

CONTENTS

Sl.No.	Chapter	Page
1.	ECONOMIC SITUATION	3
2.	POPULATION	26
3.	STATE INCOME	39
4.	STATE FINANCE & PLANNING	49
	a) State Finance	49
	b) Planning	58
5.	PRICE & COST OF LIVING	72
6.	POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT	80
7.	FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS	94
8.	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES	103
	a) Agriculture	103
	b) Horticulture	117
	c) Animal Resources	125
	d) Fisheries	133
9.	FORESTRY	138
	a) Forestry	138
	b) Rubber	150
10.	CO-OPERATION	154
11.	PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	167
	a) Panchayat	167
	b) Rural Development	172
12.	URBANISATION	179
13.	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	187
	a) Power	188
	b) Irrigation	191
	c) Transport	197
	d) Vehicle	199
	e) Communication	199
	f) Banking	200
14.	INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE	203
	a) Industries	203
	b) H.H. & S.	214
	c) Informaiton Technology	219
	d) Tourism	222
15.	EDUCATION	226
	a) School Education	226
	b) Higher Education	230
	c) Social Education	237
	d) Sports & Youth Affairs	238
16.	HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE	243
	a) Health	243
	b) Family Welfare	250
	c) Public Health Engineering	254
17.	WELFARE	257
	a) Tribal Welfare	257
	b) Schedule Caste Welfare	277
18.	HOUSING	283
19.	FUTURE ASSESSMENT & LOOK	287
	PART- II	295
20.	STATISTICAL TABLES	296

PART - I

1) ECONOMIC SITUATION

Introduction:

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 from existing potential areas to keep 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. Therefore, *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. 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 present issue of "*Economic Review of Tripura, 2007-08*" is the 9th in the series that shows the overall performances and trend of the State's economy during the fiscal year 2007-08.

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. The State has many rain-fed, non-perennial rivers and streams flowing to the neighbouring Bangladesh.

Most of the parts of the State are rural area 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 section 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 and leaving less area about 27% for cultivation.

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

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 liabilities against almost all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Despite backwardness and geographical isolation; Tripura's economy achieved the annual average pro-poor growth rate of 7.75 percent in real terms for 2003-04 with 1993-94 base. The pro-poor growth rate for 2006-07 was 8.37 percent with new 1999-2000 base. The similar growth rate has been anticipated to continue and would touch 9 percent by the end of 11th Plan against the National target of 8 to 10 percent. To put this in perspective, in 2001, Tripura's Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) accounted for 0.33 per cent of Net National Income, while the population of Tripura was 0.30 per cent of the National population. In 2006-07, the per capita income of the State was Rs.27,777/- against the National per capita income of Rs.29,642/-. 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 now in 2006-07 it was about 93.71 per cent.

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 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 Country by only one road of 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 struck in the Baramura Hills and in Rokhia. Natural gas-based thermal power plants have been set-up at both the places (Baramura and Rokhia).

Demographic profile:

As per *Census- 2001*, the population of Tripura stands at 31,99,203 registering a population density of 305 per Sq. Km. The estimated mid-year population of Tripura in 2008 was 34,74,000 comprising of 17,79,000 males and 16,95,000 females.

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 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 is 5,55,724, which consists 17.37 percent of the total population in the State. The demography of Scheduled Caste in the State is not confined to 'paras' or 'bastis' like other parts of the country.

Vital rates: The data of latest Sample Registration Survey (SRS) of Registrar General of India, New Delhi for 2007 reveals that the estimated birth rate in the State was 17.1 per thousand population, which is much lower than all India figures of 23.1 per thousand population. In 2007, the death rate of the population was 6.5 per thousand population against similar rate of 7.4 at all India level. The infant mortality rate posted at 39 per thousand population in the State against similar rate of 55 per thousand population at all India level in 2007.

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

Human Development Report, 2007

The Tripura Human Development Report, 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 about 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 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 and 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 report has indicated that political participation of women 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 to 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 :

While the economy of Tripura is predominantly rural and agricultural. About 83 per cent of the population lives in rural areas and over 24 per cent of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) is from the primary sector. 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 is sown to rice.

The economy of the State is predominantly an agrarian and relative contribution of primary sector to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices was 24.18 percent in 2006-07 with new 1999-2000 base with total employment size of 51 percent. The similar contribution for secondary sector was 20.39 per cent and tertiary sector was 55.43 per cent of the total GSDP at current prices in 2006-07 in the State. The industrial sector (i.e manufacturing registered and un-registered sub-sectors) is not a major contributor to the State's economy in terms of production, employment, export etc. The contribution of manufacturing sector both registered and un-registered together was 2.34 percent in 2006-07 of the GSDP at current prices.

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.

Despite such backwardness, geographical isolation as well as inadequate exploitation and unemployment problem; Tripura's economy achieved the annual average pro-poor growth rate of 7.75 percent in real terms for 2003-04 with 1993-94 base. The pro-poor growth rate for 2006-07 was 8.37 per cent with new 1999-2000 base. The similar growth rate has been anticipated to continue and would touch 9 percent by the end of 11th Plan against the National target of 8 to 10 percent. Pursuing the sustainable economic growth, stability and equity; especially the fiscal policy at State level is the critical and crucial component of the policy frame work of the State's economic policy.

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 constrains as well as poor financial resources of its own, the State could ensure providing its share liabilities of almost all the centrally sponsored schemes in 2007-08.

National scenario: Indian economy has been grown to nearing 9 per cent in 2007-08 with new base of 1999-2000. The slight moderation in growth at the National

level in 2007-08 in comparison with 2006-07 was mainly due to some adverse developments in second half of the year. Growth decelerated sharply in advanced industrial economies in the last quarter of 2007 mainly on account of turbulence in the international financial markets.

Domestic inflation, which was well below the projections till December 2007, started hardening from January 2008. Concerns over slowdown in growth in relation to earlier expectations are now faced with several down side risks, both global and domestic.

Global economic conditions have worsened with the growth in major advanced economies decelerating and inflation hardening. In India, headline industrial growth after a sustained expansion that began in 2003-04 moderated from September 2007. 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.

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 now 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 declaration 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.27,777/- in 2006-07 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.29,642/- in 2006-07 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.10,282.41/- crore in 2006-07 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.9,532.92/- crore in 2006-07 with similar new base of 1999-2000.

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 recog-

nized by the Planning Commission and Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER), New Delhi.

The liberalisation and reforms of the Indian economy 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 faciliator for any investments in the State.

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.

The Government of Tripura continued to make progress in fiscal correction and consolidation programme during 2007-08 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.

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.

The State Budget for 2007-08 envisages expenditure of Rs.4,438.44 crores

comprising Rs.3,023.35 crores of revenue expenditure and Rs.1,312.01 crores of capital expenditure, Rs.98.94 crores public debt and Rs.4.14 crores payment of loans and advances. Expenditure during the year 2007-08 is expected to go up by 25.93 percent over the previous year of 2006-07 (actual). Receipts are expected to be Rs.4,099.84 crores including Rs.3,662.95 crores of revenue receipts and Rs.436.89 crores of capital receipts. While capital receipts are expected to decrease by 24.33 percent in 2007-08 over 2006-07 (actual), revenue receipts are expected to increase by 9.88 percent. The overall increase in receipts is anticipated to be 2.71 percent in 2007-08 from 2006-07.

Revised approved outlay during the year 2007-08 was Rs.10,2097.89 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs.96,816.67 lakhs was spent.

