
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	16,900	1,43,980	
v)	Long Term	14,107	67,759	
C)	Loan Overdue	Beneficiaries	Amount(in lakh)	
i)	Total	NA	4,25,875	
ii)	Short Term	NA	1,02,650	
iii)	Medium Term	NA	1,99,245	
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	NA	1,23,980	

D)	Profit (+)/ Loss(-)		Amount
i)	Accumulated Profit (+)/Loss(-) —		(-) 4,56,868
ii)	Net Profit (+)/Loss(-) during the year 2008-09 —		(-) 20,488
E)	Audit position	—	C Class
F)	Financial Assistance received from Government		
i)	Share Capital	—	4,313
G)	Whether Board Elected/ Nominated	—	Elected
H)	Total No. of employee of which trained employees	—	237 146
I)	Total No. of Branches	—	40

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Tripura Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

The TCARDB Ltd. is an apex institution directly issuing long term loans to farmers all over the State for agricultural purposes. It provides credit for variety of purposes like minor irrigation, farm mechanization, land improvement, land reclamation and for the purpose of agricultural machineries such as tractors, trailers and power-tillers. The bank issues loans to non-farm activities also. Special development debentures floated by TCARDB are subscribed by NABARD, the State Government and Government of India under various schemes for rural development.

The performance of the Bank till 31st March 2008 is depicted below:

Table- 10.8.

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
1	Membership	No.	
a.	Total	21,156	
b.	Societies	4	
c.	Individuals + Normal Government	21,151 (of which 2102 'B' Class)	d.
		1	

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.9.

1	Share Capital	Amount (in lakh)
a.	Total	73,466.00
b.	Societies	0.40
c.	Individuals + Nominal	14,889.20
d.	Government	58,576.40

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.10.

A)	Loan Advanced	Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakh)
i)	Total	756	67,691

ii) ST	0	0
iii) MT	0	0
iv) IRDP/SGSY	0	0
v) LT	756	67,691
B) Loan Recovered	Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakh)
i) Total	NA	38,121
ii) ST	NA	0
iii) MT	NA	0
iv) IRDP/SGSY	NA	0
v) LT	NA	38,121
C) Loan Outstanding	Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakh)
i) Total	NA	2,09,745
ii) ST	NA	0
iii) MT	NA	0
iv) IRDP/SGSY	NA	0
v) LT	NA	2,09,745
D) Loan Overdue	Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakh)
i) Total	NA	2,09,745
ii) ST	NA	9,904
iii) MT	NA	0
iv) IRDP/SGSY	NA	0
v) LT	NA	9,904
E) Profit (+)/ Loss(-)	—	(-) 1,26,944
i) Accumulated Profit (+)/Loss(-)	—	(-) 4,56,868
ii) Net Profit (+)/Loss(-) during the year 2007-08	—	(-) 488
iii) Audit position	—	C Class
F) Financial Assistance received from Government		
i) Share Capital	—	2,416
ii) Grant in-Aid	—	—
G) Whether Board Elected/ Nominated	—	Elected
H) Total No. of employees of which trained employees	—	36 Nos. 21 Nos.
I) Total Branches	—	5 Nos.

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Agartala Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.

Agartala Cooperative Urban Bank Ltd. is the only urban bank in the State, which mostly caters the credit needs of the salaried persons, wage earners, petty traders of the urban areas. It raises deposits from members and non-members.

The performance of the Bank during 2008-09 are as follows:

Table- 10.11.

(Rs. in lakhs)

a.	Total Membership	7,935
b.	Societies	0
c.	Individuals + Normal	7,934
d.	Government	1
	Share Capital	Amount (in lakh)
a.	Total	53.58
b.	Societies	0
c.	Individuals + Nominal	26.74
d.	Government	26.84
e.	Working capital	1419.00

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.12.

A) <u>Loan Advance</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
i) Total	226	314.85
ii) Short Term	30	23.22
iii) Medium Term	180	226.23
iv) IRDP/SGSY	0	0
v) Long Term	16	65.40
B) <u>Loan Recovered</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
i) Total	0	193.14
ii) Short Term	0	28.14
iii) Medium Term	0	141.62
iv) IRDP/SGSY	0	0
v) Long Term	0	23.38
C) <u>Loan Outstanding</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
i) Total	968	579.20
ii) ST	218	30.11
iii) MT	686	413.68
iv) IRDP/SGSY	0	0
v) LT	64	135.41
D) <u>Loan Overdue</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
i) Total	0	67.00
ii) ST	0	15.29
iii) MT	0	40.14
iv) IRDP/SGSY	0	0
v) LT	0	11.57

E) Profit (+)/ Loss(-)	—	Amount
i) Accumulated Profit (+)/Loss(-)	—	(+) 9.60
ii) Net Profit (+)/Loss(-) during the year 2007-08	—	(+) 9.60
iii) Audit position	—	C class.
F) Financial Assistance received from Government	—	
i) Share Capital	—	1.71
G) Whether Board Elected/Nominated		Elected
H) Total No. of employees of which trained employees	— —	20 Nos. 10 Nos.
I) Total No. of Branches	—	1 unit.

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Tripura State Cooperative Union

Tripura State Co-operative Union is playing a vital role in developing cooperative leadership and modern management. It arranges training and education of the members and office bearers of the Cooperative Societies. It also arranges training courses for the Departmental Staff and brings out publication on the programmes and prospects of Cooperative Movement. Tripura State Cooperative Union imparts the Cooperating. Training in its own building a Arundhutinagar. The TSCU undertakes the propanganda Cooperative movement and organizes the Cooperative Week in every year throughtout the State in a benefiting manner. It also conducts need based training programme on specific subject like prudential norms.

The working of the TSCU during the year 2008-09 is given below:

Table- 10.13.

i) Membership	336
ii) Training course conducted	90
Programme participants	2,165
iii) Cooperative Mass Education	60
Programme participants	2,010
iv) Member awareness	14
v) Publications	4
vi) Employees	23

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

State Cooperative Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd.

The State Co-operative Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd. (MARKFED) has been taking a leading role in the marketing of farmers produce at reasonable rate. The Tripura State Cooperative Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd. is procuring agricultural produces and forest produces like jute, mesta, potato, agarbati sticks and

arjun flowers under support price schemes through different LAMPS/PACS and PMCS spread over in different Sub-Divisions of the State. On the otherhand, it has been dealing in fertilizers business, distribution of LPG, agricultural inpuates and consumer goods. The Tripura State Co-operatiave Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd. is also playing a vital role in controlling the market prices by way of ensuing supply of essential commodities at a lower price.

The activities of the The State Cooperative Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd. during the year 2008-09 are presented in the following Tables.

Table- 10.14.

<u>Membership</u>	<u>No.</u>
a. Total	257
b. Societies	218
c. Individuals + Normal	38
d. Government	1

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.15.

<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
a. Total	41,481.00
b. Societies	76.00
c. Individuals + Nominal	6.00
d. Government	41,399.00

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.16.

	<u>(Rs in lakhs)</u>
i) Profit (+)/ Loss(-)	(-) 6000.00
ii) Accumulated Profit (+)/Loss(-)	(-) 38,627.00
iii) Net Profit (+)/Loss(-) during the year 2008-09	(-) 6000.00
iv) Audit position (Audited upto 2004-05)	C Class
v) Financial Assistance received from Govt.	
i) Share Capital	2200.00
ii) Grant-in-aids	15,000.00
vi) Whether Board Elected/Nominated	Elected.
vii) Total employees	59
viii) Total Branches	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.

The 2nd Panchayat General Elections were held during July, 1999 for 540 Gram Panchayats, 23 Panchayat Samities and 4 Zilla Parishads. Now, due to massive extension of Agartala Municipal Council area, the numbers of Gram Panchayats have been reduced to 513. 3rd Panchayat General Elections were held during July, 2004 and constituted 513 Nagar panchayats has been created and also 3 Nagar Panchayats has been extended by exclusion of areas from the Gram Panchayats and, therefore, the number of Gram Panchayats has been reduced to 511. The 4th Panchayat General Elections were held on July, 2009 and it constituted 511 Gram Panchayats, 23 Panchayat Samities and 4 Zilla Parishads. The Election was held in a peaceful manner with free and fair exercise of franchise by voters.

The main developments activities are implemented through the projects under Panchayat Development Fund (PDF), 12th Finance Commission grants and under capacity building component. The Department has also supervised and monitored the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) in Dhalai District as centrally sponsored scheme.

The flow of fund under PDF, 12th Finance Commission grants, capacity building and BRGF during 2008-09 are as follows:

Table- 11.1.

Year	Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)				Total
	PDF	12th Finance Commission Grant	Capacity building	BRGF	
2008-09	5410.70	570.00	49.20	1181.61	7211.51

The BRGF Programme aims to fill-up the critical gaps in development and address issues of regional imbalances. An amount of Rs.11.81 crores out of total

allocation of Rs.13.21 crores has been released in the last part of the last financial year i.e., 2008-09. The BRGF Programme envisages creation of rural infrastructure and communication etc. to improve the regional imbalances.

The State Panchayat Raj Training Institute was occupied by the Agartala Government Medical College from 2005 and as a result; the institutional training could not be conducted at the state headquarter till May, 2008. The training in the Block and District levels has been organized during the period. However, the institutional training has again resumed from June, 2008 at the State Panchayat Raj Training Institute and 1274 elected representatives/ officials have been imparted trainings during 2008-09.

The State Government has decided to set-up two more training institutes at Kumarghat in North Tripura District and another at Udaipur in South Tripura District with hostel facilities on 75: 25 funding under CSS.

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.	<u>Name of the Department</u>	<u>Items devolved</u>
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	* Supervision of social education centres/ adult Education education centres. * Management of ICDS. * Selection of beneficiaries of old age pensions. * Construction of State Education Centres/ adult literacy centres.
vi)	Fisheries bodies.	* Selection of beneficiaries. * Planning and management of leases of water * Promotion of fishery development . * Supervision and management of community water bodies.

vii) Health and Family Welfare Supervision of family welfare and		*
	preventive health programmes. * Health education. * Implementing national health programmes, preventive	
health programmes.		
viii) Irrigation and Flood Control Implementation and allocation of funds	1	*
	to and Public Health Engineering Gram Panchayats/Panchayat Samitis to build seasonal bunds.	
ix) Revenue		
	* Selection of beneficiaries for allotment of land. * Overall supervision of allotment of land.	
x) Animal Resources		
	* Supervision of animal resource institutions in the Zilla	
Parishad.		
xi) Industries		
	* Supervision of programmes for cottage and small industries Selection of beneficiaries for self-employment programmes.	
xii) Forests		
	* Identification of community land and non- forest government land for social forestry. * Promotion and supervision of social and farm forestry activity. * Evaluation.	

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 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 which is yet to submit report.

Achievements:

The Physical achievement during the year 2008-09 against the above schemes are as follows:

Panchayat Development Fund (PDF) :

Table-11.2.

1.	Mandays generated, Nos	46,11,397
2.	Horti/Forest Plantation, hec	5,724.1
3.	Agri/Vegetable Cultivation, hec	3,195.96
4.	Water harvesting centre, Nos	3,108
5.	Land reclamation/Soil Conservation/Waste land development, hec	3,042.95
6.	Agri. Implementation Units, Spray Machine, Shallow Tube Well etc., Nos	3,009
7.	Irrigation Units, Pump Set, Overflow, etc., Nos	2,130
8.	Animal Resource Dev. Units, Goatery, Duckery, Poultry etc., Nos	4,723
9.	Self employment and other productive works, Nos	7,881
10.	Nursery, hec	643.08
11.	Irrigation Channel, Km	1,059.30
12.	Maintenance of assets/ repairing of Schools/ ICDS/Anganwardi etc., Nos	3,118

12th Finance Commission Grants :

Table-11.3.

i)	Construction of Panchayat Ghar, Nos	54
ii)	Creation of Children Play Centre, Nos	20
iii)	Repair of existing DWS, Nos	2329
iv)	Creation of new DWS in NC Para, Nos	54
v)	Establishment of e-panchayat, Nos	138
vi)	Repair & maintenance Panchayat Office	220

3) Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):

The BRGF is being implemented in Dhalai District and the Perspective Plan for five years under BRGF is being prepared. In 2008-09, an amount of Rs.1931.61 lakhs was released; out of which the amount for RSVY (final installment) was Rs.750.00 lakhs and balance amount of Rs.1181.61 lakhs was for BRGF.

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.

National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (NREGA):

The National Rural Employment Gurantee Act or NREGA 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.

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 2008-09 is presented in the following table.

Table 11.4.

i)	Number of families issued job cards	6,00,615
ii)	Number of households provided employment	5,49,022
iii)	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	351.11
iv)	Mandays generated for ST (in lakhs)	158.68
v)	Mandays generated for SC (in lakhs)	82.35
vi)	Mandays generated for Women (in lakhs)	179.11
vii)	Carryover fund of last year to this year (Rs in lakh)	1,027.83
viii)	Central release (Rs in lakh)	45,493.48
ix)	State's release (Rs in lakh)	4,808.13
x)	Miscellaneous receipts (i.e, interest) (Rs in lakh)	68.83
xi)	Total fund available for 2008-09 (Rs in lakh)	51,400.27
xii)	Expenditure incurred in un-skilled wages (Rs in lakh)	30,057.75
xiii)	Expenditure incurred in semi-skilled wages (Rs in lakh)	1,044.29
xiv)	Expenditure incurred in material component (Rs in lakh)	16,806.63
xv)	Expenditure incurred in contingencies (Rs in lakh)	1,139.25
xvi)	Total expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)	49,047.92

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 75:25 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 2008-09 under SGSY was follows:

Table-11.5.

							<u>(Rs in Lakhs)</u>
<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	935.28	365.71	535.75	248.78	2,128.93	
ii)	Total Fund	1,032.52	461.85	761.19	351.87	2,607.45	
	iii) Total expenditure	1,032.52	433.55	760.17	266.70	2,492.96	

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The similar district wise financial achievement in 2006-07 under SGSY was as follows:

Table -11.6.

							<u>(Rs in Lakhs)</u>
<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	918.280	359.050	568.610	244.250	2090.210	
ii)	Total Fund	324.069	482.113	754.284	318.153	1878.619	
iii)	Total expenditure	604.450	444.009	735.590	253.230	2037.279	

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.

Formation of SHGs:

Till 2008-09 the total Self Help Group (SHGs) formed by the DRDAs under SGSY scheme was 27,010 in the State, which was 21,644 in 2007-08. The following Table shows the detail status of these SHGs during 2008-09 in the State.

Table- 11.7.