The high growth rate of the National economy through economic reforms of 1990s 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).

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 Tripura. 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 signifi-

cance 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 geopolitical 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.

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>HDI</u>
West Tripura	0.61
South Tripura	0.57
North Tripura	0.51
Dhalai	0.59
Tripura	0.59

The increase in population and consequent addition to the labour force, the supply of labour continues to outstips the demand resulting the problems of un-employment and under employment at alarming stage. The un-employment situation in the State assumes alarming. Total job seekers in the Employment Exchanges of the State were 4,81,600 as on March 2007, out of which women were 1,61,868.

New strategy:

The Government of Tripura, on the other hand, with its alternative policy-mix, formulated "Approach to People's Plan in Tripura" for achieving social and economic development. The Salient features are as follows.

i) Providing safe drinking water, housing for poor, eradication of illiteracy & mal-nutrition, improvement of health standard, rural electrification & road connectivity with all habitations.

ii) Promotion of additional employment opportunities in Non-Government sec-

to:

- ii) Resource based Planning & mobilization of additional local resources.
- iv) Formulate 'vision-2010' for Tripura.
- v) Increase of field crops production by 50%, fruit & vegetables production by 100% within a span of five years.

Keeping in view the objectives of the "Approach to People's Plan in Tripura", five long term perspective plans have been prepared and approved by the State Government for implementation within fixed time frame. These 5-long term perspective plans are mentioned below.

- i) Perspective Plan for achieving self-sufficiency in Food Production (2000-2001 to 2009-2010).
- ii) Perspective Plan for development of Horticulture in Tripura (2002-2012).
- iii) Perspective Plan for development of Animal Resources (2002-2012).
- iv) Perspective Plan for attaining self-sufficiency in Fish Production (2002-2012).
- v) Perspective plan for development of Forestry Sector (2002-2003 to 2011-2012)

Special programmes:

A 37-Point Tribal Development Package "HIMSWKANG" had been announced covering programmes for educational, economic, infrastructural, socio cultural and health services in tribal areas taken up during 2003-04 to 2006-07.

Apart from this, 17- Point Special Development Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes, 11- Point Special Programme for Welfare of OBCs & 16- Point Special Development Programme for the Welfare of Religious Minorities had also been introduced.

A vision for the 11th Five Year Plan:

The vision for 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:

- h To ensure rapid growth which would sufficiently raise the incomes of the masses to bring about a general improvement in living conditions;
- h To ensure broad based growth benefiting all parts of the country, espe-

cially rural areas, and thus reducing regional imbalances;

h 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.;

h 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;

h The main approach of plan implementation would be to take a hard look at plan outcomes, than focus on plan outlays

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

i The highest priority before the Tripura State Government is, firstly, the equita-

ble 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.

- i) Provision for clean drinking water and housing, eradication illiteracy and mal-nutrition, improving the health standards, electrification and connection by the road of all habitations within next five years;
- ii) Additional employment opportunities in Non-Government Sectors;
- iii) Realistic and time bound resource based planning and mobilization of additional local resources;
- iv) 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.
- v) 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.
- vi) Appropriate use of available land and water resources;

Target for 11th Plan

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

i) 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 anticipated to be 8.47 percent in 2007-08. The similar growth rate has been anticipated to continue and would touch 9 percent by the end of 11th Plan against the National target of 8 to 10 percent.

ii) Agricultural opportunities

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

- i) Food grains production to be increased from 7.20 lakh tons (10th Plan) to 8.50 lakh tons by the end of 11th Plan.
- i) 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 technologies.
- i) Production of HYV certified paddy seeds and maintaining the optimum HYV

seed replacement rate @ 33 percent and also marketing of surplus HYV certified paddy seeds through NSC.

- i Production of pluses to be increased from 11,000 Mt (10th Plan) to 17000 Mt.
- i Increase cropping intensity from existing level of 175 percent (10th Plan) to 177 percent.
- i HYV area coverage from 89 percent (10th Plan) to 91 percent.
- i Use of balance fertilizer to be increased from 50 kg/ha (10th Plan) to 85 kg/ha.
- i Distribution of soil health card
- i Efficient use of irrigation water
- i Flow of agricultural credit to be increased
- i One lakh farmers would be trained during 11th Plan against 66,000 in 10th Plan.
- i 250 of rural markets shall be developed.
- i Organic farming to be taken up extensively.
- i Cluster basis area coverage of identified horticultural crops.
- i Provision of post-harvest management.
- i Exploration of new area like organic farming, floriculture, mushroom cultivation, tissue culture etc.

In July, 2007 the Government of Tripura has set-up the first Agricultural College at Lembuchera near Agartala with twenty student capacity, which is a major break through for agricultural prosperity of the State.

iii) Poverty ratio

In Tripura, as per latest available BPL Survey Report of 1997, there were 3.98 lakh rural families who were living below poverty line (BPL), which comprises 66.81 percent of the total rural families. At least 1.20 lakh BPL families (30 percent of 3.98 lakh BPL families) are to be covered within five years. To achieve this target within a span of five years, average 24,000 BPL families are to be covered per year.

iv) Drop out rate in elementary schools

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

v) Literacy rate

The literacy level of Tripura is quite high at 73.66 percent in 2001. As per the

latest estimate of December, 2005 the literacy has further increased to 80.14 percent. Target of the State is to achieve 100 percent literacy by 2011-12.

vi) 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.

vii) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of the State is 36 (SRS-2006) in compare to 57 being the National average. The target of the State is to reduce it to 15 by 11th Plan.

viii) Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

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

ix) Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the State was 2.2 as per NFHS-3, 2005-06 in compare to 2.9 being the National average. The target of the State is to reduce it to 2.0 by 11th Plan.

x) Child malnutrition

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

xi) Anemia among women and girls

Current level of the State is 59 percent against the National level of 51.8 percent. Target of the State is to reduce by 50 percent by the end of 11th Plan.

xii) Sex ratio

According to the Census-2001, sex ratio in the State stands at 948 per thousand males as against the National sex ratio of 933, which is an improvement from the earlier level of 946 in 1991. By the end of 11th Plan the sex ratio in the State projected to 974 per thousand males.

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 Gunti (Amarpur Range). The project has been sanctioned by JBIC on the basis of the 90 percent as grant and 10 percent as loan. The project was launched on 19th November, 2007.

Public Private Partership (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, 2007-08:

The inflation in India, based on movement in the wholesale price index (WPI), increased to 7.7 per cent at end-March 2008 from 5.9 per cent a year ago. Inflation was softened till mid-October 2007, subsequently inflation hardened gradually to reach an intra-year high of 8 per cent on 15th March 2008 due to supply side pressures on primary articles, fuel group and manufactured products and surge in international prices. In an economy like India, the price situation of a State is bound to be influenced by the price behavior of India and even the international factors influence the prices at the State level, directly.

In this background, the price situation in the State during 2007-08 was not favourable and remained high both in rural and urban areas as compare to the preceding year 2006-07. The prices of rice, atta, masur dal, fish, egg, gur, milk, mastered oil in particular increased in 2007-08.

A comparative analysis of data of average retail prices in the State for the months of March 2007 and March 2008 reveals that retail prices of moog dal, potato, onion, green chillies and bringal were declined out of 19 essential commodities.