<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 SHGs formed in 2008-09	1,836	1,103	1,664	692	5,295
ii)	ST SHGs formed in 2008-09	723	329	503	385	1,940
iii)	SC SHGs formed in 2008-09	248	204	371	140	963
iv)	R.M. SHGs formed in 2008-09	156	233	98	19	506
v)	OBC SHGs formed in 2008-09	353	228	366	56	1,003
vi)	Others SHGs formed in 2008-09	356	109	326	92	883
vii)	Women SHGs formed in 2008-09	1,102	604	848	402	2,956
viii)	P.H. SHGs formed in 2008-09	16	0	56	0	73
ix)	Total SHGs formed since inception		11,131	4,506	7,972	3,401 27,010

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Gradation of SHGs: - In 2008-09, 5,187 groups have passed 1st Gradation and 2,267 groups have completed 2nd gradation tests, which was 1,380 and 1,080, respectively in 2007-08.

Release of revolving fund and opening cash credit account: In 2008-09, the revolving fund for 2,912 groups have been released, which was 1,521 in the preceding year of 2007-08. The Cash Credit Account has been opened in respect of 2,498 SHGs during the year 2008-09.

Credit linkage to SHGs: Bank credit has been extended to 2,157 SHGs in 2008-09 and total bank loan given to the SHGs was 5,890. Though the scheme of SGSY is being implemented from 1999-2000, in the initial years emphasis was given on financing the individual swarozgaries. Emphasis has been given on financing the groups only from 2004-05, details achievement in respect of disbursement to SHGs during 2008-09 is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 11.8.

<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 received bank loan	1,009	395	601	152	2,157
ii)	ST	329	106	149	74	658
iii)	SC	202	63	164	30	459
iv)	Religion Minority	91	37	27	5	160
v)	O.B.C.	202	72	163	1	438

vi) Others	185	117	98	42	442
vii) Women	605	257	425	45	1,332
viii) P.H.	30	1	3	0	34

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Skill upgradation: - Skill up gradation of the member of the SHG is very much needed for taking up economic activities by the groups. DRDAs are organizing skill up gradation training with the help of line Departments. During 2008-09, training on dry-fish (sidal) processing, fruits & vegetables, process etc. were organized centrally apart from DRDAs training.

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 2007, almost 9,040 cases of restoration had been disposed-off and 7,268.84 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 restoration 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, 2007.

Table- 11.9.

District Petitions received cases	Total petition		Total restoration		(Area in acres)		Total physical		Total	
	from the inception to till the beginning of the month		disposed of order passed		restoration done		for physical restoration			
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	
West	17,333	11620.245	17327	11611.850	4502	2863.855	4473	2853.700	29	10.155
North	1,956	2935.790	1941	2916.610	902	1176.100	901	1175.260	1	0.840
South	6,670	8020.687	6657	8016.476	2755	2382.680	2698	2343.370	57	39.310
Dhalai	3189	2887.038	3182	2886.039	914	923.060	909	917.890	5	5.170
Total	29,148	25463.76	29107	25430.975	9073	7345.695	8981	7290.22	92	55.475

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		(Area in acres)	
		No	Area	No	Area	No	Area		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	TRIPURA	29,148	25,463.751	9,073	7,345.695	41	32.776		
		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	
		20,034	18,085.28	9073	7,345.695	8,981	7,290.22	92	55.475

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 sustainale 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 Government of Tripura has given thrust for the urban development as well as urban management in the state. The State Urban Development Department has been entrusted with responsibility of formulating, co-ordinating and evaluation of the urban plans/projects sponsored by the Central Government and State Government. The State Government has enacted the Tripura Municipal Act in 1994 in-comformity with the provisions of the Constitution Act 1992 to strengthen the functioning of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Tripura.

In March 2009 the State Government has declared three more Urban Towns as Nagar Panchayat namely Bishalgarh, Ambassa and Santirbazar. The areas of three Nagar Panchayats have also been extended for the Dharmanagar, Sabroom and Belonia in March 2009. As a result, there are one Agartala Municipal Council and fifteen Nagar Panchayats in the State during the year 2008-09. Earlier, the State Government has extended the urban areas of Agartala Municipal Council and five Nagar Panchayats of the State in 2003-04.

Budgetary Provisions:

The Budget provision for the State Urban Development Department under Demand No: 35 and expenditure thereof during 2008-09 is given in the following Table.

Table-12.1.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Outlay	Expenditure
Plan:	5177.40	5104.95
Non-Plan:	2388.68	2388.68
Total:	7566.08	7493.63

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Objectives:

The ultimate aim of urban planning is the achievement of maximum benefit to the people with the optimum utilisation of the resources. These include the following areas:

- 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 urban housing for providing housing facilities to the urban poor/ shelter-less people.

- iv) Directorate of Urban Development is to formulate Urban Development Schemes, monitor the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Plan Schemes under State Urban Development Department and to identify the new urban growth center and also to help conducting election of Local Bodies.
- v) The Directorate of Urban development is coordinating agency between State Government and Urban Local Bodies.
- vi) Preparation of Master Plan and to improve the urban infrastructure facilities of urban area. Project report such as Integrated Development of Small & Medium Town Scheme for housing and shelter up-gradation. Integrated low cost sanitation, building centre etc. are the main objective of Town & Country Planning Organisation. Town & Country Planning Organisation is also the nodal agency for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in urban areas.

The existing areas and population as per Census-2001 in these ULBs are presented in the following Table.

Table-12.2.

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.

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%.

Urban Schemes/Projects:

The following schemes/projects are being implemented in 2008-09 by the State Urban Development Department.

(a) State Plan:

- i) Solid Waste Management.
- ii) State Urban Employment Programme (SUEP).
- iii) Grants from 12th Finance Commission.

(b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS):

- i) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).
- ii) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT).
- iii) National Urban Informaiton System (NUIS).
- iv) National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP).
- v) Sewerage.
- vi) Demonstrative Solid Waste Management in AMC area.
- vii) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Revewal Mission (JNNURM).
- viii) Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
- ix) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme of Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

i) 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.

ii) Finance Commission Grants: -

Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended grants amounting to Rs.25,000 crores for the Local Bodies payable during the period of 2005 to 2010. Out of these an

amount of Rs.5,000 crores are earmarked for the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) during the same period.

The allocation of amongst States is based on the factors and weightages assigned by the TFC as under:

Table-12.3.

<u>Criterion</u>	<u>Weightage (percent)</u>
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.

In 2008-09 an amount of Rs.80 lakhs were allocated to Nagar Panchayats and Agartala Municipal Council as Twelfth Finance Commission grants in the following components.

iii) Solid Waste Management:

All 15-Nagar Panchayats and Agartala Municipal Council are making strenuous efforts to clear garbage on periodical basis. Specific places have been earmarked to dispose-off these household wastes and in-turn this solid waste is collected from these places.

The status of the CSS during 2008-09 is analysed briefly as follows.

i) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY):

During 2008-09, Rs.248.84 lakhs central fund has been received from Government of India for implementation of centrally sponsored schemes under SJSRY. The State share under this scheme was released to the tune of Rs.49.55 lakhs.

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 2008-09 under the scheme are as follows.

Table-12.4.

1. DWCUA groups formed,Nos.	=	10
2. Total members in DWCUA groups,Nos.	=	200
3. Beneficiaries identified,Nos.	=	192
4. Application forwarded to banks	=	Nil
5. Application disbursed by banks	=	Nil

6.	T & CS societies formed,Nos.	=	45
7.	Persons covered under health/ life/ accident any other scheme, Nos.	=	909
8.	Construction of community urinals,Nos.	=	5
9.	Awariness campaign,Nos.	=	29
10.	Non-formal education,Nos.	=	1420

ii) 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.

iii) 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.

v) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

The Government of India has launched the flagship programme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005. The total mission outlay is Rs. 50,000 crores and will cover about 63 cities over a period of seven year starting from 2005-06. Total mission size will be upto Rs. 1,00,000 crores. Public Private Partnership will be encouraged for leveraging of funds. Agartala in Tripura is included in the list of eligible cities under the mission.

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 detail of financial involvement as shown in the CDP is listed below:

Table-12.5.

(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

On 10-01-2007, a MoU has been signed in between the AMC and NBCC Ltd. for preparation of DPR and execution of works under JNNURM for Agartala Town. The State Directorate of Urban Development is the state level nodal agency for preparation

of the DPR for funding under JNNURM. The Government of India has approved the scheme of BSUP for Agartala Municipal Council in which 256 dwelling units will be completed in Kunjaban area of Agartala City. A DPR on sewerage project and water supply project of Agartala city was sent to Ministry of Urban Development for consideration of the funding under JNNURM. The total estimated cost of the water supply project is Rs. 665.63 crores and sewerage project is Rs. 378.90 crores.

vi) Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP):

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) aims at combining the existing schemes of VAMBAY and NSDP. 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 2008-09, under the IHSDP Scheme for Teliamura, Belonia and Ranirbazar Nagar Panchyats 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 Panchayat and regarding other Nagar Panchyats, the sanctioned fund is yet to be received from the Government of India.

vii) UIDSSMT: -

The DPR for improvement of existing roads and strom under drains of Belonia Nagar Panchayat under UIDSSMT was sanctioned to the tune of Rs.38.80 crores. Out of that an amount of Rs.20.05 crore was released by Government of India. The entire fund has been placed to the Belonia Nagar Panchayat. The Belonia Nagar Panchayat is in process of Land acquisition. An amount of Rs.10.00 crore has already been placed wit LA Collector, South Tripura for land acquisition. The work will be started by NBCC Ltd. as soon as LA process completed. Roads and drains projects of Kailashahar Nagar Panchayat under North Tripura District is in the pipeline at Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.

viii) 10% lump sum provision earmarked for NE Region: -

The State Government is making concerted and continuous efforts for raising the living standard of the people of the state in-addition to providing necessary services in urban areas. Under this scheme, the following shopping complexes were made in Agartala Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayats. The NBCC is the implementing agency.

a) Agartala Municipal Council (AMC):

Table-12.6.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Sanction Amount by the Ministry	Status
1	Construction of Commercial Complex at Durga Chowmuhani.	1063.00	Completed
2	Construction of Shopping Centre at MG Bazar.	773.13	Completed
3	Development of Radhanagar Bus Stand.	1071.22	Ongoing

4	Construction of Shopping Complex at Bardowali.	219.09	Completed
5	Construction of Shopping Centre at GB Chakkar.	331.13	Completed
6	Construction of Shopping Centre at Chandrapur.	440.28	Completed
7	Construction of Super Market Complex at Lichu Bagan	1387.18	Ongoing
8	Construction of City Centre at Agartala.	2126.91	Completed

b) Nagar Panchayats (NPs):

Table-12.7.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Sanction Amount by the Ministry	Status
1	Construction of Shopping Complex at Sonamura.	709.00	Completed
2	Construction of Commercial Complex for Rehabilitation of Evicted Hawkers at Belonia N.P.	550.37	Completed
3	Construction of Commercial Complex for Rehabilitation of Evicted Hawkers at Udaipur N.P.	913.71	Completed
4	Construction of Super Market at Teliamura	701.85	Completed
5	Super Market and Office Complex at Amarpur	1375.00	Ongoing
6	Construction of Town Hall at Amarpur.	1708.00	Ongoing
7	Construction of Office cum Shopping Complex at Amarpur under ACA	90.00	Completed
8	Construction of Shopping Complex at Ranirbazar.	537.00	Completed
9	Construction of Commercial Complex for Rehabilitation of Evicted Hawkers at Khowai N.P.	1296.81	Completed
10	Construction of Shopping Complex at Kailashahar	843.21	Completed
11	Dharmanagar Town Hall.	1604.00	On going
12	Construction of Bus Terminal & Shopping Centre-cum-Marriage Hall at Kamalpur, Tripura.	2168.00	On going

ix) Externally Aided Project of Asian Development Bank (ADB):

In the 1st phase of the program, Agartala will cover under North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Programme (NERCIDP) with the following objectives.

- i) Improve the quality of life of urban residents, including the poor in the capital city.
- ii) Enhance urban productivity and efficiency through improved urban infrastructure and services as well as capacity building from enhanced urban governance, finance, and service delivery systems.

The outputs of the investment programme in respect of Agartala are grouped into two parts.

- i) Water Supply.
- ii) Solid Waste Management.

The project has been designed to complement JNNURM with the nomination of Ministry of Urban Development 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 in final stage.

The engagement of consultant under Design, Supervision and Monitoring Consultant (DSMC) and Institutional Development Consultant (IDC) is under progress in consultation with ADB.

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.

The clearance and implementation of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Project for Agartala is needed for effective urban infrastructure facilities.

13) ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The Tenth Plan document of 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".

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.

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. Infact, the appropriate availability of infrastructure services is the basic pre-condition for today's economic development and growth. Infrastructure is defined as physical facilities available to the people through whom goods and services are being produced and provided. Hence, 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.

The State is handicapped in terms of infrastructure facilities and 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. 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 Bangladesh with a length of 856 Km., which creates geographical isolation from main land of the Nation that occurred after partition in 1947.

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 neighbouring states of Assam and Meghalaya. 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, region or state. The development of 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 one of the index of development or standard of living of their citizens.

The State has two sources of generation of electricity namely, 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 94 percent while remaining 6 percent is generated from hydel power i.e. Gumti Power Project. Present peak demand of the State is 186-187 MW, out of which own generation form 80-82 MW. About 40-45 MW is imported during peak load period form North Eastern Grid. There remains a shortfall of about 38-40 MW. The shortfall is covered resorted to load shedding of one hour to one and half hour during peak load period. It is estimated that the demand of the State would be 396 MW by 2012 considering the demand arising out of RGGVY and industrialization in the State.

The installed capacity was 110.00 MW and power generated within the State was 649.00 MU. The Power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 495.3 MU during the year 2008-09. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers in 2008-09 was 868.9 MU. Out of this, maximum power sold for domestic consumption was 241.85 MU followed by irrigation and public water consumption with 68.67 MU, industrial 31.80 MU and 41.02 MU for commercial purposes.

The total revenue collected from the Power Sector was Rs. 114.60 crore in 2008-09, which was Rs. 101.85 crore during 2007-08.

The following table will depict the demand and supply situation as well as per unit cost of generation in Tripura in 2008-09.

Table-13.1.

Sl. No.	Situation	2008-09
1.	System Demand	: - 160 MW – 165 MW.
2.	Availability	
2.1	From Own Sources	: - 80 MW – 82 MW.
2.2	From Central Sector	: - 40 MW – 45 MW.

3.	Shortfall	: - 38 MW - 40 MW.
4.	Per Unit cost of Generation(Average)	
4.1	Gas Thermal (Rokhia & Baramura)	: - Rs. 1.80 (Rokhia) Rs. 1.36 (Baramura)
4.2	Hydel	: - Rs. 0.50 (Gumti)

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

Table-13.2.

Sl. No.	Situation	2008-09
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)	95.00 MW
3.	Own Electricity Generation (MU)	
3.1	Hydel	49.63 MU
3.2	Gas	599.37 MU
3.3	Auxiliaries	9.63 MU
3.4	Total Own Generation [(3.1+3.2)-3.3]	649 MU
4. 4.1	Purchase from Central Sector Grid (MU)	495.3 MU
5. 5.1	Total Available Power [3.4+4.1]	1144.3 MU

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

The following table depicts a detailed comparison on power sold to ultimate consumer during the year 2008-09.