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-Industrial Workers (2001=100) was remained high and it stood at 6.84 per cent in March, 2008 year-on basis. The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2007-08. It was gradually moved from 117 in March, 2007 to 121 in June, 2007 without any sign of declining tendency. It was further increased to 133 in November, 2007 but in March, 2008 it stood at 125.

The available estimates of agricultural production for 2007-08 shows that the production of rice, pulses, ground nut, sugarcane, and potato have been increased over the previous year of 2006-07. The production of wheat, maize, rape & mustard and mesta has been showed a declining trend in 2007-08 over 2006-07. The production of rice, which is the main principal crop of the State, reaches to 6,40,422 Mt in 2007-08 as compare to 6,20,500 Mt in 2006-07 and 6,06,780 Mt in 2005-06.

Tripura is a small State in the North East and it has a cultivable land of 2,80,000 hector with irrigation potential of 1,17,000 hector. Out of the available water resources; 79,000 hector can be brought under assured irrigation through surface water and remaining 38,000 hector through ground water. Net potential created upto 31st March, 2007 was 90,853 hectors.

Table-1.2.

Departments	Net potential created (hec)	Net potential utilized (hec)
PWD (WR)	60,940	51,189.60
Agriculture	2,731	1,542.54
T.T.AADC	555	313.48
R.D.D.	26,627	15,039.61
Total	90,853	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. 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 2007-08 560 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. There were 836-SHG's for fisheries activities. Besides, the State could produce 7.53 lakhs fresh water prawn seed (juveline) in 2007-08.

Total number of fair price shops in the State is also increased from 1,465 in March 2006 to 1,480 in March 2007 and futher to 1,489 in 2007-08. Of this, 546 fair price shops are in ADC areas and 943 fair price shops are in Non-ADC areas catering the needs of 7,29,589 families in the State. In 2007-08, offtake of rice was

decreased by 10.29 percent from the previous year 2006-07. Offtake of wheat was also decreased considerably by 37.60% in 2007-08 over previous year. The offtake of sugar was however increased by 6.05% in 2007-08 over previous year.

There are at present 4-Zilla Parisads, 23-Panchayat Samiti and 513-Gram Panchayats under the Tripura Panchayats Act 1993. 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 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 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has been implemented in all the four districts of the State. Till 2007-08, 4,66,779 families have been issued the job card. The total mandays generated was 181.05 lakh in 2007-08. There were 21,674 Self Help-Groups (SHGs) till 2007-08. Out of these 11,893 were the Women SHGs.

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,605 in 2004-05 which rose to 1,620 in 2005-06 and further to 1,650 in 2007-08. Total membership of these cooperative societies was 5.37 lakh in 2004-05 which rose to 5.73 lakh in 2005-06 and stood at 5.38 lakh in 2007-08. There were 357 cooperative societies in the State which were at the stage of liquidation.

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 by GENET group in October 2006 as Private Public Partnership model in the State.

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, 14- General Degree Colleges, 1- Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, 1- 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 Archives, 1- State Kala Academy, 1- Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhavan, 24- Public libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

The State has 2,159 Primary Schools, 1,028- Senior Basic Schools, 431- High Schools and 298-Higher Secondary Schools, which are located all over the State. Total 4,64,985 children of primary stage have been benefited under mid-day-meal scheme (khichudi programme) . Total number of students who appeared in Madhyamik examination in 2008 were 33,126 out of which 19,082 passed successfully (i.e. 57.60 per cent) . The total number of students who appeared in H.S. (10+2) examination during 2008 was 16,315, out of which 11,421 passed successfully (i.e. 70 per cent) .

In 2007-08, there were 18-Hospitals, 9-Rural Hospitals and Community Health Centres, 87-Public Health Centres, 700-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries including Homeo/ Ayurvedic, 6- Blood Banks and 7-Blood Stored centers in allopathic branch throughout 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. In 2007-08, there were 41-Ayurvedic and 79- Homeopathic Institutions in the State.

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

Table-1.3.

S. No.	Category	National	State
1	Birth rate,2007	23.1	17.1
2	Death rate,2007	7.4	6.5
3	Natural growth rate, 2007	15.7	10.6
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) , 2007	55	39
5	Couple Protection Rate (CPR) , NFHS-3	56.03	65.80
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	950

Present peak power demand of the State is 160-165 MW in 2007-08. Own generation from three generating stations in 2007-08 is 78-80 MW in 2007-08, which was 65-70 MW in 2006-07. About 35-40 MW has been imported during peak load period from North Eastern Grid in 2007-08. There remains a shortfall of about 45-55 MW. The shortfall is covered resorted to load shading of one hour during peak load period. The demand of the State has been estimated to be 396 MW by 2012 considering the demand arising out of RGGVY and industrialization in the State.

The ONGC has produced 520 MCM in 2007-08 of natural gas 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.

There were 2.10 lakhs LPG consumers catered by 25 LPG agencies in the State during 2007-08. The Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has started supply of LPG refills from Silchar bottling plant for meeting the requirement of the consumers located at Dhamanagar, Kailashahar, Ambassa and Khowai Sub-Divisions. The IOC is also continuing supply from their existing bottling plants at Bishalgarh and Mchanpur to the remaining Sub-Divisions of the State. Besides, there were 39 agencies carrying on MS/HSD business in the State during 2007-08. There were 115 godowns in the State during 2007-08.

In Tripura, there were 248 Scheduled Commercial Bank Branches including RRB with total deposit of Rs.4,094 crore against total credit of Rs.1,363 crore at the end of June 2007. Out of these, the lone RRB the Tripura Gramin Bank had 89 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 85,668 telephone connections. There were one low power TV transmission centre and three radio transmission centres in the State.

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.

Backward Regions Grant Fund (Eastwhile RSVY) :

BRGF (eastwhile Rashtriya Sama Vikas Yojana) was launched by the Government of India in Dhalai District during the year 2003-04. Total project cost was Rs.45 crores sanctioned during the 10th Plan for implementation of the project. Out of the total project cost, Government of India released Rs.37.50 crores and the

cumulative expenditure up to 2007-08 was Rs.36.76 crores. During the year 2007-08, the expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs.9.18 crores.

Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) :

Government of India released an amount of Rs.111.21 crores under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) during the financial year 2007-08. Out of which an amount of Rs.110.52 crores spent during the year.

Northern Eastern Council (NEC) :

NEC has been restructured and declared as Regional Planning Body in the year 2004-05. After restructuring, the Minister of DONER has been designated as the Chairman of the Council. Three more Members, who are well aware about the NER, have been included as Members of the Council in addition to the existing members of the Council i.e. the Governors and the Chief Ministers of North Eastern States.

During the 11th Plan, 53-projects costing Rs.1,359 crores were sent to NEC for approval out of which one project, Baramura power project Phase-II has been sanctioned by the Ministry. During the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs.35.81 crores was released by NEC and utilisation of fund during the year 2007-08 was Rs.56.81 crores.

2) POPULATION

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 witnessed a heavy influx of refugees into Tripura from erstwhile 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 upheaval in the social composition of its population. Tripura was a Tribal-majority State before partition, today Tribal people constitute only 31 percent of the total population.

The estimated mid-year population of Tripura for 2008 is 35,15,000 out of which 18,00,000 males and 17,15,000 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.