Table- 13.3.

Year	Total sold to ultimate consumer	Domestic (Light & Fan)	Commercial	Industrial Power (High Vol.)	Irrigation/ Public Water & Sewage	Tea Garden & other Bulk Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08	397.81 MU	241.52 MU	41.37 MU	37.98 MU	22.15 MU	68.95 MU
2008-09	450.85 MU	241.85 MU	41.02 MU	31.80 MU	68.67 MU	1.50 MU

Table- 13.4.

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
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%

During the financial year from 1994-95 to **2008-09**, the revenue collected and expenditure incurred (except salary & wages) by the Power Department are depicted in the following table:

Table- 13.5.

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

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 rises to 52,056 till 2008-09.

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 2008-09 was presented below:

Table- 13.8.

District	Lift Irrigation utilization (Net)	DTW	Diversion	Medium	Total potential (Ha)	Potential under created	(Net)
1. PWD (Water Resource)							
West Tripura	19,021	2,653	1,237	1,000	23,911	21520	
North Tripura	9,534	360	0	600	10,494	8395	
South Tripura	15,704	850	921	2,886	20,361	18325	
Dhalai	5,004	60	410	700	6,174	2,778	
Total	49,263	3,923	2,568	5,186	60,940	51,018	
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.

<u>Government sources</u>	<u>Target (in Ha)</u>
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 2008-09.

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.

Inspite of several constrains, 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 property in the TRTC, Krishnanagar.

The basic statistics for 2007-08 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	73	20
ii)	No. of routes	19	-
iii)	Average route length (kms)	140	-
iv)	Average daily of passenger/ Goods carried	1357	34 (mt)
v)	No. of brake down	274	2
vi)	No. of accidents	1	Nil.
vii)	No. of staff	600	25
viii)	Traffic earnings (Rs. in lakh)	267.25	28.11

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. Besides, 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 2008-09 in the State is explained in the below noted table.

Table-13.17.

Sl. No.	Category	Length (in km.)	
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)	5,230	
vii)	IBB roads (BRO)	582	
	Total:	16,169	
viii)	Major RCC Bridge	66	Nos.
ix)	Major RCC slab/ Box Culvert	702	Nos.
x)	Steel Bailey Bridge	287	Nos.
xi)	SPT Bridges	443	Nos.
xii)	Truss bridges	5	Nos.

Source: - PWD (R&B), Tripura.

Out of the total road length of 16,169 km in 2008-09, there were 4,534 km of black topped road, 2,990 km brick soled road and remaining 8,645 km roads were earthen as detailed in the following table.

Table- 13.18.

Sl. No.	Nature of Roads (According to surface)	2008-09 Length (in km.)
i)	Black topped	4,534

ii) Brick soled	2,990
iii) Earthen	8,645
iv) Total :	16,169 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 and 1,12,746 in 2006-07.

The following table will give district-wise availability of registered motor vehicles during 2008-09.

Table-13.19.

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>Name of District (2008-09)</i>					
<i>No.</i>	<i>Type of vehicles</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>
A. <u>Passenger vehicles:</u>						
i)	Busses / Mini Buses	1,996	123	102	48	2,269
ii)	Cars and station wagons	NA				
iii)	Jeeps / Taxis / Van/LMV	20,322	2,416	2,328	729	25,795
iv)	Three-wheelers/Auto rickshaw		10,384	3,159	2,369	507 16,419
v)	Two wheelers	65,237	11,075	15,212	2,138	93,662
	Total	97,939	16,773	20,011	3,422	1,38,145
B. <u>Goods vehicles:</u>						
i)	Four wheelers & above/ Trucks	7,771	1,419	1,065	546	10,801
ii)	Three wheelers	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	7,771	1,419	1,065	546	10,801
iii)	Tractors, trailers etc.	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Others	2,192	594	212	413	3,411
	Total	2,192	594	212	413	3,411
	Grand total (A+B) :	1,07,902	18,786	21,288	4,381	1,52,357

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	-	88
ii)	Telephone connection	-	84,207
iii)	WILL exchanges	-	38
iv)	WILL connection	-	32,361
v)	STD booth's	-	5,160
vi)	Broadband connection	-	3,800
vii)	GSM connection	-	1,93,996
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, mututal 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 reveales 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 finanical 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:

The two important factors which favour industrialisation as a means to fast economic growth are; higher productivity of labour than in agriculture, more easy availability of industrial surplus for investment than surpluses in agriculture sector. 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. Industrial development always remains a thrust area in the State Government's agenda. 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 unorganised combined together was 2.17 percent in 2005-06, 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.

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.

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 of the Tripura's New Industrial Policy-2002

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-imbusement, 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:

Growth Centres & 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, for a period of 10 years from the commencement of 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 Annx A of the GOI circular.

Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) @ 15 percent of investment in plant and machinery, subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 30 lakhs would be given. Eligibility conditions will be same as in case of tax benefits.

Transport Subsidy Scheme will be extended for a period of another 7 years i.e., upto 31st March, 2007, on same terms & conditions, as are applicable now.

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 benefit.

A comprehensive insurance scheme for 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:

- λ Facilities/ promoting industrial investment
- λ Development of infrastructure.
- λ Attracting incentive package
- λ Efficient and responsive administration
- λ Facilitating /promotion self- employment
- λ To create at least 2,500 new venture per year through, PMRY, KVIB.
- λ Skill development through EDP and Swabalamban
- λ Promotion of resources- base industries
- λ Promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo.
- λ Promotion of Handloom, Handicrafts as well as promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo.

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

The two industrial growth centres are situated in Ambassa, Dhalai District which is the most backward district of the State and Dukli, West Tripura. The details of which have been provided below.

The status of industrial growth centres till 2007-08 in the State is presented in the following table.

Table- 14.1.

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial Area	Location	Area (in acres)
i)	Arundhutinagar industrial estate	Arundhutinagar, West Tripura.	9.39
ii)	Badharghat industrial estate	Badharghat, West Tripura.	20.32
iii)	Dukli industrial estate	Dukli, West Tripura.	37.50
iv)	Bodhjunnagar growth centre	Bodhjunnagar, West Tripura	238.53
v)	Export promotion industrial park	Bodhjunnagar, West Tripura	123.20
vi)	Food processing technology park	Bodhjunnagar, West Tripura	25.00
vii)	Kumarghat industrial estate	Kumarghat, North Tripura	45.66
viii)	Dharmanagar industrial estate	Dharmanagar, North Tripura	5.00
ix)	Dhajnagar industrial estate	Dewanpasa, North Tripura	45.00
x)	Dhajanagar industrial estate	R.K. Pur, South Tripura	18.79
xi)	Integrated infrastructure development centre	South Tripura	Site under selection.
xii)	Integrated infrastructure development centre	Dhalai	Site under selection.

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

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, Handicraft and Sericulture industries. Besides, the State has other potential areas for industrial development like gas based 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 – 14.2.

<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- 14.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed		
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
2002-2003	3,000	4,128	3,020.12	2,480	1,806.27	1,958	1,302.65	
2003-2004	3,000	4,298	3,278.98	2,904	2,134.11	2,016	1,227.93	
2004-2005	3,000	4,247	3,713.97	3,033	2,469.28	2,564	1,837.21	
2005-2006	3,000	4,137	3,808.58	2,930	2,414.29	2,475	1,851.57	
2006-2007	3,000	4,018	3,709.49	2,871	2,548.16	883	460.88	
2007-2008	2,200	3,399	3,618.63	2,290	2,099.65	1,936	1,632.69	
2008-2009	393	244	1,020.43	68	322	5	7.36	
Total		17,593	24,471	22,170.20	16,576	13,793.76	11,837	8,320.29

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 – 14.4.

(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	246	603	69	238.73	43	118.38
Total	5,098	8,165	2,268	7,834.08	1,876	4,542.60

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Swabalamban:

The status of Swabalamban, the State run self employment programme, is presented in the following Table.

Table- 14.5.

(Rs. in Crores)

District	Target	Sponsored	Sanctioned	Disbursed
2002-03	NA	201	59	14
2003-04	NA	117	116	54
2004-05	NA	60	22	10
2005-06	500	330	175	140
2006-07	1,000	1,373	499	377
2007-08	600	1,067	392	303
2008-09	1,000	917	190	18
Total:	3,100	4,065	1,453	916

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 2004-05 to 2008-09 in the State.

Table- 14.6.

(Rs. in crores)

Export Items	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh ginger, sanitary ware, colour woven, Tejpata, Agarbatti, Ceramics tiles, Photography etc.	1.46	0.70	0.81	1.60	0.26

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the status of export during 2004-05 to 2008-09 in the State.

Table- 14.7.

(Rs. in crores)

Import Items	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-	2008-
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	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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)	12.49	29.15	48.39	83.70	125.94

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Industrial Training

Industrial Training Institute:

At present there are 8-ITI's in the State imparting training in 21-different trades for 604-trainees in 2007-08. 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- 14.8.

Sl. No.	Name of the ITIs	Present intake capacity
i)	Indranagar, Agartala	264
ii)	Women Indranagar Agartala	116
iii)	Jatanbari, Tripura South	32
iv)	Kailashahar, Tripura North	128
v)	Belonia, Tripura South	124
vi)	Udaipur, Tripura South	124
vii)	Ambassa, Tripura Dhalai	28
viii)	Dharmanagar, North Tripura	76
ix)	Total	892

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

The existing intake capacity of the ITI is 892 and that will be increased to 1228 in 2009-10.

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, Arch. Asst., 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).

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 2008-09 is presented below.

Table- 14.9.

Year/ District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85 section	Total factories	Average No. of workers employed
West	221	72	617	900	22,746
South	74	27	242	343	10,877
North	117	10	129	256	9,801
Dhalai	28	10	42	80	5,012
Total	440	119	1,030	1,579	48,436

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

Industrial Promotion:

The natural gas is an important mining source of the revenue earning for the State as a part of industrial promotion. The revenue earned from natural gas was Rs.5.58 crore in 2003-04 which rose to Rs.8.70 crore in 2006-07 and further to Rs.9.34 crore in 2008-09.

Table- 14.10.

Year	Rs. in crores
2003-2004	5.58
2004-2005	7.10
2005-2006	6.10
2006-2007	8.70
2007-2008	8.46
2008-2009	9.34

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Public Sector Industrial Undertakings:

The performances of the State run Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) till 2008-09 are presented in the following Tables.

Table- 14.11.

a. Tripura Tea Development Corporation (TTDCL):

Item	Unit	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Green leaf:</u>					
Production	Lakh Kg.	24.82	24.85	15.18	20.00
Processing	Lakh Kg.	34.90	5.04	5.64	28.00
Average sales realization made tea	Per Kg.	40.00	35.27	46.00	73.00

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

b. Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (TIDCL):

Table- 14.12.

Sl. No.	Performance indicator	Unit	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
i)	Sanctions	No. of cases	No.	45	62	91	81	69
	amount	Rs. lacs	70.59	59.39	118.07	142.71	113.83	336.17
ii)	Disbursement	Rs. lacs	26.72	64.70	61.30	80.58	70.32	178.79
iii)	Recoveries	Rs. lacs	137.28	169.98	144.97	137.22	125.26	135.76

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

c. Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (TSICL)

Table: 14.13.

Item	<u>(Rs.in lakhs)</u>					
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009

Trading Activities:

Country liquor, auto parts, 302.55 425.28 395.58 521.34 514.94 435.35
 furniture, pharmaceuticals
 (trading), E.W. Bridge
 (Akhaura) Miscellaneous

Total: Rs. in lakhs

Brick manufacturing	490.02	496.76	395.40	422.28	877.33	596.00
Fruit products	6.45	4.42	7.20	7.20	-	-
Pharmaceuticals (Mfg.)	6.34	0.11	0.22	0.00	-	-
Lease rent	-	5.40	7.20	7.20	7.20	-
Consultancy	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
SEP/	22.64	30.25	32.00	26.01	31.86	-
Production Units	17.00	11.39	12.18	7.30	23.25	-
Others (Scraps)	17.05	10.50	6.88	12.13	19.61	10.00
Total	22.63	27.55	851.46	996.26	1474.19	1041.35

d. Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. (TJML)Table- 14.14.

Sl. No.	Performance indicator	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	
1.	<u>Production</u> M.T.	770	1120	1320.87	118.57	1015.59	1350.32	
	<u>Financial Parameters:</u>						<u>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
2.	<u>Gross Margin</u> (Sales-Raw Material Cost)	102.10	156.46	197.00	335.21	102.95	195.32	
3.	<u>Administrative</u> Power Heads Salary /Wages/Others	466.48	845.00	891.50	188.00	927.62	1008.51	

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- 14.15.

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.

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.

Table- 14.16.

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	NA	8.70
2007-08	NA	8.46
2008-09		9.34

Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture:

Handloom, handicrafts and sericulture industries are the three important cottage industries in the North Eastern Region. The State Government has been working for the development of this sector mainly through cluster and Co-operative Societies approach.

Handloom, handicrafts and sericulture industries have the potentiality for generating income and employment particularly in the rural economy of the State. The objective of handloom, handicrafts and sericulture industries are to generate employment opportunities for the weavers, handicrafts artisans and rearers with sustainable development programmes of State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Scheme and UNDP.

Handloom: The handloom industry has to play a dominant role in the economic development of the rural masses. The handloom is scattered in the rural and semi urban areas. The handloom industry is an important sector in providing large-scale employment in Tripura. The development of this industry will help in the upliftment of the rural masses. The handloom industry can also be accepted as the main source of income by the rural women. Thus the development of this industry is playing a vital role in up-liftment of weaker section of the State. There are 1,36,334 weavers under this sector and out of which 10,983 weavers are in the clusters.

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:

The following major schemes were implemented during 2008-09.

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 .

The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Government of India sanctioned 14 proposals during the year 2008-09 in-favour of the State Directorate of Handloom, Handicraft & Sericulture. Out of these 14 projects, one project is being implemented by the Weavers Service Center, Agartala and rest are being implemented by the State Directorate of Handloom, Handicraft & Sericulture.

ii) Health Insurance Scheme: This is a welfare scheme for providing better health care facilities to the handloom weavers of the State. During 2008-09, 16,000 weavers have been enrolled. Under the Scheme 914 weavers have been benefited through reimbursement of claims for their treatment.

iii) Group Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers.(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.

iv) 10% One time rebate Scheme: 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.

v) District Level Handloom Fairs: The Central Government provides fund in every year for organizing District and State level fairs. In 2008-09, 1-special Handloom Expo and 8 District level fairs were organized at Agartala, Dharmanagar, Belonia , Udaipur and Ambassa. The main objective of the fairs is to boost-up the sales of handloom products and also to ensure the employment generation among the weavers.

vi) Skill up-gradation: 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.

The State Directorate of Handloom, Handicraft & Sericulture organized skill upgradation training programme in various cluster level as well as ST weavers concentrated area and forest regrouped villages. In 2008-09, total 340 weavers have been benefited under skill up-gradation.

Handloom fair:

With the view to wide publicity of Handloom products and marketing of handloom fabrics/ value added diversified handloom products, the district level handloom fairs are organized in the State with the financial assistance of Government of India.

Handicrafts:

Tripura is about 60% of land is enriched with natural vegetation and is the 2nd largest grower of bamboo in north-eastern zone. The rural people especially the tribal are living in bamboo made huts; even they use bamboo in all steps of activities in their daily life. Presently, ten handicrafts cluster have been organized in the State covering all four districts. Besides, some re-grouped village area has also brought under the activities of handicrafts sector through package schemes.

The State Government has taken steps for development of socio-economic status of weavers section of the State with following mission.

- 1 To project Tripura for quality handicrafts products.
- 1 To explore the traditional arts & crafts commercially.
- 1 Skill development of the traditional artisans by imparting appropriate training.
- 1 To get entry in the international market with various handicrafts products.
- 1 To organize the active artisans outside the cluster fold.
- 1 To propagate specific species of bamboo with the coordination of State Forest and Agriculture Departments.
- 1 To up-grade the course of Bamboo & Cane Development Institute (BCDI), Agartala for making it as centre of excellence.
- 1 To up-grade the course of Bamboo & Cane Development Institute (BCDI), Agartala for making it as centre of excellence.

Infact, Handicrafts sector is the most promising sector in Tripura for creating huge employment opportunity in rural areas. Till 2008-09, 19-Bamboo and Cane artisans have received National Awards and 20 artisans have received All India Merit Awards for their outstanding performances. There are 10 clusters and each cluster has one Co-operative society run by the women artisans.

The private entrepreneurship has been developed in the handicrafts sector. At present, the production value of handicraft sector is nearing Rs.27 crores per annum absorbing 20,000 people on regular basis. Besides, there are people who are engaged in production of bamboo utility items, incense stick and household utility etc. as ancillary of the handicraft sector.

The State Government has engaged IL & FS-CDI to take steps to increase the present production level by three times in next three years. The IL&FS has taken following steps for increasing the production level of the handicraft items.

- 1 Formation of new cluster.
- 1 Intensifying the activity of the existing cluster.
- 1 Imparting training in new cluster and skill up-gradation programme in existing cluster.
- 1 Workshop for design development and bamboo treatment.
- 1 Opening of new website for market information for the handicrafts.
- 1 Linkages of marketing in various parts of the country.

Issues before Handicrafts Sector:

- i) The Development commissioner for Handicrafts may consider to introduce a new scheme for development of Handicrafts like IHDS in Handloom sector or CDP in Sericulture sector.
- ii) Quaterly review meeting of North Eastern States at the level of the Additional Development Commissioner of Handicrafts may be considered.
- III) The BCDI may be put in functioning, immediately. Following steps may also be taken to settle the pending issues.
 - 1 Meeting of the Governing body under Chairmanship of Chief Secretary.
 - 1 Meeting of the Executive Committee.
 - 1 Curriculum of the Institute may be formulated by technical persons.
 - 1 Machines may be purchased by Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. after finalization of curriculum.

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.

The State Government has given importance for extention of irrigation facilities in the mulberry gardens to increase the annual returns of the rearers. The Central Silk Board has come forward with both technical and financial supports to augment the productivity level through implementation of various package schemes in the title of CDP (Catalytic Development Programme).

The following shceme under CDP have been introduced in the rural sector with equal matching basis.

- i) Raising and supply of mulbury sampling of high yielding varieties
- ii) Training and supply of tools & kits.

iii) Development of irrigation facilities.

iv) Construction of rearing house

The over all performance in brief during 2008-09 are as under:

Table: 14.17.

Sl. No.	Items	2008-09
i)	Area brought under mulberry cultivation (in acre)	525
ii)	Beneficiaries covered	900
iii)	Mulberry saplings supplied (in lacs)	10
iv)	Production of green cocoon (in Mt)	50
v)	Production of DFSL (Disease Free Layings) in the State grainage.	42,000
vi)	DFSL procured from CSB.	58,000
vii)	Production of Multiend Silk yarn (Mt)	5.3

**Performanc of Tripura Handloom & Handicraft Development Co-
orporation, THHDC:**

In 2005-06, total handloom and handicrafts purchase of the THHDC was Rs. 146.47 lakhs and Rs. 70.55 lakhs and total sales of handloom and handicrafts was Rs. 164.89 lakhs and Rs. 109.89 lakhs, respectively.

Marketing infrastructure:

Marketing of finished products procured from the weavers and artisans of the State following activities are being made: -

- (i) Retails sale through 24 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.

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.

Achievements during April 2005 to March 2008:

a) Agartala City Area Network

Agartala City Area Network (ACAN) has been setup to connect different offices at Agartala through OFC backbone. The ACAN is envisaged as the backbone network for

delivering various e-Governance applications, information to citizens, data, video and voice communications.

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.

b) 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.

c) Health Booking System: A web enabled software which provides advance booking facility for different types of diagnostic test and specialist consultation from the G.B.P Hospital, the state level referral hospital located at Agartala. Booking is provided to rural patients through Block level Community Information Centre (CICs)**d)**

(d) Hospital Management System: In GB Pant Hospital, out door registrations, Clinics, Cash Counters, Pathology, x-ray unit, indoor registrations etc are computerised. Statistical and other related information in this regard are available over net.

e) Online Blood Donor Information System: Online Blood Donor Information is available on www.tsu.trp.nic.in/blood. 1. Citizen can search for the donors of his/ her required blood group in an area chosen. 2. Citizen can see the stock status of blood in blood banks. 3. Any citizen can be a voluntary donor.

f) Service Facilitation Centres (SFC): SFCs have been set up in Office of the Sub Divisional Magistrates. It acts as a single window agency to deliver 22 services like issue citizenship certificates, income certificates etc. Citizen is able to see status of their applications submitted to Sub divisional office on internet (<http://tsu.trp.nic.in/esuvidha>).

g) Gramodaya: A Panchayet level web-enabled resource database comprising of 18(eighteen) parameters for grass root level resource based planning purpose. Database is kept at the state Secretariat server and updated by field level official using CIC network. It is available on <http://tripura.nic.in/gramoday>.

h) State Wide Area Network (SWAN): Tripura State Wide Area Network" is being setup to connect State Hqr, District Hqr, Sub Divisional Hqr and Block Hqr for e-governance applications across the state, reaching the grass root level of administration. National Informatics Center (NIC) has been is the consultant and implementing agency. Total 57 Nos. Points of Presence (POPs) have been identified for the said network.

i) 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.

TOURISM

Tourism has emerged as one of the most important segment of the economic 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 view as a vehicle of socio-economic development of a country.

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 10,91.69 sq. k.m. Tripura is one of the smallest states in the Country. But the legendry 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.

In 2008-09, the State Government has set-up a new Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Industries for more professional management of the tourism sector in the State.

The important tourist places of Tripura (www.tripuratourism.in) are detailed below.

Agartala, the capital of the State surrounded by natural greeneries. It is having Ujjayanta Palace- a palace of erstwhile Maharajas, many temples including Buddhist temple and international borders, MBB College complex, Museum, Government house complex etc. Chatturdas Devata temple located about 6 km away is a very old temple established by the Maharaja of Tripura.

Sipahijala Wildlife Sanctuary: - Sipahijala is a wild life Sanctuary with distinctive flora and fauna. This was declared during 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.

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, apart from landscaping.

Udaipur is the capital of South Tripura District. It has an old Kali temple built by Maharaja Dhanya Manikya, 500 years ago. This is one of the 51 pithasthan of 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 in 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.

Tepania Eco park (Udaipur):-Only 45 K.M from Agartala. It is an ideal destination for Eco Tourism. 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 (Belonia):- Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary located in South Tripura District, about 110 K.M 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 nos of 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. k.m. with unending spell of luxury and green vegetation all around and 48 island. 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 3000 ft above the sea level. Jampui Hill is famous for its charming landscape and enjoyable climate.

The following table depicts the tourist and revenue earned during 2005-06 to 2008-09 in the State.

Table-14.18.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Domestic tourist</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Total tourist</u>	<u>(Rs in Lakhs)</u>
				<u>Revenue earned</u>
2005-06	2,22,200	3,091	2,25,291	46.54
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

The important tourist spots by districts of the State are as follows.

Table- 14.19.

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Name of Sub-Division</u>	<u>Name of important tourist spots</u>
<u>West Tripura</u>	<u>Sadar</u>	i) 14-Gods Temple.
		ii) M.B.B. College.
		iii) Ujjayanta Palace
		iv) Brahmakunda
		v) Jagannath Temple
		vi) Benuban Vihar
		vii) Laxmi Narayan Temple.
		viii) Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary
		ix) Kamalasagar
		x) Neermahal
<u>South Tripura</u>	<u>Udaipur</u>	xi) Bhubaneswari Temple
		xii) Tripureswari Temple (Matabari)
	<u>Amarpur</u>	xiii) Devtamura
	<u>Belonia</u>	xiv) Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary

		xv)	Pilak
	Sabroom	xvi)	Mahamuni
North Tripura	Kailashahar	xvii)	Unakoti
	Kanchanpur	xviii)	Jampui Hills
Dhalai	Gandacherra	xix)	Dumboor Lake

Besides, there are other places of attractions which are as follows.

- i) Nagicherra rubber wood processing centre.
- ii) NEDFI.
- iii) Boxanagar Buddhist Archeological site.
- iv) Tripura University.
- v) Rose Valley Park .
- vi) Baramura Eco-Park.
- vii) Kalapania Natural Park etc.

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 angmenting 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.

15) EDUCATION

School Education:

Tripura has made a comprehensive progress in the field of education since launching of first five-year-plan. Limited economic resource could not stiffen the Government's strong attitude in providing adequate education facilities including higher education in the State. The free education is being provided for all the students' upto Class-XII in the schools run by the State Government. The State Government has given highest priority for universalisation of elementary education. It can be evident from the Census- 2001 data that overall literacy rate in the State is 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.

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.

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.

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 and at elementary education level by 2010.
- iii) Universal retention by 2010; and
- iv) Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.

The priority has also been given to construct new school-buildings as well as to re-construct and repair the existing school-buildings despite 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 in the State for the year 2008-09 were as follows:

Table-15.1.

Type of school	Districts				Total
	West	North	South	Dhalai	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary / Jr. Basic	790	348	742	498	2,378
Middle / Sr. Basic	406	263	258	212	1,139
High	211	80	132	36	459
H.S.(+2 stage)	157	54	76	24	311
Total	1,564	745	1,208	770	4,287

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The status of institutions exclusively for girls in Tripura during the year 2008-09 were as follows:

Table- 15.2.

Type of school	Districts				Total
	West	North	South	Dhalai	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary / Jr. Basic	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Middle / Sr. Basic	16	Nil	3	1	20
High	11	3	9	Nil	23
H.S.(+2 stage)	16	5	7	1	29

Total 43 8 19 2 72

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The enrolment position from Primary Stage (I-V) to H.S.(+2 stage) in 2008-09 were as follows:

Table- 15.3.

District	Primary Stage			Middle Stage			High Stage			H.S.(+2 stage)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West	95195	90535	185730	53588	53238	106826	23992	22908	46900	13701	11226	24927
North	42045	40462	82507	17994	17336	35330	7671	7577	15248	4404	3952	8356
South	62147	58359	120506	27267	25746	53013	12059	10087	22146	6373	3938	10311
Dhalai	38450	36328	74778	13286	11391	24677	4595	4199	8794	2030	1569	3599
Total	237837	225684	463521	112135	107711	219846	48317	44771	93088	26508	20685	47193

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The position of Teachers in different categories of schools from primary to H.S.(+2 stage) were as follows during 2008-09: -

Table- 15.4.

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	2898	987	3885	3141	987	4128	3313	1573	4886	3020	2533	5553			
North	689	201	890	1264	317	1581	986	358	1344	968	484	1452			
South	1545	268	1813	1507	342	1849	1562	362	1291	1398	412	1810			
Dhalai	1028	184	1212	931	198	1129	674	124	798	549	182	731			
Total	6160	1640	7800	6843	1844	8687	6535	2417	8952	5935	3611	9546			

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

As per 'COHORT STUDY' the drop-out rates in different stages for the year 2008-09 were as follows: -

Table- 15.5.

Stages	Overall		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Primary stage (I-V)	6.57%	6.99%	6.77%
Elementary stage (I-VIII)	12.75%	12.49%	12.62%
High Stage (I-X)	51.15%	55.64%	53.34%

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

Besides, 4,49,353 children of primary stage (I - V) and 2,09,344 children 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).

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 has one Central University and one private ICFAI-University, 15- General Degree Colleges, 1- Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, 2- Engineering Colleges, 1- Women's Polytechnic, 1- Government Law College, 1- Govt. Music College, 1- Art & Craft College, 1- Tripura Joint Entrance Board, 1- Government Museum, 1- State Kala Academy, 1- State Archives, 2- Medical Colleges, 1- Oral Coaching Centre, 1- Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhavan and 25- Public libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

In addition, another 6- General Degree Colleges, 1- College of Teacher Education and 3- Polytechnic Institutes are in the process of establishment.

In 2005-06 a 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 Agartala.

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.

The State Government has set-up a General Degree College at TTAADC Head Quarter, Khumulwng during 2007-08.

The State Agriculture College has been started from 2007-08 in addition to the College of Fisheries of Central Agricultural University at Lembucherra.

The erstwhile Polytechnic Institute has been transformed into a Diploma - Degree module Engineering College namely Tripura Institute of Technology (TIT) in 2007-2008.

The Higher Education Sector has undergone remarkable change in both qualitative and quantitative terms. There is also growth in students' strength as well as growth in infrastructure. The Higher Education Sector is divided into four sectors as under:

i) General Education: These include Tripura University (now Central University), General Degree Colleges, Govt. Law College and Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASSE).

ii) Technical Education: - These include National Institute of Technology (NIT), Agartala, Tripura Institute of Technology (TIT), Agartala Government Medical College, Tripura Medical College and Dr. B.R.Amedkar Memorial Teaching Hospital, Women's Polytechnic Institute, Government College of Art & Craft, Oral Coaching Centre and Tripura Board of Joint Entrance Examination.

In National Institute of Technology (NIT) degree level courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Computer Science, Electronics, Production Engineering, Transportation Engineering and Electrical & Electronic Engineering are being offered.

In Tripura Institute of Technology (TIT) degree level courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electronics & Telecommunication and Computer Science & Engineering are being offered besides diploma level courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Electronics & Telecommunication, Computer Science & Technology, Food Processing Technology, Interior Decoration, Hand-Craft & Furniture Design, Automobile Engineering and Architecture Engineering.

In the Women's Polytechnic diploma level courses in Information Technology, Fashion Technology, Medical Lab. Technology and Computer Science & Technology are being offered.