- u *Estimated mid-year population for 2008 is 35,15,000.*
- u *Growth rate of population declined to 16.03% during 1991-2001 from 34.30% in 1981-1991.*
- u *As per Census-2001 the density of population was 305.*
- u *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 were 71 and 74 years, respectively. 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 at district level, 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	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	Unit	1991 Census		2001 Census	
			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 Female	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 1991-2001 has registered the sharpest decline for Tripura. It has declined from 34.30 percent for 1981-1991 to 16.03 percent for the period of 1991-2001, a decrease 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 declined at National level from 23.86 percent for 1981-1991 to 21.53 percent for the period 1991-2001, a decrease of 2.33 percent. The percentage 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.

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 characteristic of this 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 reveals that the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the 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 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population.

ST/SC population: 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

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

The Census-2001 data 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.C. literate was 67.24 percent.

Rural population: The rural population forms 82.94 percent of total population as indicated in the final result of Census -2001, the similar proportion was 84.70 percent in 1991 for the State.

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

Urban population: In 2001, 17.06 percent of the State's population was in urban areas as against 27.81 percent at National level. The similar proportion was 15.30 percent for the State in 1991. In 2001, total urban population stood at 5,45,750 and the urban males and females population were 2,78,587 and 2,67,163, respectively.

Out of the total urban population of 5,45,750, the population in the Agartala Municipal Council area was 3,55,800 in 2001 with literacy rate of 92.20 percent.

Density of population: Tripura ranks 17th position in terms of density of population at National level. Among the North-Eastern States, Tripura is now the second highest populated State after Assam. The population density of Tripura in 2001 is 305 persons per Sq. Km., which means that now 42 more people live in a sq. km. area in the State than they lived a decade ago. The population density for all India in 2001 was 324.

Sex composition: The Census- 2001 data reveals that the sex ratio was 948 (per 1000 males) against National 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 National 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 ages at which they are in 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 religious 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
Region 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

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 National 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 2.2 percent.

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

Table- 2.6.

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 National 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 increased 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- 2.7.

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 those for National level.

The birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate for Tripura and all India till 2005 are presented below.

Table- 2.8.

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

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.

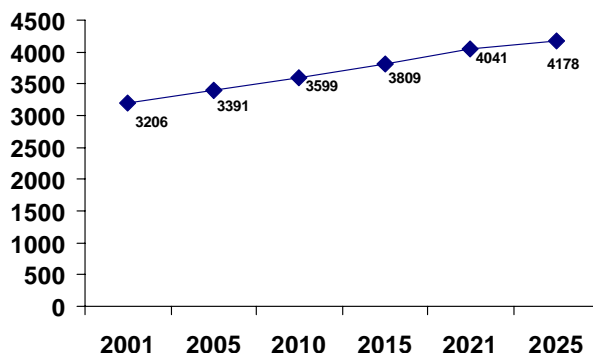
Table- 2.9.

('000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
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.

Future population (in '000')



District
Tripura has demographic Census-2001

level population:
four districts and their features based on are as follows:

Table- 2.10.

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

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 2007 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>Infant mortality rate</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Assam	24.3	8.6	66
Arunachal Pradesh	22.2	5.1	37
Manipur	14.6	4.4	12
Meghalaya	24.4	7.5	56
Mizoram	18.2	5.2	23
Nagaland	17.4	5.0	21
Sikkim	18.1	5.3	34
Tripura	17.1	6.5	39

Source: SRS, RGI

State Population Policy:

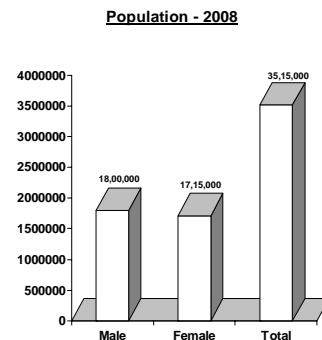
The Government of Tripura announced the "State Population Policy-2000" in August-2001 with three following objectives.

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.



Where we are and where we go by 2010?

Table- 2.13.

<u>Parametres</u>	<u>Present level</u>	<u>Target to be achieved by 2010</u>
i) Birth rate	17.6	15
ii) Death rate	6.1	5
iii) Growth rate	11.5	10
iv) TFR	2.3	2
v) IMR	49	20
vi) MMR	4	1
vii) Couple protection rate	46.1%	60%

Source: State Population Policy-2000, Government of Tripura.

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 were residing in rural areas and remaining 18.48 percent households were residing 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 collected in Census-2001, which are presented in the following table.

Table- 2.14.

<u>S.</u>	<u>Items</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>2001</u>
-----------	--------------	-------------	-------------

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 targets or surpassed the targets in different phases of Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme as can be seen in the following table. Infact, not only it 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- 2.15.

Year	Estimated Children	Round	O.P.V. given	% Achieved	Remarks
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	
2001-02	4,05,500	4 th Round	4,01,819	108.00	0-5 Years
		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

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 country Bangladesh has reduced considerably during inter census period of 1991-2001.

The density of population of the State has actually 331 per sq. km. with the estimated size of population of 35.15 lakhs. On the other hand, net area available for agriculture is 26.68 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 Husbandry, Fisheries, Forestry" 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 this 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 rural remote areas of the State.

3) STATE INCOME

State Domestic Product provides a comprehensive, conceptual and accounting frame work for analyzing and evaluating the performance of an economy. It measures the total value of final output in monetary term produced within the geographical boundary of the State during a fiscal year without duplication. 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.

Conceptually, 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 this measures the income that become available to the residents of a State, it provides a better measure of welfare of the residents of the State. However, for compiling the State Domestic Product (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.

Box-3.1.

New series of SDP with 1999-2000 base:

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

- p *State's economy achieved a growth rate of 8.37% in real terms in 2006-07.*
- p *Participation income of the State stood Rs. 27,777/- in 2006-07 (P).*
- p *Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2006-07 (P) was Rs.10282.41 crore.*
- p *Primary sector contributes 24.21%, Secondary sector 23.26% and Tertiary sector 52.53% in 2006-07 (P).*

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, who is also current Chairman of National Statistical Commission, New Delhi. 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 1993-1994.

With the gradual improvement in the availability of basic data over the years, a comprehensive review of methodology for SDP estimates has been undertaken by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Tripura with a view to updating the data base and shifting the base year to a more recent year. As a result, base year of State Domestic Product (SDP) has been shifted from time to time. The last revision exercises of old base year of 1980-1981 series to 1993-1994 series was made in January, 2000. The similar revision exercise from earlier 1993-1994 series to new 1999-2000 series was made in October 2007 by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of 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 series:

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.9388.41 crores in 2005-06 and Rs.10282.41 crores in 2006-07 (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.8712.39 crores in 2005-06 and further to Rs.9532.92 crores in 2006-07 (provisional) .

Table- 3.1.

Year	(Rs. in crore)	
	GSDP at current prices	NSDP at current prices
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 (P)	10282.41	9532.92

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.

Year	(Rs. in crore)			
	GSDP-Tripura		NSDP-Tripura	
	1993-94 base	1999-00 new base	1993-94 base	1999-00 new base
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 (P)	NA	10,282.41	NA	9,532.92

Source: DES, Tripura

At constant prices:

The GSDP at constant prices increased from Rs.4,866.73 crores in 1999-2000 to Rs.6254.91 crores in 2002-03 and further to Rs.7,813.49 crores in 2005-06 and Rs.8471.50 crores in 2006-07 (provisional). The NSDP at constant prices has also increased from Rs.4,495.57 crores in 1999-2000 to Rs.6135.70 crores in 2003-04 and Rs.7,296.61 crores in 2005-06 and further to Rs.7,888.98 crores in 2006-07 (provisional).

Table- 3.3.

Year	(Rs. in crore)	
	GSDP at current prices	NSDP at current 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	8471.50	7888.98

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	<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	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	8,471.50	NA	7,888.98

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.27,777/- in 2006-07 (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. 20,895/- in 2003-04 and Rs.29,642/- in 2006-07.

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.

(inRs)

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	20,895
2004-05	NA	22,836	NA	23,199
2005-06	NA	25,700	NA	25,956
2006-07 (P)	NA	27,777	NA	29,642

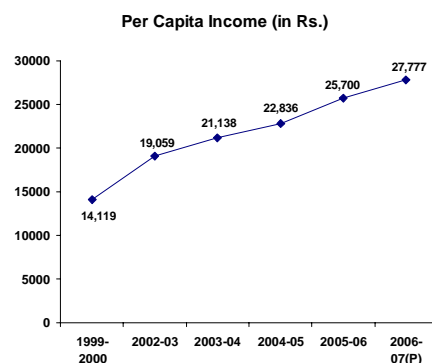
P=Provisional.

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.
(inRs.)

<u>Name of the North Eastern States</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2006-07 (P)</u>
Arunachal Pradesh	13,990	22,335
Mizoram	14,119	25,836



<u>Name of the North Eastern States</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>	<u>2006-07 (P)</u>
Assam	12,282	18,211
Manipur	13,260	20,326
Meghalaya	14,359	22,847
Mizoram	16,443	19,691
Nagaland	13,819	21,083
Sikkim	14,890	26,412
Tripura	14,119	25,700
All India	15,839	25,956

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 constitute the primary sector; manufacturing (registered and un-registered), construction, elec-

tricity, gas and water supply constitute 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 constitute 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	31.36	13.25	55.40
2002-2003	26.78	19.35	53.87
2003-2004	26.39	20.77	52.83
2004-2005	25.64	20.00	54.36
2005-2006	25.29	23.60	51.11
2006-2007	24.57	22.71	52.72

Source: DES, Tripura.

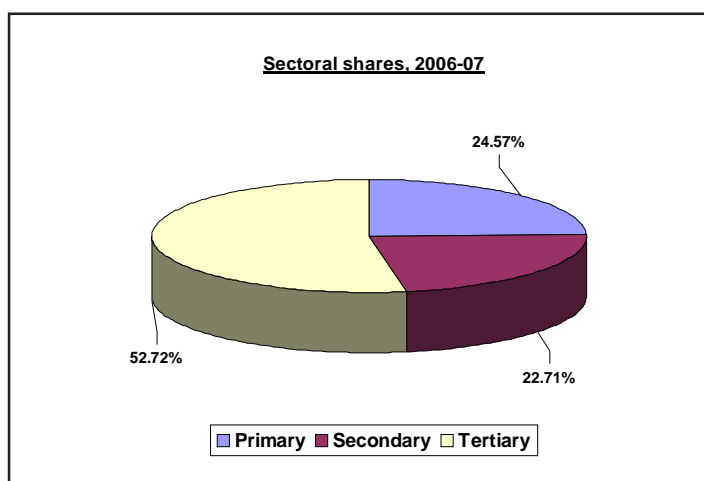
Performances of NSDP from 1999-2000 to 2006-07 (P) :

Estimates of NSDP for 1999-2000 to 2006-07 (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.



ECONOMIC REVIEW, 2007-08

No. INDUSTRY 1999-00 2000-01 2002-03 2005-06 2006-07 (P)

A PRIMARY- SECTOR

1	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED	136505	127439	160746	207494	220587
1.1	AGRICULTURE & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	125848	116200	146626	188673	200578
1.2	FORESTRY & LOGGING	5608	5819	7176	8660	9206
1.3	FISHING	5049	5420	6944	10161	10802
2	MINING QUARRYING	4461	4479	5923	12815	13624
	SUB-TOTAL:	140966	131918	166669	220309	234210
B SECONDARY-SECTOR						
3	MANUFACTURING	9103	20173	12849	37621	39607
3.1	REGISTERED	2425	12959	4721	27013	28439
3.2	UN-REGISTERED	6678	7214	8128	10608	11168
4	ELECTRIC., GAS & WATER SUPP.	8324	7195	12060	7775	8186
5	CONSTRUCTION	42121	78259	95495	160275	168738
	SUB-TOTAL:	59548	105627	120404	205671	216530
C TERTIARY-SECTOR						
6	TRADE HOTEL & RESTAURANT.	74675	85237	95705	124719	140409
7	TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMU.	16308	16335	20969	28963	32622
7.1	RAILWAYS	50	40	74	142	175
7.2	TRASPORT BY OTHER MEANS	7154	7614	9204	14083	15855
7.3	STORAGE	241	261	247	343	386
7.4	COMMUNICATION	8863	8420	11444	14395	16206
8	FINANCE, BANKING, INSURANCE	24003	27923	40692	56652	65043
8.1	BANKING & INSURANCE	9722	11098	16054	17490	20954
8.2	REAL ESTATE, OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING & B.S L.S *	14281	16825	24638	39162	44089

9	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICES	134057	144408	177825	234925	264479
9.1	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE	56913	58717	78771	104534	117684
9.2	OTHER SERVICES	77144	85691	99054	130391	146794
	SUB-TOTAL:	249043	273903	335191	445259	502551
10	GRAND TOTAL:	449557	511448	622264	781239	953292
11	POPULATION IN '00	31840	32000	32650	33900	34320
12	PER CAPITA (in Rs.)	14119	15983	19059	25700	27777
P = Provisional Estimate ,*		Business and Legal Services.				
District incomes:						Source: DES, Tripura

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Tripura prepared the first-ever estimates of income for all four districts or sub-state level 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 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation from main land

of the country. The average annual growth rate in real terms of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) or 1999-2000 prices for 2006-07 (P) was 8.37 percent. Moreover, Tripura sustained over 8 percent annual average growth rate in real term which is highest among the North Eastern States of India. The Planning Commission, New Delhi has appreciated the efforts of the State Government for efficient fiscal management and persuing economic development.

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.

The level of investment from private sector is very low, which can be evident from the fact that the contribution of the manufacturing sector is only 4.15 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.

4) STATE FINANCE & PLANNING

Fiscal policy plays a key role in determining an economy's growth path. 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 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 20.26 percent in 2006-07 with new 1999-2000 base having total employment size of 51 percent.

Despite such bottlenecks and inadequate infrastructure facilities; the economy of Tripura achieved the annual average growth rate of 8.37 per cent in 2006-07 in real terms with new 1999-2000 base. It is, therefore, no denying fact that the State has put efforts for ensuring sustainable economic growth by better fiscal consolidation and economic development, which is also appreciated by the Planning Commission and 12th Finance Commission, New Delhi

The sectorwise annual average growth of the State's economy for the year 2006-07 (P) with new 1999-2000 base is as follows.

Table- 4.1.

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Growth rate</u>
i) Primary sector:	4.61
ii) Secondary sector:	15.49
iii) Tertiary sector:	8.21

- u *Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005 has been introduced for longterm macro economic stability.*
- u *The Value Added Tax a multi-point tax system has been introduced in 2005-06.*
- u *The budget expenditure for 2006-07 envisaged Rs. 3912.17 crore.*
- u *"Approach to People's Plan in Tripura 1998" would be the basis for development planning during 11th Five Year Plan, 2007-12.*

iv) Overall State:

8.37

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.27,777 in 2006-07 (P) .