The Bachelor in Computer Application (BCA) and Diploma in Computer Application (DCA) under self-financing professional courses scheme are being offered in M.B.B.College, Agartala, Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar, Netaji Subhash Mahavidyalaya, Udaipur and Government Degree College, Dharmanagar.

It has also been decided to introduce BCA and DCA Courses in Belonia College, Dasharath Deb Memorial College, Khowai and Michael Madhusudan Datta College, Sabroom from the academic session 2009-10.

iii) Sports & Youth Services: - These also include NSS and NCC activities.

iv) Art and Culture: - These include Government Music College, Govt. Museum, Tripura State Archives, Tripura State Kala Academy, Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhavan and 25 Public Libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

Tripura University: - The Tripura University (Now Central University) is the only University of Tripura runs 13- post-graduate courses and has enrolments of more than 1900 students. The colleges for general education impart under-graduate courses in Science, Arts and Commerce streams in both Pass and Honours level. In total 26 (twenty six) subjects are offered in under-graduate level in different degree colleges having enrollment of more than 25,000 students.

After sincere persuasion by the State Government, the Government of India has transformed the Tripura University into a Central University during 2007-08.

The following table depicts the status of higher education in the districts during 2008-09.

Table- 15.6.

Item	2008-09			
	West	North	South	Dhalai
Universities	3	-	-	-
General Degree College	7	3	4	1
Engineering College	2	-	-	-
Music College	1	-	-	-
Art & Craft College	1	-	-	-
Law College	1	-	-	-

Institute of Advanced Studies in Education	1	-	-	-
Sanskrit Vidyabhavan	1	-	-	-
Regional College of Physical Education	-	1	-	-
Polytechnic Institute (Women's)	1	-	-	-
Medical College	2	-	-	-
Pharmacy	1	-	-	-
Nursing Training Institute	1	1	1	-
College of Fisheries	1	-	-	-
College of Agriculture	1			
Bhavan's Tripura College of Sc. & Tech.	1			
Total:	25	5	5	1

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows number of higher education institution by districts in Tripura during the year 2008-09.

Table- 15.7.

District	University	General Degree College	Engineering College	Law College	Music College	
West Tripura	3	7	2	1	1	
North Tripura	-	3	-	-	-	
South Tripura	-	4	-	-	-	
Dhalai	-	1	-	-	-	
Total	3	15	2	1	1	
District	Sanskrit College	Regional College of Physical Education	Women's Polytechnic	Regional Pharmacy	Nurses Training Institute	
West Tripura	1	-	1	1	1	
North Tripura	-	1	-	-	1	
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	1	
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1	1	1	1	3	
District	College of Fisheries	College of Agriculture	Medical College	Bhavan's Tripura College of Science & Technology	Teachers Training (IASE)	Art & Craft College
West Tripura	1	1	2	1	1	1
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-

South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	2	1	1	1

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the number of higher educational institution exclusively for girls during the year 2008-09.

Table- 15.8.

District	Arts, Commerce & Science	Nursing Training College	Women's Polytechnic Institute
West Tripura	1	1	1
South Tripura	-	1	-
North Tripura	-	1	-
Dhalai	-	-	-
Total	1	3	1

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The status of teachers in these higher educational institutes in 2008-09 were as follows.

Table- 15.9.

District	University *			General Degree College			Engineering College		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
West Tripura	57	12	69	136 (57)	88 (89)	224 (146)	105 (5)	23	128 (5)
South Tripura	-	-	-	63 (41)	24 (34)	87 (75)	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	54 (42)	14 (24)	68 (66)	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	07 (10)	02 (2)	09 (12)	-	-	-
Total	57	12	69	260 (150)	128 (149)	388 (299)	105 (5)	23	128 (5)

* Data relates to Tripura University (Now Central University) only.

District	Govt. Law College			Music College			Sanskrit College			Regional Pharmacy		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
West Tripura	4 (18)	- (4)	4 (22)	8 (4)	3 (11)	11 (15)	NA	NA	NA	11 (4)	1	12 (4)
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	-	4	8	3	11	NA	NA	NA	11	1	12

District	(18) (4) (22)			(4) (11) (15)			(4) (4)		
	Regional College of Physical Education			Women's Polytechnic			Nurses Training Institute		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
West Tripura	-	-	-	5 (9)	2 (10)	7 (19)	NA	NA	NA
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA
North Tripura	05	-	05	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	05	-	05	5 (9)	2 (10)	7 (19)	NA	NA	NA

District	College of Fisheries			College of Agriculture			Medical College		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
West Tripura	15	01	16	NA	NA	NA	173	32	205
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15	01	16	NA	NA	NA	173	32	205

District	Bhavan's Tripura College of Sci. & Technology			Teachers Training (IASE)			Art & Craft College		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
West Tripura	04 (4)	03 (1)	07 (5)	8	3 (9)	11 (9)	8 (6)	- (8)	8 (14)
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	04 (4)	03 (1)	07 (5)	8	3 (9)	11 (9)	8 (6)	- (8)	8 (14)

() indicates part-time teachers.

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the number of students by type in district in Tripura for the year 2008-09.

Table- 15.10.

District	University *			Degree College			Engineering College			Govt. Law College		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West Tripura	1022	910	1932	8379	6997	15376	1717	509	2226	188	128	316
South Tripura	-	-	-	3046	1679	4725	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	2426	2049	4475	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	618	569	1187	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1022	910	1932	14469	11294	25763	1717	509	2226	188	128	316

District	Music College			Sanskrit College			Regional College of Physical Education			Women's Polytechnic		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West Tripura	36	106	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266	266
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	06	35	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	06	35	-	266	266

District	Regional Pharmacy			Nurses Training Institute			College of Fisheries			College of Agriculture		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West Tripura	53	30	83	-	-	-	63	32	95	-	-	-
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	53	30	83	-	-	-	63	32	95	-	-	-

District	Medical College			Bhavan's Tripura College of Sch. & Technology			Teachers Training (IASE)			Art & Craft College		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West Tripura	263	134	397	64	38	102	204	173	377	86	51	137
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	263	134	397	64	38	102	204	173	377	86	51	137

* Data relates to Tripura University (now Central University) only.

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The number of SC and ST students in graduate and post-graduate level for the year 2008-09 is presented in the following table.

Table- 15.11.

District	Graduate						Post Graduate					
	Sch. Caste			Sch. Tribe			Sch. Caste			Sch. Tribe		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West District	1509	1119	2628	1982	1795	3777	204	132	336	182	149	331
South District	574	333	907	643	252	895	-	-	-	-	-	-
North District	379	316	659	325	166	491	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai District	194	152	346	125	100	225	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2656	1920	4576	3075	2313	5388	204	132	336	182	149	331

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The status of examination held and student passed during 2007-08 is presented in the following table.

Table- 15.12.

Name of Course	No. of students appeared			No. of students passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<u>Degree Colleges</u>						
B.A. (Pass course)	1047	1065	2112	861	932	1793
B.A. (Hons. course)	582	617	1199	548	603	1151
B.Sc. (Pass course)	207	114	321	202	110	312
B.Sc. (Hons. course)	82	65	147	73	64	137
B.Com. (Pass course)	193	15	208	168	13	181
B.Com. (Hons. course)	65	08	73	51	08	59
Law (L.L.B.)	07	27	34	07	27	34
<u>Degree in Engineering</u>						
Civil Eng.	35	06	41	35	06	41
Mechanical Eng.	41	02	43	41	02	43
Electrical Eng.	23	20	43	23	20	43
Computer Sc. & Eng.	23	15	38	23	15	38
<u>Diploma in Engineering</u>						
Civil Eng.	17	05	22	14	05	19
Mechanical Eng.	14	-	14	13	-	13
Electrical Eng.	11	04	15	11	03	14
Computer Sc. & Tech.	08	04	12	08	04	12
Electronics & Telecom.	13	00	13	08	-	08
Automobile Eng.	06	-	06	06	-	06
Food Processing Tech.	04	01	05	04	-	04
Interior Decoration	04	01	05	02	-	02
<u>Diploma in Women's Polytechnic</u>						
Information Tech.	-	17	17	-	13	13
Fashion Tech.	-	13	13	-	09	09
Medical Lab Tech.	-	26	26	-	24	24
<u>Education</u>						
B.P. Ed.	37	06	43	33	03	36
T. Ed.		67	26	93	63	26 89
B. Ed.	33	100	133	24	83	107
<u>Fisheries</u>						
B.F. Sc.	07	04	11	07	04	11
<u>Music College</u>						
Madhyam	02	01	03	02	01	03
Visharad Part-II	08	12	20	08	11	19
B. Music Part-II	05	13	18	05	13	18
<u>Art & Craft</u>						
Foundation	12	05	17	11	05	16
Degree 3rd Year	24	10	34	24	10	34
Certificate	-	13	13	-	13	13

Pharmacy

D. Pharma	23	15	38	21	15	36
B. Pharma	18	09	27	18	09	27

Bhavan's Tripura College of Science & Technology

B. Sc. (Hons.)	05	04	09	05	04	09
B.C.A.	01	01	02	01	01	02
D.C.A.	07	04	11	07	04	11

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

SOCIAL EDUCATION:

The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department is managing the Anganwadi centres through out the State for children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant and nursing mothers.

Pre-primary education is provided in these centres to the children under age group 3-6 years. There are 56-ICDS Projects having 7379-Anganwadi Centres covering 40-Blocks and 13-Urban Local Bodies in 2008-09. The enrolment in Anganwadi centres were 3,60,553 during the year **2008-09**.

The target under ICDS is to improve the physical and social development of the target groups of women and children in the age group 0-6 years through Anganwadi Centre and ICDS Project. The Coverage of children (up to 6 yrs) under ICDS has improved substantially from 1,89,894 in March, 2006 to 3,09,495 in March, 2007, 3,67,129 in March, 2008 and 3,60,553 in March, 2009.

Presently, Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) is being implemented only in West Tripura District. The benefit of the scheme has already been extended to above 61,092 adolescent girls.

The Kisorī Shakti Yojana Scheme is also running in 51-ICDS projects in all Anganwadi Centres in each Project. About 10,000 adolescent girls are being given nutritional support as well as training under the scheme.

The supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) has been implemented in the Anganwadi Centres under ICDS with a view to provide cooked food in the shape of 'KHICHURI' to the children in the age group of 6(six) months to 6(six) years with special attention to mal-nourished children and pregnant women and nursing mothers to ensure that minimum calorie and protein requirement are met.

In 2008-09, the district wise operationalised ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) were as follows:

Table- 15.13.

<i>District</i>	<i>ICDS Project</i>	<i>Anganwadi Centre</i>	<i>Enrolment (3-6) years</i>	<i>Enrolled mother</i>
West	22	3,047	79,147	38,846
North	12	1,444	34,898	18,298
South	16	1,909	43,940	22,604
Dhalai	6	980	28,652	13,455
Total : -	56	7,379	1,86,637	93,203

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-15.14.

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-15.15.

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-15.16.

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 1998-2008.

Table-15.17.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Amount@ Rs.</u>
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/-

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 World Health Organisation (WHO) envisaged the concept of health as "state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or deformity". The role of public health services is to assure that effective prevention and treatment interventions are accessible to people and they are applied efficiently. Public health service aims to protect, preserve and improve the health of people by creating low-cost, easily available, nutritive, preventive and curative solutions.

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	2.3	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.

Programme/Schemes:

The State government has so far able to implement the following ongoing National Health Programmes / Schemes till 2008-09.

- a) Family Welfare, Reproductive & Child Health Programme.
- b) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme.
- c) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme.
- d) National AIDS Control Programme.
- e) National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment.
- f) National Cancer Control Programme.
- g) National Leprosy Eradication Programme.
- h) National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme.
- i) District Mental Health Programme.
- j) Disability & Rehabilitation Programme.
- k) Integrated Disease Surveillance Project.

Recommendation of J.V.R. Prasada Rao Committee:

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.

Health Infrastructure:

There were 19-Hospitals, 11- Rural Hospitals and Community Health Centres, 77- Primary Health Centres, 579- Sub-Centres/Dispensaries, 6- Blood Banks and 7-Blood Storage centers in allopathic branch during 2008-09 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 2008-09.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	<u>Districts</u>				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	77
vi)	Sub-Centres	256	103	153	67	579
vii)	Blood Banks	02	02	01	01	06
viii)	Blood Bank Centre	02	01	03	01	07
ix)	Telemedicine Centre	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 2008-09.

District	Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Institutions	
	Homeopathic	Ayurvedic
West Tripura	41	21
North Tripura	10	6
South Tripura	25	12
Dhalai	5	3
Total	81	42

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- 16.7.

Items	Districts				Total
	West	North	South	Dhalai	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of beds	1,513	406	566	409	2,894
In Hospitals	1,190	230	354	175	1,949
In PHCs/RHs	323	176	212	234	945

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Manpower:

The status of technical manpower position under the State Health Department during the year 2008-09 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.8.

Sl. No.	Category	In position
i)	Medical Officer, Allopathy	727
ii)	Medical Officer, Homeo	60
iii)	Medical Officer, Ayurvedic	56
iv)	Dental Surgeon	48
v)	Inspecting Officer, Drugs	09
vi)	Staff Nurses	1,198
vii)	Pharmacist	321
viii)	Multipurpose Health Supervisor, Male	125
ix)	Multipurpose Health Supervisor, Female	66
x)	Multipurpose Health Worker, Male	403
xi)	Multipurpose Health Worker, Female	657
xii)	Total	3,670

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- 16.9.

Patients treated

District	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1	2	3	4
West	3,54,308	9,51,815	13,06,123
North	1,70,637	4,35,093	6,05,730
South	90,766	3,53,054	4,43,820
Dhalai	36,903	1,39,187	1,76,090

Total 6,79,614 18,79,149 25,58,763

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients by kinds of disease in all four districts of the State in 2008-09 is depicted below.

Table- 16.10.

District	Tuberculosis		Syphilis		Fever		Small pox	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West	377	837	0	33	17,982	69,806	0	0
North	4	505	0	0	27,876	71,073	0	0
South	10	847	0	2	20,817	49,986	0	0
Dhalai	7	436	0	2	30,370	35,443	0	0
Total	398	2,625	0	37	97,045	2,26,308	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	2,412	768	0	22	0	0	21,519	74,497
North	910	9,255	0	0	0	0	17,235	38,637
South	8,219	5,508	0	7	0	0	5,194	13,696
Dhalai	6,660	6,615	0	13	0	0	3,047	7,104
Total	18,201	22,146	0	42	0	0	46,995	1,33,934
District	Gonorrhoea		Diphtheria		Poliomyeities		Tetanus	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
West	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
North	0	101	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	0	101	0	0	0	0	2	0
District	Measles		Whopingough		Typhoid		Total	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	20	33	9	27	2,390	5,926	44,711	1,51,949
North	10	1,321	198	705	209	379	46,442	1,21,976
South	21	77	14	24	55	47	34,330	70,194
Dhalai	3	15	4	12	171	172	40,262	49,812
Total	54	1446	225	768	2,825	6,524	16,5745	3,93,931

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 2008-09 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.11.