Financial constrains:

The most important fiscal constraint of Tripura is the State's dependence on Central Government for revenues. The Centre has provided about 85 percent of the State's revenue. The fiscal conditions 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 Finance 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 result of these impositions, the special-category States like 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 revenue 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 share liabilities of almost all the centrally sponsored schemes.

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:

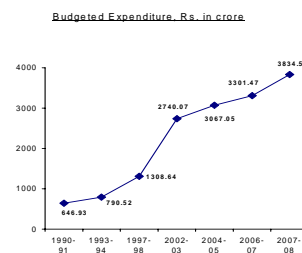
- i) Continue to remain revenue surplus and build-up further surplus.
- ii) Strive to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3 percent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by March 2010.
- iii) Bringing down debt stock within 40 percent of GSDP by March 2010.

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.

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 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 2007-08 envisages expenditure of Rs.4438.44 crores comprising Rs.3023.35 crores of revenue expenditure and Rs.1312.01 crores of capital expenditure, Rs.98.94 crores public debt and Rs.4.14 crores payment of loans and advances. Expenditure during the year 2007-08 is expected to go up by 25.93 percent over the previous year of 2006-07 (actual) . Receipts are expected to be Rs.4099.84 crores including Rs.3662.95 crores of revenue receipts and Rs.436.89 crores of capital receipts. While capital receipts are expected to decrease by 24.33 percent in 2007-08 over 2006-07 (actual) , revenue receipt are expected to increase by 9.88 percent. The overall increase in receipts is anticipated to be 2.71 percent in 2007-08 from 2006-07.

1) Receipts:

Receipts are likely to increase by Rs.113.64 crores in 2007-08 (BE) i.e., 3.19 percent. Revenue receipts are expected to increase by Rs.289.09 crores, while capital receipts are expected to decrease by Rs.175.49 crores during 2007-08 from 2006-07. Revenue receipts account for 98.56 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 20.43 percent. While non-tax revenue estimated to be increased by percent in 2007-08 from 2006-07.

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 68.35 percent of State own tax revenue in 2006-07 that is 71.47 per cent (Rs.264.97 crore) during 2007-08. Revenue from State excise is expected to increase by 0.23 percent. Taxes from income and expenditure, property, capital transaction will be 43.48 percent reduction in 2007-08. The State's share of central taxes has increased by 26.14 percent in 2007-08 i.e., Rs.134.84 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 2007-08 gives details of revenue from the three services as Rs.75.74 crores against Rs.68.53 crores in 2006-07. There is an increase of 10.52 percent during 2007-08. Grants from the Government of India have increased to Rs.2478.59 crores i.e. an increase of 4.50 percent in 2007-08. The overall non-tax revenue increased by 17.31 percent in 2007-08.

1.4) Capital receipts:

Capital receipts of Rs. 53.00 crores in 2007-08 show decrease of 76.80 percent over the 2006-07 level.

2) Expenditure:

Expenditure in 2007-08 is estimated at Rs.4438.44 crores an increase of Rs.1136.97 crores over 2006-07. Development expenditure is Rs.2234.41 crores, which is 58.23 percent of total expenditure. The development expenditure was increased in 2007-08 by 16.23 percent over 2006-07. Non development expenditure is Rs.1600.13 crores 41.73 percent of total expenditure. Revenue expenditure is Rs.3023.35 crores while capital expenditure is Rs.1317.30 crores. Details of development and non development expenditure are given in table - 4.5. Public debt expenditure is Rs.98.94 crores on payment of loans and advance is Rs.4.14 crores.

2.1) Development expenditure:

Development expenditure comprises economic and social services. Expenditure on social services is anticipated to increase by 16.17 percent from Rs.1099.44 crores 2006-07 to Rs.1277.14 crores in 2007-08. Expenditure on economic services is increase by 16.33 percent from Rs. 822.89 crores in 2006-07 to Rs.957.27 crores in 2007-08. Development expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.1922.33 crores in 2006-07 against Rs. 2234.41 crores in 2006-07.

In 2007-08 development expenditure on transport and communication is anticipated to increase to 17.93 per cent. The overall general economic services increased by 61.29 per cent, agriculture and allied services increased by 20.94 per cent and rural development increased by 14.72 percent. In social services, the information and publicity 13.24 per cent, social security and welfare including SC & ST Welfare which increased by 26.81 per cent from the previous year. The size of medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation, increased by 9.11 percent in 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 increased to Rs.1600.13 crores in 2007-08 (Budget) from Rs.1379.14 crores in 2006-07 (actual) accounting for 41.73 percent of aggregate expenditure under non development expenditure, repayment of loan to Government of India and discharge to internal that account for Rs.88.88 crores in 2007-08 compare to Rs.68.05 crores in 2006-07. Interest payment in 2007-08 has gone up to Rs.435.76 crores compare to Rs.408.17 crores in 2006-07. Expenditure and administrative services is anticipated to increase 13.86 percent while on pension and miscellaneous general services there is an increase of 17.93 percent in 2007-08 as compared to 2006-07.

The overall budgetary position in-terms of development and non-development expenditures of Tripura for 2006-07 and 2007-08 are presented in the following table.

Table-4.3.

(Rs in lakhs)

<i>Sl.</i>			
<i>No.</i>	<i>Receipts / Disbursement</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>

		(Actual)	(Actual)
I DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE			
A	Economic service of which	82289.26	95726.71
i	Agriculture and allied services	21398.17	25879.68
ii	Rural Development	9803.19	11246.10
iii	General economic services	2257.92	3641.74
iv	Water and Power Development	17517.04	15320.37
v	Industry and Minerals	3528.45	4644.74
vi	Transport and Communication	25047.29	29539.12
vii	Others	2737.20	5454.96
B.	Social service of which	109943.50	127713.88
viii)	Education, Sports, art and culture	52335.68	57968.60
ix)	Medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation	7041.53	29505.13
x)	Social security and welfare including S.C. and S.T. welfare	25762.48	32669.56
xi)	Housing and Urban Development	3434.02	6019.49
xii)	Information and publicity	1369.79	1551.10
	TOTAL: DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (A+B)	192232.76	223440.59
II NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE			
a)	Revenue expenditure under general services	115520.16	131264.53
i	Organs of States	2783.58	4752.69
ii	Fiscal services	1783.67	1991.7
iii)	Interest payment and servicing of debt	40817.01	43576.38
iv)	Administrative services	43399.89	49414.17
v)	Pension and miscellaneous general services	26736.01	31529.59
(b)	Compensation and assignment to local bodies and panchayat raj institutions	4911.89	6417.34
C)	Capital expenditure	17481.83	22331.41

i	General services	7836.32	10608.63
ii	Discharge of internal debt (NET)	6805.11	8887.72
iii	Repayment of loans of Govt. of India	2772.64	2805.17
iv	Loans and advance to Govt. servants and miscellaneous loans	67.76	29.89
v	Others		
TOTAL: NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE		137913.88	160013.28
III	AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE (I + II)	330146.64	383453.87
IV	% OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE	41.77	

The following table shows the State's budget in brief for 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Table 4.4.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.

NO.	Receipts / Expenditure	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)
A.	1 Receipt		
	1.1. Revenue receipt	333336.15	369833.57
	1.2. Capital receipt	19115.82	-9401.50
	1.3. Total: A (1.1+1.2)	352451.97	360432.07
B.	2 Expenditure		
	2.1. Revenue expenditure	248255.64	279363.36
	2.2. Capital expenditure	72245.49	92367.73
	2.3. Public Debt	9577.75	11692.89
	2.4. Payment of Loans and Advance	67.76	29.89
	2.5. Total: B (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4)	330146.64	383453.87

The following table shows the tax as well as non-tax revenues of Tripura for 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Table 4.5.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl

No	Item	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)
I	Receipt under Revenue Account :		
A)	State tax revenue:		
i)	Taxes on income, expenditure, property and capital transaction	4201.25	2374.42
ii)	Taxes on commodities and services of which	29953.86	34695.40
	a) Sales tax 23344.95	26497.63	
	b) Taxes on vehicles	2251.30	2320.24
	c) State excise	3841.43	3849.52
	d) Others 516.18	2028.01	
	State own tax revenue (i) + (ii)	34155.11	37069.82
iii)	Share in central taxes	51578.00	65062.00
	Total- A: (i)+(ii)+(iii)	85733.11	102131.82
B.	Non-tax revenue	247603.04	267701.75
Ⓔ	State Non-tax Revenue	9497.42	11540.81
Ⓕ)	Grants received from Centre	238105.62	256160.94
	Total Revenue Receipt (A+B)	333336.15	69833.57
II	Receipt under Capital Account :		
i)	Loans from Govt. of India	583.20	329.21
ii)	a) Internal debt-open market loan	18843.00	0
	b) Net Negotiated Loan	3070.22	4680.15
iii)	Recoveries of loans and advances	352.05	327.17
iv)	Net of public accounts, contingency fund and inter-state settlement	2869.7	-11141.07
v)	Contingency fund	0.00	0.00
vi)	Opening balance	-6602.35	-3596.96
	Total II: Capital Receipts (i) to (vi)	19115.82	-9401.50
III	Aggregate receipts (I+II)	352451.97	360432.07
	% of State's Own Tax Revenue to Total Receipts:-	9.69	10.28
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 Produce (GDP) around 9% during the 11th Plan. The achievement and target of the sectoral growth rate are as follows:

Table- 4.6.

Annual Growth	9th FYP (Actual)	10th FYP (Actual)	11th FYP (Target)
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 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:

- 1 To ensure rapid growth which would sufficiently raise the incomes of the masses to bring about a general improvement in living conditions;
- 1 To ensure broad based growth benefiting all parts of the country, especially rural areas, and thus reducing regional imbalances;
- 1 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.;
- 1 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;

- 1 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

- 1 Average GDP growth rate of 9% per year in the Eleventh Plan period.
- 1 Agricultural growth rate at 4% per year on an average.
- 1 Generation of 58 million new work opportunities.
- 1 Reduction of unemployment among the educated to less than 5%.
- 1 Twenty percent rise in the real wage rate of unskilled workers.
- 1 Reduction in the head-count ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points.

1.3.2 Education

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

1.3.3. Health

- 1 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.
- 1 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to be reduced to 2.1 by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- 1 Clean drinking water to be available for all by 2009, ensuring that there are no slip-backs by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- 1 Malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to be reduced to half of its

present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

- 1 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

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

1.3.5. Infrastructure

- 1 To ensure electricity connections to all villages and BPL households by 2009 and reliable power by the end of the Plan.
- 1 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.
- 1 To connect every village by telephone and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012.
- 1 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

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

2. Strategies:

To overcome the constraints to development, the 11th Plan aims to adopt the following strategies -

- i Participatory development strategy;

- i) Capacity development strategy;
- ii) Augmentation of infrastructure, particularly, connectivity and transport infrastructure including intra-State connectivity;
- iii) Significant and increased leveraging of the Central Government's allocation for infrastructure in the region including efficient use of funds;
- iv) Transforming of governance by providing a secure, responsive and market friendly environment;
- v) 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;
- vi) 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;
- vii) Investments in manufacturing units based on the resources available in the State;
- viii) Harnessing the large hydroelectric power generation potential;
- ix) 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.

Socio-economic target of the State at 2012 have been fixed on the basis of the corresponding targets fixed by India. The details are as follows:

Table- 4.7.

Item	India	Tripura
Income & Poverty	Accelerate growth rate of GDP from 8 percent to 10 percent.	9 percent of GDP.
Education	To reduce dropout rates of	To reduce gap

	children from elementary school from 52.2 percent in 2003-04 to 20 percent by 2011-12.	to 0 percent.
Universal Primary Education		Enrolment : 100 percent by 2012.
Literacy	Increase in literacy rate to 85 percent by 2012.	Literacy rate 100 percent.
Gender gap in literacy	Lower gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points.	1.6 percentage points
Sex ratio	935	974
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Reduce IMR to 28 per 1000 live births by 2012.	< 20 / 1000
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	1 per 1000 live birth by 2012	< 1 / 1000
Fertility Rate (FR)	Reduce total FR to 2.1	To sustain present status of 1.87
Drinking water	Clean drinking water for all by 2009	Clean drinking water for all by 2009
Malnutrition	Reduce among children (0 to 3 age) to half of its present level	Reduce among children (0 to 3 age) to half of its present level
Anemia in women & girls	Current Level: 51.8 percent, 11 th Plan goal: Reduction by 50 percent i.e. 25.9 percent.	Reduce by 50 percent by end of 11 th Plan.
HIV / AIDS Malaria, Jaundice, TB, Asthma etc.		Zero level to bring down to To reduce by 50%.
Safe drinking water	All villages by 2009	To cover all habitations.
Rural Electricity		1050 habitations
Rural Roads (New connectivity) (500)		743 Nos. habitations- 2530 Km by 2009-10.
Housing (IAY)		80,000 Nos.
Source: Planning (P&C) Department, Tripura.		
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 11 th Five Year Plan.		

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

3.1 "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.

- 1 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;
- 1 Additional employment opportunities in Non-Government Sectors;
- 1 Realistic and time bound resource based planning and mobilization of additional local resources;
- 1 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;
- 1 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;
- 1 Appropriate use of available land and water resources;

3.2. Priority sector of Tripura

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

- 1 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.

4.1. Target for 11th Plan

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

4.1.1. GDP Growth rate

The annual average growth rate of the State was 7.75% in real terms for 2003-04 with 1993-94 base. The growth rate for 2006-07 was 8.37% (P) which was 8.16% in 2005-06. The similar growth rate has been targeted to continue and expected to touch 9% by the end of 11th Plan against the National target of 8 to 10%.

4.2. 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:

- 1 Food-grains production to be increased from 7.20 lakh tons (10th Plan) to 8.50 lakh tons by the end of 11th Plan.
- 1 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.
- 1 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.
- 1 Production of pulses to be increased from 11000 tons (10th Plan) to 17000 tons.
- 1 Increase in cropping intensity from existing level of 175% (10th Plan) to 177%.
- 1 HYV area coverage to be increased from 89% (10th Plan) to 91%.
- 1 Use of balance fertilizer to be increased from 50 Kg/Ha (10th Plan) to 85 Kg/Ha.
- 1 Distribution of soil health card.
- 1 Efficient use of irrigation water.

- 1 Flow of Agricultural Credit to be increased.
- 1 One lakh farmers would be trained during 11th Plan against 66000 in 10th Plan.
- 1 250 Nos. of rural market shall be developed.
- 1 Organic farming to be taken up extensively.
- 1 Cluster basis area coverage of identified horticultural crops.
- 1 Provision of post-harvet management.
- 1 Exploration of new area like organic farming, floriculture, mushroom cultivation, tissue culture etc.