Method	Targets	Achievements	Percentage achievements
Total sterilisation	9,049	6,995	77
Vasectomy	415	1,112	268
Tubectomy	8,634	5,883	68
IUD insertion	6,153	3,321	54
CC users (Nirodh)	No Target	5,13,842	-
Oral Pill users	No Target	1,97,817	-
MTP	7,655	7,092	93

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The district wise performance of family planning in the State during 2008-09 is presented in following table.

Table- 16.12.

Method	West District			South District			North District			Dhalai District		
	Plan	Achieve	%	Plan	Achieve	%	Plan	Achieve	%	Plan	Achieve	%
Sterilisation	4,000	3,069	77	780	1,488	191	1,545	1,578	102	2,724	860	32
Vasectomy	150	295	197	100	390	390	65	362	557	100	65	65
Tubectomy	3,850	2,774	72	680	1,098	161	1,480	1,216	82	2,624	795	30
IUD Insertion	1,800	748	42	550	850	155	2,365	872	34	1,438	851	59
CC Users	No (Nirodh)	2,22,011	- target	No	1,73,991	- target	No	59,966	- target	No	57,874	- target
Oral Pill Users	No 15,874 - target		73,375 target	-	No	61,940 - target	No	61,940 - target	No	46,628 - target	No	No
MTP	2,700	2,478	92	1,480	1,384	94	2,275	1,897	83	1,200	1,333	111

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Immunization :

State performance on immunization and MCH during the year 2008-09 are given in the following table.

Table- 16.13.

Name of Vaccine	Targets / Plan	Achievements	Percentage
DTP	58,310	51,742	89
OPV	58,310	51,737	89
BCG	58,310	55,359	95
Measles	58,310	51,414	88
DT	53,950	36,901	68
TT(Preg. Women)	64,565	43,784	68
TT(10Years)	51,250	35,515	69
TT (16Years)	49,850	31,559	63
IFA (Large)	64,565	83,458	129
IFA (Small)	58,310	21,468	37
Vit- A Solution.	58,310	57,458	99

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 2008-09 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.14.

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

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Voluntary Blood Donation:

The achievement under voluntary blood donation by month during the year 2008-09 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.15.

Month	Voluntary	Replacement	Total	Blood donation camp
April'08	1,907	245	2,152	40
May'08	1,784	175	1,959	47
June'08	2,019	214	2,233	46
July'08	2,004	154	2,158	46
Aug'08	2,675	67	2,742	62
Sept'08	1,722	60	1,782	49
Oct.'08	940	118	1,058	27
Nov.'08	2,475	142	2,617	47
Dec.'08	2,271	88	2,359	74
Jan'09	1,511	89	1,600	53
Feb.'09	1,710	116	1,826	47
March'09	1,764	157	1,921	34
Total	22,782	1,625	24,407	572

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:-

State performances by district on blood samples collections / tests during the year 2008-09 is presented in the following table.

Table-16.16.

Activity	West District	South District	North District	Dhalai District	Total State
	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	
Blood slides collected	1,24,190	10,595	49,972	34,120	2,18,877
Blood slide examined	1,24,190	10,595	49,972	34,120	2,18,877
Positive cases	4,179	11,583	2,587	26,192	44,541
Pf Cases	3,804	10,572	2,370	23,498	40,244

PV 277 921 217 2,399 3,814

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The following depicts the details of D.D.T. spray in the State during the year 2008-09.

Table-16.17.

Round	Targeted Population	Population covered
1st Round	23,96,045	18,73,049
2nd Round	24,22,860	20,35,931

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Control of blindness and visual impairment:-

The achievement of the control of blindness and visual impairment during 2008-09 is presented in the below noted table.

Table-16.18.

Activity	Achievements
Cataract Operations Done	7,301
School Covered	343
Teachers Trained	222
School Children Screened	53,852
No of Students found refractive error	1,794
No of student provided with free Spectacles	250

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2008-09 is presented in the following table.

Table-16.19.

Activity	Achievements
Sputum examined	23,203
Sputum Positive cases detected	1,819
Total cases detected	2,846

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2008-09 is presented in the given table.

Table-16.20.

Activity	Number
Leprosy cases detected	72
Cases discharged	61

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Cancer control programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2008-09 is presented in the given table.

Table-16.21.

Activity	Achievement
Mammography done to detect breast tumor	181
Cancer patients received Chemotherapy doses(old & new)	8,347
Cancer patients received Radiotherapy	783

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Mental health programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2008-09 is presented in the following table.

Table-16.22.

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 2008-09 was 18,350 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-16.23.

Item	Target	Achievement
Training of ASHA	7,357	7,119

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 2008-09:

Health Services

Table- 16.24.

				(Rs. in lakhs)
<u>Non-Plan</u>	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>CSS & NLCPR</u>	<u>NEC</u>	<u>Total</u>
5,964.17	9,764.00	2,789.99	5.40	18,514.56

Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine

Table- 16.25.

				(Rs. in lakhs)
<u>Non-Plan</u>	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>CSS Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>	
5,591.39	4,371.00	2,083.40	12,045.79	

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Expenditure for 2008-09:

Health Services

Table- 16.26.

				(Rs. in lakhs)
<u>Non-Plan</u>	<u>State Plan</u>	<u>CSS & NLCPR</u>	<u>NEC</u>	<u>Total</u>
4,809.71	7,466.67	1,591.74	5.32	13,873.44

Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine:

Table- 16.27.

			(Rs. in lakhs)
Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS Plan	Total
3,606.02	3,037.14	1,332.79	7,975.95

Source

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 piped 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.

The brief status of PWD (DWS) as on 1st April, 2009 is presented in the following table:

Table-16.28.

ITEM	On 01-04-2008	On 01-04-2009
Deep tubewell in operation (in Nos)	Urban- 108 Rural- 774 Total- 882	Urban- 109 Rural- 853 Total- 962
Overhead reservoir commissioned (in Nos)	Urban – 38 Rural – 77 Total - 115	Urban- 38 Rural- 79 Total- 117
Iron removal plant commissioned (in Nos)	Urban- 38 Rural- 179 Total- 217	Urban- 43 Rural- 224 Total- 267
Pipeline laid (in km)	Urban- 1,121.00 Rural- 4,916.00 Total- 6,037.00	Urban- 1,157.15 Rural- 5,206.96 Total- 6,364.11
Urban surface water treatment plants (in Nos)	11	13
Rural surface water treatment plants (in Nos.)	05	06
Domestic connection (in Nos)	Urban- 33,159 Rural- 6,419 Total- 39,578	Urban- 33,759 Rural- 6,419 Total- 40,178
Road side stand posts (in Nos)	Urban- 5,602 Rural- 25,929 Total- 31,531	Urban- 5,709 Rural- 28,575 Total- 34,284
Population covered with piped water supply scheme (in Nos)	Urban- 6,81,958 Rural- 16,19,580 Total- 23,01,538	Urban- 6,84,846 Rural- 18,54,187 Total- 25,39,033

Source: - PWD (DWS) Department, Tripura.

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 diseases especially in rural and hilly areas.

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:

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 towards Educational Schemes. The major schemes are :-

i) *Boarding house stipend*: - Boarding House Stipend @ Rs.30/- per day per student & @ 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 approved Boarding Houses. There are 235 nos. of Boarding Houses altogether, out of which 81 nos. are run by the Non Governmental Organizations. There are 154 nos. Government run Boarding Houses (Boys-108 & Girls-46) in the State. During the year 2008-09 altogether 15,940 nos. of students were benefited out of this scheme.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2008-09 were as follows.

Table- 17.2.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2008-09	
<u>Financial</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Plan: Rs. 1,121.25	15,940 students

ii) *Pre-matric scholarship*: During the year 2008-09 a total of 93,682 Nos. of students were benefited out of this scheme. Under the scheme scholarship is provided @ Rs.40/- per month to the students of 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.

Table- 17.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2008-09	
<u>Financial</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Plan: Rs. 366.60	93,682 students

iii) *Post-matric scholarship*: During the year 2008-09 a total of 15,166 Nos. of students were benefited out of this scheme, 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 2008-09 were as follows.

Table- 17.4.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>2008-09</u>	
<u>Financial</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Plan: Rs. 433.186	15,166 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 object of the scheme is to provide additional amount to the hostellers of (+2) stage and above receiving Post-matric Scholarship of Government of India to make it at par with Boarding House stipend of the State Government. During the year 2008-09, a total of 6,766 nos. of students were benefited out of this scheme.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2008-09 were as follows.

Table- 17.6.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>2008-09</u>	
<u>Financial</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Plan: Rs. 191.96	6,766 students.

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

v) *Merit award to meritorious students*: - The meritorious ST students are encouraged for their excellence in studies. Students who secured 55 per cent 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 2008-09 were as follows.

Table- 17.7.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2008-09	
Financial	Physical
Plan: Rs. 18.78	5,842 students.

Table- 17.8.

Sl. No.	Class	Rate		1
		Boys	Girls	
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 text books is given to the students of Class IX and above classes. Books for the students of Class I to VIII under Sarva Shikha Abhijan by Education Department since 2003-04.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2008-09 were as follows.

Table- 17.9.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2008-09	
Financial	Physical
Plan: Rs. 94.53	34,452 students.

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

vii) *Special coaching in core subjects*: - Under this scheme tutorial guidance is given to the ST students 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. Coaching is conducted for 7 months in an academic session. During the year 2008-09, a total of 4,045 nos. ST students were benefited out of this scheme.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2008-09 were as follows.

Table- 17.10.

2008-09

Financial

Physical

Plan: Rs. 62.80

151 centres (4,045 students)

viii) *Establishment of Ashram School (Class III to V):* - With the aim to provide quality and value based education among the children, hailing from poor tribal families, efforts are made to set up 3(three) Nos. of Ashram type School at Kanchanpur (North Tripura), Ambassa (Dhalai) and Karbook (South Tripura). Medium of instruction in these schools are English. Three schools already been started at Kanchanpur and Ambassa and Karbook. This is under 50:50 grants scheme from Govt. of India. An account of the achievement during 2008-09 is shown in the following table.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2008-09 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	264.00
2	Construction of Boys and Girls hostel attached to Ratanmoni Memorials Ashram School at Kanchanpur	Work started	50	50	164.32

ix) *Establishment of Ekalavya Model Residential School (Class VI to XII):* - With the aim to provide quality and value based education, efforts have been taken to establish 5 nos. Ekalavya Model Residential (EMR) School. Out of which 3 nos. schools have been made functional. The Medium of instruction in the EMR Schools is English and the curriculum is of CBSE. The scheme is implemented under 100% grant from 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 CBSE. All students successfully passed in the examination. Out of 26 students, 11 students passed in 1st division (42.31 %) and rest students in 2nd division (57.69 %). 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 (51.22%) and rest students are 2nd division (48.78%).

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2008-09 were as follows.

Table- 17.12.

Sl. No.	Name of the location of the school	Intake capacity (in Nos.)		Date of sailing	No.
		Boys	Girls		
1.	Residential School Bhuratali, Sabroom	210	210	27-08-2007	

2. Residential School Rajnagar, Khowai 210 210 Under construction.

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

x) Construction of School Hostel for Girls and Boys: - Construction of Hostels (Boys & Girls) was taken up with a view to extend hostel facilities to the ST students of interior areas. The scheme is under 50:50 share basis between the State and Union Governments.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2008-09 were as follows.

Table- 17.13.

Sl.	Name and location of the school	Intake capacity		Amount	Status
		Boys	Girls		
1.	Gardhang H.S. School, Sabroom	-	50	72.37	Completed and ready for inauguration.
2.	Sabroom H.S. School, Sabroom	-	50	65.96	Completed and ready for inauguration.
3.	MTB Girls HS School, Agartala	100	-	135.08	Completed upto plinth level.
4.	Kailashahar Govt. Girls H.S. School, Kailashahar.	50	-	50.00	Earth work in progress.
5.	Lokashikshlaya H.S. School, Sadar	50	-	111.77	Work will start shortly.
6.	Srinagar Gabordi H.S. School, Sadar.	50	-	111.77	Work will start shortly.
7.	Khedacherra H.S. School, Kanchanpur.	50	-	111.77	Work under process.
8.	Jumpuihill H.S. School, Kanchanpur.	50	-	111.77	Work under process.
9.	Ganganagar H.S. School, Ambassa	50	-	111.77	Plan & design received. Work will start shortly.
10.	Gandacherra H.S. School, Gandacherra.	50	-	111.77	Work will start shortly.
11.	Khumpui Academy HS School, TTAADC Head Quarter, Jirania.	100	-	271.30	Work will start shortly.
12.	St. Paul's H.S. School, Sadar.	100	-	271.30	Foundation work going on.
13.	U.K. Academy, Sadar.	-	100	179.114	70% work completed and balance work on progress.
14.	Birchandrapur H.S. School, Khowai.	-	50	55.885	Work yet to be started.
15.	Khowai Govt. Class-XI School, Khowai.	-	50	55.8975	Work started.
16.	Kirit Bikram Institute (KBI), Udaipur.	-	50	55.8975	Plan & design received Work start shortly.
17.	Tulashikhar H.S. School, Khowai.	30	-	67.05	Completed up to lintel level.
18.	Taidu H.S. School, Amarpur	-	30	39.63	Plan & design received. Work start shortly.
19.	Surendra Nagar H.S. School, Sadar.	30	-	22.35	Work started.

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 period of 240 days(maximum). The honorarium for Teaching staff is Rs.2,500/- per month. The scheme is implemented through District Administration, SDMs and NGOs. Apart from the stipend and tuition fees the Department is providing funds for construction of Drop out coaching centers to the successful NGOs @ Rs.3.00 lakhs per unit. During 2007-08 & 2008-09, total of 1,897 & 2,739 nos. 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	1897	1227	65%
2008-09	83	2739	NA	NA

xii) Sponsoring Students outside the State for Job Oriented Courses: -

To cater the both ways need of un-employed tribal youth i.e., their provisioning in job market and capacity building, a massive attempt has been made in the year 2003-2004 by sponsoring a good number of students to different institutions outside the state for the professional courses on Diploma in Nursing and Physiotherapy. An account of the achievement during 2008-09 is shown in the following table.

Table-17.15.

Name of the Institution students sponsored	Number of
Kastururi School of Nursing, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	25
Sri Sai School of Nursing Bangalore	30
Frankfin, Airhostess, Kolkata	18
Grand Total	73

xiii) Supporting students for ITI/ GNM/ MPW Courses in the State: - Tribal Welfare Department provides stipend to the students of Industrial Training Institute at Indra Nagar, Jatan Bari and Ambassa. Stipend to the students of GNM and MPW courses conducted by the Health & Family Welfare Department are also provided. The rate of stipend is Rs.450/- per month for the hosteller of ITI and Rs.200/- p.m. for non-hostellers. The rate of stipend given to GNM trainees is Rs.450/- and for MPW trainees is Rs.350/- per month. During 2008-09, altogether 327 Nos. of students were benefited out of this scheme.

Table-17.16.

Year	GNM	MPW	ITI	Total

(in Nos.)

xiv) 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 Department has sponsored 55 students to Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Allahabad. Tribal Welfare Department provides maintenance allowances, tuition fees and expenditure on journey etc.

Table-17.17.

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Number of Students	Expenditure per annum
1.	Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	55	Maintenance allowance Rs.22,000/- with train and air fare per student.

xv) Inter hostel sports competition: -

Besides normal programmes of Youth Affairs & Sports Department and Tripura Sports Council, the tribal students are provided 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 them wider exposure and scope for improving skill. During the year 2008-09, the Department had spent Rs.3.00 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 youth 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 in them. In order to bridge up 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. During the year 2008-09, altogether 470 Nos ST youths were benefited out of this scheme.

Table-17.18.

Year	No. of Trainees
2008-09	470

Promotion of art & culture -

i) Kok-Borok Day Celebration: - Kok-Borok is the mother tongue of 8 (eight) indigenous tribes of Tripura having its separate identity is a rich language from time immemorial and over and above it is the language of about 10 lakhs people residing in Tripura and its neighbouring states, including people residing in Bangladesh.

On 19th January 1979, Tripura Government recognized this language as State language after a prolonged struggle of Kok-Borok speaking communities and different democratic organizations. Thus on 19th January of each year, Kok-Borok Day is being celebrated since 2005. Seminar, recitation, cultural programme and exhibition etc has been organized on this occasion. The activists in Kok-Borok and scholars in other field are conferred with different awards on this 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. During 2008-09, the Department had spent Rs. 30.00 lakhs to achieve the objective.

Economic Development –

Rubber plantation: - The object 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. The unit cost is Rs.76,690/- per hectare. The grant amount of T.W. Department is Rs.50,000/- per family for plantation of 1.00 hac. of Rubber. Cash subsidy including planting grant and fencing subsidy from the Rubber Board subsidy is Rs. 26,500/- to be paid over span of 7 years. The beneficiaries are selected by the “Block Advisory Committee” from the fully/ partly ST Jhumia families. An account of the families supported during 2008-09 the scheme through rubber developing Agencies viz. Rubber Board, Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TRPC), Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TFDPC), District Administration through Block Development Officers and Sub-Divisional Magistrates is given in the following table.

Table- 17.19.

(No. of beneficiaries)

Year	Rubber Board	TRPC	TFDPC	District Administration	TTAADC	Total
2008-09	285	310	68	1185	387	2235

Livelihood Propagation –

i) Vocational training: - The object of the scheme is to impart training to unemployed tribal youths in different trades like cycle repairing, Watch repairing, Transistor repairing etc. The stipend is granted at the rate of Rs.350/- per trainee per month during the period of training. The duration of training ranges from 3 to 6 months on the basis of trades. At present there are 8 (eight) Vocational Training Centres at Mandai, Tulashikhar, Bagafa, Rupaichari, Kulai, Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Bishramganj. During 2008-09 Rs.100.08 lakhs released by Govt. of India for implementation of Vocational training to 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 militants in North East India. Accordingly, Government of Tripura is also implementing this scheme since 1st April 1998. As per guideline of the scheme Government of Tripura has made arrangement to provide vocational training 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 militants whoever surrender to different agencies, their names are proposed to the Screening Committee constituted by the State Government and the Screening Committee recommends names of returnees to the State Government to be brought under this scheme. After approval of the State Government those returnees are sent to the Vocational Training Centre as per guidelines of the Govt. of India from time to time.
 - * During Vocational training period all the trainees were provided monthly stipend @ Rs.2,000/- per month and the scheme is revised by Govt. of India from time to time.
 - * After completion of vocational training all the returnees are being rehabilitated by way of implementation of settlement package.
 - * Government of India has revised the scheme since 1st April 2005 as per scheme vocational training would be for one and half year where the following sections have been included.
 - * 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 Government of India scheme i.e. from 1st April, 1998 till 19th February, 2009 a total of 1,183 returnees have been approved by the Government of Tripura to be brought 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 and purchase of medicine. Financial assistance is also provided to take up 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. During 2008-09, a total of 6,107 persons have been benefited out of this scheme.

Table-17.20.

Year	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement
2008-09	Rs.41.73 lakhs	6,107 persons.

Expenditure of Tribal Welfare Department for 2008-09 Financial Year

Table -17.21.

Type of Scheme	Revised Budget Estimate (2008-09)	Fund Released by Finance Dept. (up to March, 2009)	Expenditure (up to March, 2009)	
Plan Scheme	11588.96	11488.62	11488.62	
Non-Plan Scheme	4315.02	4315.02	4315.02	
Central Sponsored	1956.97	1955.37	1955.37	Scheme (CSS)
Aggregate (Plan + CSS)	17860.95	17759.01	17759.01	Non Plan +

Table -17.22.

Plan Scheme	Revised Budget Estimate (2008-09)	Fund Released by Finance Dept. (upto March,2009)	Expenditure (up to March, 2009)
Divisible	Tribal Welfare Scheme	2478.50	2478.16
Pool	TTAADC	5500.00	5500.00
	Total Divisible Pool	7978.50	7978.16
Non-Divisible	Article 275 (1)	501.77	501.77
Pool	SCA	2270.20	2270.20
	ACA	117.49	0.00
	Shifting Cultivation	100.00	0.00
	BADP	0.00	0.00
	NEC	11.00	11.00
	Broad package for		

Rehabilitation of returnees	450.00	450.00	450.00
Total Non-Divisible Pool	3610.46	3510.46	3510.46
<hr/>			
Total Plan Scheme (Divisible + Non-Divisible)	11588.96	11488.62	114.88.62

Table -17.23.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of Scheme	Budget Estimate (2009-10)
Plan Scheme*	11314.23
Non-Plan Scheme**	4324.27
Central Sponsored Scheme (CSS) ***	2212.17
Aggregate (Plan + Non Plan + CSS)	17850.67

** Including share of taxes to TTAADC (during the financial year 2007-08, it was included in the Plan Scheme)

*** Including Special package for Tribal Development in Tripura (NEC)

Table: 17.24.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan Scheme	Budget Estimate (2009-10)	
Divisible Pool	Tribal Welfare Schemes*	2614.65
	TTAADC	6050.00
	Total Divisible Pool	8664.65
Non-Divisible Pool	Article 275 (1)	513.58
	SCA	1500.00
	ACA	1.00
	Shifting Cultivation	110.00
	NEC	150.00
	Broad package for Rehabilitation of returnees	375.00
	Total Non-Divisible Pool	2649.58
Total Plan Scheme (Divisible + Non-Divisible)	11314.23	

* Including Broad Package for Rehabilitation of Returnees

Twenty Point Programme (TPP)

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 is a package of Social Sector Schemes and Programmes. It consists of 20 point and 66 items being administered by various Ministries of Government of India and implemented by State / UT Governments. The basic objectives of the programme are poverty eradication and to improve the quality of life of the poor and the under privileged population of the country.

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 & achievement for the year 2008-09 and tentative target for the year 2009-10 regarding ST families assisted under TPP are given in the following table.

Table- 17.25.

(in families)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Financial year 2008-09		Tentative target for the year 2009-10
		Target	Achievement	
1	Agriculture	250	71	150
2	ARDD	250	0	150
3	TTAADC	1000	1000	1000
4	TRP & PGP	190	185	200
5	HH & Sericulture	1400	1405	1400
6	Industry & Commerce	300	14	100
7	TW	3000	3017	3000
8	TRPC	500	861	600
9	TFDPC	110	50	100
10	Fisheries	150	150	150
11	RD	2700	6770	3000
12	ST Corporation	150	112	150
Total		10000	13635	10000

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP): For accelerating development of the Scheduled Tribes in Tripura, a special strategy was adopted since 5th Five-year Plan. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy 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 schemes exclusively for welfare of Schedule Tribes.

The fund so quantified shall not be less than the percentage of ST population in the State. In Tripura, each development department has to quantify at least 31 percent of their plan fund towards the Tribal Sub-Plan.

The following table shows the flow of fund and expenditure during **2008-2009** under Tribal Sub Plan area: -

Table- 17.26.

(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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1. Revenue		3288.41	1584.38	48.18	1525.25	1031.40 67.62

2. Sports & Youth Services	511.36	499.36	97.65	499.29	197.46	39.55
3. Co-operation	524.71	168.10	32.04	524.47	168.10	32.05
4. Roads & Bridges	35282.34	3249.00	26.21	34920.60	9737.35	27.88
5. Power (TSECL)	4750.00	1472.50	31.00	4724.64	1667.60	35.30
6. PWD (Water Resource)	7605.19	3173.86	41.73	4213.70	1617.24	38.38
7. Health Services	7614.00	3523.56	46.28	7093.51	2347.60	33.10
8. ICAT	764.32	240.28	31.44	739.23	230.79	31.22
9. Tribal Welfare	5887.96	5887.96	100.00	5887.62	5887.62	100.00
10. Food, Civil Supplies and Consumers Affairs	373.42	118.96	31.86	343.81	118.46	34.46
11. Panchayat	6043.35	1877.94	31.07	6043.28	1877.94	31.07
12. Industries & Commerce	4916.96	659.44	13.41	3564.21	659.44	18.50
13. Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture	814.69	252.55	31.00	812.02	255.07	31.41
14. Fisheries	1184.10	435.98	36.82	1182.17	433.52	36.67
15. Agriculture	6318.49	1976.39	31.28	4364.19	1475.64	33.81
16. Horticulture	1178.00	504.88	42.86	1175.88	485.40	41.28
17. Animal Resources Dev.	2068.20	755.81	36.54	1994.20	742.18	37.22
18. Forest	4817.66	1881.73	39.06	4240.74	1430.33	33.73
19. Rural Development	1323.74	592.40	44.75	1323.74	592.40	44.75
20. TRP & PGP	105.68	105.68	100.00	103.24	103.34	100.10
21. Science & Technology	998.00	320.70	32.13	993.75	320.70	32.37
22. Planning & Coordination	600.00	200.00	33.33	600.00	200.00	33.33
23. Urban Development	3966.84	350.00	8.82	3966.84	350.00	8.82
24. Prison (Jail)	755.00	234.05	31.00	755.00	234.05	31.00
25. Higher Education	2240.41	694.52	31.00	1018.77	315.81	31.00
26. School Education	4140.00	1015.96	24.54	3782.49	914.36	24.17
27. Social Welfare	10651.60	2975.63	27.94	10579.85	2941.90	27.81
28. Transport	1267.45	325.50	25.68	1043.66	326.19	31.25
29. Drinking Water & Sanitation	3950.48	1380.88	34.95	3123.46	1021.11	32.69
30. Family Welfare & P.M.	2406.00	991.67	41.22	1679.98	510.54	30.39
31. Spcial Area programme (TTAADC)	5500.00	5500.00	100.00	5500.00	5500.00	100.00
32. Manpower Planning	28.30	10.79	38.13	28.30	10.79	38.13
33. Labour Deptt.	113.50	35.18	31.00	90.97	28.320	31.00
34. Tribal Research Institute	41.00	41.00	100.00	37.26	37.26	100.00
35. Factories & Boilers	6.40	2.09	32.66	6.15	1.87	30.41
36. Information Technology	342.95	20.93	6.10	342.95	20.93	6.10
GRAND TOTAL: -	132380.51	49059.66	37.06	118825.22	43792.59	36.85

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council: With a view to fulfill the applications of the tribals and to have autonomy to administer themselves, the *Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC)* was set up in January 1982 under the Eighth 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 Council range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribals, creation of employment opportunities, agricultural development, soil conservation, flood control, supply of drinking water, education, transport and communication, setting up of village industries are some of the important tasks taken up by the **TTAADC**. Special drive to bring high lands under horticultural crops, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, and animal husbandry to the tribal families. Extension of medical facilities in interior areas through mobile unit will be geared up. Safe drinking water will be provided in villages.

The following table depicts the flow of fund to **TTAADC** during 2008-09.

Table- 17.27.

Sl. No.	Schemes	(Rupees in lakhs)		
		State Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	i) <u>Tribal Welfare :</u>			
	i) Grants	5500.00	Nil	5500.00
	ii) Share of Taxes	Nil	22.50	22.50
	iii) SCA &NLCPR			
	i) Raising of Rubber Plantation	156.10	Nil	156.10
	iv) Article 275(1)			
	i) Seminar of Forest Right Act	4.00	Nil	4.00
	v) Special package			
	i) Construction of Sports Complex at Khumulwng.	150.00	Nil	150.00
	ii) Construction of 100 seated girls hostel at Khumulwng.	271.30	Nil	271.30
	iii) Construction of composite markets at Khumulwng.	95.00	Nil	95.00
	Total	6176.40	22.50	6198.90

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Resources of the TTAADC:

Apart from collection and generation of its own revenue through trade license, market auction, bank interest, sale proceeds of industry, fishery, ARDD and PWD etc. lavy; the TTAADC also get the share of taxes from State Government as indicated below.

Table- 17.28.

i)	Professional tax	-	25%
ii)	Land Revenue	-	40%
iii)	Agriculture Income Tax	-	50%
iv)	Forest Revenue	-	75%

v)	Motor Vehicle Tax	-	25%
vi)	Gas Royalty	-	30%

Tripura Schedule Tribe Development Corporation Ltd.

To implement various economical development programmes in the shape of financial assistance as loan for upliftment of poor ST beneficiaries in the State is the main objective of the 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 registered under the Cooperative Societies Act, 1974. The Corporation has started its functioning from 1981-82 mainly to implement Margin Money Loan Programme for the poor ST beneficiaries through the Banks.

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 to all STDCs of the country on very easy terms and conditions as well as lesser rate of interest. So, it is useful for all STDCs to take the financial help of refinance to lend more viable schemes to the ST beneficiaries. Subsequently, 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 had been constituted to cater to the needs of the Scheduled Tribes from April 2001.

The performance of the Tripura Schedule Tribe Development Corporation Ltd. for the year **2008-09** was as follows:

Table- 17.29.

				<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
Sl.No.	Schemes	Nos	Financial assistances	
i)	Transport Sector	39	124.361	
ii)	Business Sector	46	36.55	
iii)	Agriculture Sector	25	16.97	
	Total	111	177.88	

The Tripura Schedule Tribe Development Corporation Ltd. has so far disbursed under the NSTFDC's schemes upto 2008-09.

Table- 17.30.

				<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
Sl.No.	Schemes	Nos	Disbursements	
i)	Transport Sector	567	1259.45	
ii)	Agriculture Sector	309	251.28	
iii)	Business Sector	681	520.75	
iv)	Others	78	68.57	
v)	Education Loan	428	112.81	
	Total	2,063	2212.86	

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

The recovery of financial loans was 55 percent during the financial year 2008-09.

Besides, the Tripura Schedule Tribe Development Corporation Ltd. has been started to provide financial assistances to ST students for higher studies in MBBS, Engineering, any Diploma Courses as well as other higher studies from 1992-93. Till 2008-09, 428 students have been provided financial assistance @ Rs.25,000/- per year upto a maximum amount of Rs.1,25,000/- with an estimated amount of Rs.112.81 lakhs.

Achievements in 2008-09

- * 15,940 ST students were provided boarding house s^l Stipend.
- * 93,682 ST students were provided pre-matric scholarship.
- * 15,166 ST students were provided post-matric scholarship.
- * 6,766 ST students were provided additive to post-matric scholarship.
- * 5,842 ST students were provided merit awards.
- * 34,452 ST students were provided free text books.
- * 2,268 number of ST families were provided financial assistance for rubber & tea plantation.
- * State Tribal Welfare Department run three Ekalavya Model Residential Schools, three Ashram Schools and one Residential School.
- * 83 Madhyamik drop out coaching centers were sanctioned for 2,739 number of ST students.
- * 151 special coaching centers in core subjects were sanctioned for 4,045 ST students.
- * An amount of Rs. 18.50 crore received from GOI under special economic package. Out of which an amount of Rs.13.50 crore have been sub-allocated to the implementing agencies.
- * State Tribal Welfare Department monitoring flow of fund to TSP areas so as to ensure at least 31% of plan fund is spent in TSP areas by all State Departments.
- * Reservations for ST candidates (at least 31 %) in all Government jobs as well as admission in educational institutions are strictly monitored by the State Tribal Welfare Department.

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- 17.31.

						<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. Sector- III.				
Special Area Programme	—	—	—	—	
	4. Sector- IV.				
Irrigation and Flood Control (WR)	16738.94	1263.70	18575.28	3372.47	
	5. Sector- V.				
Energy	8121.62	1430.80	2602.00	34.17	
	6. Sector- VI.				
Industries & Minerals	4453.99	604.90	5074.75	862.71	
	7. Sector- VII.				
PWD (R&B)	18013.33	3678.83	27447.50	4113.00	
	8. Sector- VIII.				
Communication	—	—	—	—	
	9. Sector- IX.				
Science & Technology	1008.28	180.75	846.00	202.00	
	10. Sector- X.				
General Economic Services	—	—	—	—	
	11. Sector - XI.				
Social Services	30965.83	5546.16	31242.68	5926.53	
	12. Sector- XII.				
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 created in April, 1980 under the Tripura Co-operative Societies Act.

The main objective of the Corporation is the socio-economic upliftment of the SC people of the State by providing various suitable loan on 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.712.02 crores.

At present the SC Coporation is implementing different viable schemes taking re-finance from National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.

The Tripura SC Corporation is also implementing the schemes of National Safai Karmachari Finance and Development Corporation and National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.

The detail status report is presented in the following table.

Table- 17.32.

(Rs in Lakhs)

Name	State Government's gurantee	Amount borrowed	Repayment made	Total outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
NSFDC	715.78	2029.86	1527.67	288.56
NSKFDC	160.00	159.40	95.42	134.30

NHFDC	25.00	27.34	8.92	8.00
TOTAL	900.78	2218.60	1631.01	430.86

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura OBC Co-operation Development Corporation Ltd.:

The Tripura OBC Coop. Dev. Corporation Ltd., was created in 1995. Its authorised share capital is Rs. 50.00 crores. It's paid up share capital as on 31st March 2008 was Rs.207.14 lakhs.

It had started implementing of various credit-linked schemes in collaboration with the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) from 1996-97. The achievement of the OBC Corporation as made during the year 2008-2009 and the target for 2009-2010 are given below.

Table- 17.33.

Sl.	Name of scheme	Target for 2008-09		Achievements in 2008-09		Target for 2009-10		No.
		Nos	Amount in lakh	Nos	Amount in lakh	Nos	Amount in lakh	
i)	Transport sector, Small business & allied, Agriculture sector and Education loan.	326	293.40	79	57.69	326	293.40	

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

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. It's 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. This Corporation borrowed Rs. 326.21 lakhs from National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, New Delhi and accordingly, disbursed loan amounting to Rs. 279.66 lakhs to 618 Nos. of beneficiaries. Out of which, term loan was Rs. 270.00 lakhs to 564 Nos. of beneficiaries and education loan was Rs. 9.66 lakhs to 54 Nos. of students belonging to Religious Minorities Community.

The TMCDC has given vocational training to 202 Nos. unemployed youth of Minority communities under different trades for self employment. This Corporation recovered Rs. 125.62 lakhs against demand of Rs. 253.78 lakhs from beneficiaries, which is 49%. TMCDC made repayment to NMDFC of Rs. 170.78 lakhs including interest.

The status of achievements during 2008-09 and targets for 2009-2010 are presented in the following table.

Table- 17.34.

Target for 2008-09	Achievements 2008-09	Target for 2009-10
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Sl.	Name of scheme	No. of Unit	Amount in lakhs	No. of Unit	Amount in lakhs	No. of Unit	Amount in lakhs	No.
i)	Auto rickshaw/ small business and other allied scheme	100	108.10	55	28.32	100	60.00	
ii)	Education loan	12	12.00	12	3.80	12	12.00	
Total:			112	120.10	67	32.12	112	72.00

Source: - Minority Department Corporation Ltd., Tripura.

SOCIAL WELFARE:

The State Department of Social Welfare and Social Education have been implementing various welfare schemes for the welfare of women and childrens, aged and infant, destitute childrens, disabled persons and also for the welfare of abandoned childrens and fallen women and victimised girls.

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- 17.35.

Sl. No.	Name of the Home / Institution Vacancy	Capacity	Total				S.T.	Others
			S.C.	S.T.	Others	Total		
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.

Social Security Pensions:

The Department of Social Welfare & Social Education, Govt. of Tripura implements various kinds of Pension & Assistance schemes for the older, widow & deserted and handicapped persons in the State of Tripura. Brief descriptions of the schemes are mentioned below:

- a) National Old Age Pension Scheme (NAOP): - 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.300/- per beneficiary and out of which Rs.200/- is provided by the Central Government and balance amount of Rs.100/- by the State Government. The disbursement to the beneficiaries is made through bank a/c and also in cash.

- b) Widow & Deserted Pension Scheme (WDP): - 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.300/- and whole amount is funded by the State Government.
- c) Bidi Shramik Pension Scheme (BS): - 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.300/- per Beneficiary per month and whole of the fund is provided by the State Government.
- d) 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. The rate of allowance is Rs.300/- per month per beneficiary and the State Government provides funds for this scheme.
- e) Allowance for 100% blind: - This allowance is given for those persons who are 100% blind and are 10 years and above 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.
- f) Blind & Handicapped Assistance (BHA) : - 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.300/- per beneficiary and the fund is provided by the State Government.
- g) Unemployment allowance for 100% Blind person: - This scheme is implemented for those persons who are 100% blind, educated up to Class VIII and are registered in the Employment exchange for at least two years. The allowance is paid for a period of 5 years or the applicant getting a job which ever is earlier. The monthly rate being Rs.1000/- per beneficiary and the fund is given by Tripura Government.

District wise social security benefits position under Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Govt. of Tripura as shown below: -

Table- 17.36.

Scheme Name	Beneficiaries under Social security scheme	WEST	NORTH	SOUTH	DHALAI	TOTAL
NOAP	1,36,592	55,833	26,647	36,439	17,673	1,36,592
WDP	46,909	21,675	8,870	12,198	4,166	46,909

Bidi Shramik	200	160	-	40	-	200
BHP	5,186	2,235	944	1,620	655	5,454
100% Blind	1,003	442	224	257	110	1,033
Disability Allowance	498	176	105	144	29	454
Unemployment Allowance for 100% Blind	28	56	13	16	5	90
Grand Total	1,90,416	80,577	36,803	50,714	22,638	1,90,732

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

The status on the above mentioned scheme is detailed below: -

Table- 17.37.

Name of Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries	Bank a/c opened	Database entry done and details available in public domain as on 25.02.09.
IGNOAPS	1,36,592	91,775	89,739
WDP	46,909	26,912	25,491
BS	200	123	50
Disability Allowance	454	285	132
Allowance for 100% Blind	1,033	619	338
BHA	5,455	3,586	2,235
Unemployment allowance for 100% Blind	90	12	7

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, along with 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 statewide housing shortages.

The housing shortages in the State for the year 2001 is presented in the table below.

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.

- Housing shortage-I : Number of households No. of Census houses.
- 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.
- 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 2008-09 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,	Nil	Nil	Nil	48	Nil

Agartala.					
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)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	194
Total:	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	194
4. Ownership flats					
Total :	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	72
Grand Total:	816	196	289	362	266

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 or "inclusive" 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.

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: Kamalasagar, 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 2008-09 has increased more than the last financial year. The major two constrains 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.

Srimanapur 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.

1 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.

1 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.

1 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.

1 Develop an employment strategy that ensures growth of skilled employment and expansion of sustainable livelihoods. The strategy must aim to reduce youth un-employment, 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 No - 1

Distribution of population, Sex ratio and density population - 2001

India/State/Union Territory	Area in Sq.Kms.	Population			Density	Sex ratio
		Male	Female	Persons		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India (1) + +	3287263	532223090	496514346 +	1028737436 +	313	933
State:						
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
Gujrat	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
Union Territory						
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 Pondcherry 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 No: 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>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>	<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	-10.78	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, 2006-08.

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	22.8	24.4	18.5	7.4	8.0	5.9	15.4	16.5	12.6	53	58	36
Bigger States												
Andhra Pradesh	18.4	19.1	16.8	7.5	8.3	5.7	10.9	10.8	11.1	52	58	36
Assam	23.9	25.3	15.7	8.6	9.0	5.6	15.4	16.2	10.1	64	66	39
Bihar	28.9	29.7	22.5	7.3	7.4	6.0	21.6	22.3	16.5	56	57	42
Chhatisgarh	26.1	27.6	19.3	8.1	8.5	6.4	18.0	19.2	12.9	57	59	48
Delhi	18.4	20.2	18.1	4.8	5.1	4.7	13.6	15.1	13.4	35	40	34
Gujarat	22.6	24.1	20.3	6.9	8.0	5.4	15.7	16.1	14.9	54	58	35
Haryana	23.0	24.2	20.4	6.9	7.3	5.9	16.1	16.8	14.5	54	58	43
Jammu & Kashmir	18.8	20.2	14.0	5.8	6.0	4.9	13.1	14.2	9.1	49	51	37
Jharkhand	25.8	27.5	18.9	7.1	7.5	5.2	18.7	19.9	13.7	46	49	32
Karnataka	19.5	29.0	17.9	7.4	8.5	5.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	45	50	33
Kerala	14.6	14.6	14.6	6.6	6.7	6.4	8.0	7.9	8.2	12	12	10
Madhya Pradesh	28.0	30.0	21.1	8.6	9.4	6.0	19.4	20.7	15.1	70	75	48
Maharashtra	17.9	18.4	17.2	6.6	7.4	5.6	11.3	11.0	11.6	33	40	23
Orissa	21.4	22.2	16.0	9.0	9.4	6.9	12.3	12.9	9.1	69	71	49
Punjab	17.3	18.0	16.1	7.2	8.0	6.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	41	45	33
Rajasthan	27.5	28.8	23.5	6.8	7.0	6.1	20.7	21.8	17.4	63	69	38
Tamil Nadu	16.0	16.2	15.8	7.4	8.2	6.3	8.6	8.0	9.4	31	34	28
Uttar Pradesh	29.1	30.0	25.1	8.4	8.8	6.6	20.7	21.2	18.4	67	70	49
West Bengal	17.5	19.4	12.4	6.2	6.1	6.6	11.2	13.3	5.8	35	37	29
Smaller states												
Arunachal Pradesh	21.8	23.1	15.2	5.2	5.6	3.0	16.6	17.5	12.1	32	34	19
Goa	13.6	13.4	13.8	6.6	8.1	5.7	7.1	5.3	8.0	10	10	11
Himachal Pradesh	17.7	18.2	12.1	7.4	7.7	4.7	10.3	10.6	7.4	44	45	27
Manipur	15.8	15.9	15.7	5.0	4.8	5.4	10.9	11.1	10.3	14	16	8
Meghalaya	25.2	27.	315.6	7.9	8.4	5.4	17.3	18.9	10.2	58	60	43
Mizoram	17.8	22.0	13.4	5.1	5.9	4.2	12.8	16.1	9.2	37	45	24
Nagaland	17.5	17.8	16.4	4.6	5.0	3.3	12.9	12.9	13.0	26	25	28
Sikkim	18.4	18.7	16.6	5.2	5.4	3.7	13.2	13.2	12.8	33	35	19
Tripura	15.4	16.1	12.0	5.9	6.0	5.2	9.5	10.1	6.8	34	36	26
Uttaranchal	20.1	21.0	16.5	6.4	6.7	5.6	13.6	14.4	10.9	44	48	24
Union Territories												
A.& N. Islands	16.9	16.9	17.1	4.8	5.5	3.6	12.1	11.4	13.4	31	35	23
Chandigarh	16.4	22.6	15.8	4.4	3.1	4.6	11.9	19.6	11.2	28	22	29
D. & N. Haveli	27.0	26.4	29.2	5.4	6.1	3.0	21.6	20.4	26.2	34	38	20
Daman & Diu	17.5	17.3	17.9	5.3	5.4	5.2	12.2	12.0	12.6	31	29	36
Lakshadweep	14.3	15.7	12.9	7.1	6.4	7.8	7.1	9.3	5.0	31	28	35
Pondichery	16.4	16.4	16.4	7.5	8.8	6.9	8.9	7.6	9.5	25	31	22

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 2006-08.

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	
	Males	Females	Persons	Rural	Urban	Population
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	21	1,796	414	45	2,137	456	-	-	-
North Tripura	7	197	75	7	112	33	-	-	-
South Tripura	7	189	91	14	208	56	-	-	-
Dhalai	2	27	15	6	100	24	-	-	-
Tripura	37	2,208	595	72	2,557	569	-	-	-

<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	45	808	326	5	128	76	116	4,869	1,272
North Tripura	19	246	116	2	5	7	35	559	231
South Tripura	27	267	139	-	-	-	48	664	286
Dhalai	7	143	56	-	-	-	15	269	96
Tripura	98	1,464	637	7	133	83	214	6,361	1,885

Source: - RBI, June, 2007, 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
			1	2	3	4
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:						in
	With Mean electricity	With improved source of drinking water ¹	With toilet facility	Using solid fuel for cooking ²	Using a pucca house	Living 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.</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Establishments</i>			<i>Employment</i>		
		<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Combined</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Combined</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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.

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		OAE	Estt. With hired workers	Total	OAE	Estt. with hired workers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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.

Location	Establishments			
	EC-1980	EC-1990	EC-1998	EC-2005
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