4.3. Poverty ratio

In Tripura, as per last survey (1997), there are 3.98 lakhs rural families who are 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.

4.4. 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.

4.5. 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.

4.5.1. 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.

4.6. 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.

4.7. 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.

4.8. 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.

4.9. 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.

4.10. 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.

4.11. 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.

5. 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.

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

- 1 Cultivation of identified varieties of commercially important Horticultural crops.
- 1 Cultivation of crops in cluster approach.
- 1 Procurement of elite planting materials of identified crops & identified varieties for raising mother stocks in Government sectors.
- 1 Establishment of nursery at public & private sectors for production of quality planting materials.
- 1 Training of farmers inside & out side state for up-gradation of knowledge & skill.
- 1 Training of technical officers in different Horticulture training institutes as master trainers.
- 1 Cultivation of high value crops through contact farming with marketing

- tie-up.
- 1 Protected cultivation of off season vegetables & flowers.
 - 1 Encouraging potato cultivation through TPS & tuber-lets instead of seed tubers.
 - 1 Promotion of mushroom cultivation.
 - 1 Development of marketing infrastructure.
 - 1 Processing of surplus Horticultural produce in rural sectors through SHGs.
 - 1 Maintenance of existing infrastructure.
 - 1 Minimisation of soil erosion & improvement of soil health.
 - 1 Multifarious use of water harvesting structure/water bodies leading to water conservation & recharging of ground water.
 - 1 Tackling of shifting cultivation to encourage the Jhumias for adoption of settled cultivation in watershed areas.
 - 1 Emphasis on improvement of productivity & expansion of area.
 - 1 Production of quality planting materials in departmental orchard.
 - 1 Procurement of elite planting materials of recommended crops & varieties from out side sources.
 - 1 Production of True Potato seed & tuber lets.
 - 1 Production of seed potato & vegetables seed in Govt. farms.
 - 1 Production of vegetable & flower seedlings in the existing seedling stations & distribution among the growers.
 - 1 Production of tissue culture plant lets.
 - 1 Production of mushroom spawns.
 - 1 Raising mother stocks of elite fruit & plantation crops.
 - 1 Human resource development through crop specific training, organizing seminar, vegetable/ fruit show etc.
 - 1 Promotion of mushroom cultivation, flower cultivation & organic farming.
 - 1 Promotion of post harvest management & processing of fruits & vegetables.
 - 1 Promotion of marketing of fruits, vegetables & flowers.
 - 1 Up-gradation of existing community canning centre for imparting quality training on home scale processing of fruits & vegetables.

- 1 Popularisation of Horticultural machinery.
- 1 Minimisation of soil erosion & improvement of soil health.
- 1 Creation of water bodies.
7. **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%

8 **Annual Plan, 2007-08**

Revised approved outlay during the year 2007-08 was Rs.102097.89 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs.96816.67 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 2007-08		
	Revised Expenditure	Actual Outlay	% of expenditure Over outlay
I. Agriculture & allied activities	9223.27	9731.82	105.51

II. Rural Development	8155.90	9891.86	121.28
III. Special Area Programme	8761.58	8586.58	98.00
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	4200.16	4100.82	97.63
V. Energy	6548.67	6178.62	94.35
VI. Industry & Minerals	3092.26	3243.47	104.89
VII. Transport	14802.48	10952.1	73.99
VIII. Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	472.44	529.90	112.16
X. General Economic Services	1151.38	1586.96	137.83
XI. Social Services	42066.60	38967.11	92.63
XII. General Services	3623.15	3047.43	84.11
Grand total	102097.89	96816.67	94.83

9. One time project based Additional Central Assistance (ACA) :

Rs.85.00 crores was sanctioned under One time project based Additional Central Assistance by the Planning Commission during the year 2007-08, out of which an amount of Rs.76.50 crores was released as 90% grant at the fag end of the financial year. During the year an amount of Rs.80.06 crores has been spent (including spill over fund).

10. Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) :

Government of India released an amount of Rs.111.21 crores under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) during the financial year 2007-08. Out of which an amount of Rs.110.52 crores spent during the year.

11. Northern Eastern Council (NEC) :

NEC has been restructured and declared as Regional Planning Body in the year 2004-05. After restructuring, the Minister of DoNER has been designated as the Chairman of the Council. During the 11th Plan, 53-projects costing Rs.1359 crores were sent to NEC for approval out of which, one project, Baramura power project Phase-II has been sanctioned by the Ministry. During the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs.35.81 crores was released by NEC against which expenditure was Rs.56.81 crores.

12. Backward Regions Grant Fund (Erstwhile RSVY) :

BRGF (erstwhile RSVY) was launched by the Government of India in Dhalai District during the year 2003-04. Total project cost was Rs.45 crores sanctioned during the 10th Plan for implementation of the project. Out of the total project cost, Government of India released Rs.37.50 crores and the cumulative expenditure up to

2007-08 was Rs.36.76 crores. During the year 2007-08, the expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs.9.18 crores.

13. Border Area Development Programme (BADP) :-

Total allocation under BADP during 2007-08 was Rs.2287.00 lakhs and expenditure incurred was Rs.1336.59 lakhs.

14. Growth Centre:

The State Government has identified 60 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 sanction 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)
1	West Tripura	2004-05	6	1200.00
		2005-06	2	300.00
		2006-07	2	388.15
		2007-08	4	600.00
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
4	Dhalai	2007-08	1	150.00
		2004-05	2	202.10
		2005-06	2	340.00
	Total	2006-07	2	305.55
			36	4553.10
Total expenditure against the Growth Centre since inception was Rs.3975.39 lakhs, out of which Rs.1400.37 lakhs was spent during 2007-08.				
15.	<u>Perspective Plans:</u>			

The State Government has formulated Perspective Plans for achieving i) self-sufficiency in food grain (agriculture sector), ii) development of horticulture, iii) self-

sufficiency in fish production, iv) self-sufficiency in production of food and animal origin, v) development of forest and vi) development of water resource sector.

The State Government after a detailed evaluation of present status of sectors and keeping in mind the targets of Perspective Plans approved by the State Planning Board relating to agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, fisheries and animal resources and forestry proposes to adopt the following sectoral strategies and schemes / projects

Concluding remarks:

Efforts need to be taken for consolidating the debt including interest payments. Although, additional resource mobilisation is difficult in the State but the State may explore its possibility by streamlining the administration of taxes.

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, greater flexibility may be provided for meeting State specific needs.

In Tripura, mobilizing private investment has been a problem due to various reasons, among other, inadequate infrastructure and low paying capacity of the people.

The 11th Five Year Plan, 2007-12 has adopted strategies to overcome the constraints to development, which need to be implemented timely and efficiently for economic development and prosperity.

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

5) PRICE AND COST OF LIVING

A stable price with mild and tolerable rate of inflation is said to stimulate economic growth, particularly in economies where resources are substantially underemployed. But unchecked rise in prices endangers as well as effects economic prospects and growth and also the social stability. Price effects every individual and variation in price changes reflects directly in the economy. In practice, the price changes in goods and services effect different segment of people, differently.

In an economy like India, the price situation of a State is bound to be influenced by the price behavior in the country as a whole. The fiscal, monetary and credit policies of the Central Government, the general economic situation in the country as a whole and even international factors influence the prices at the State level, directly.

It is, therefore, becomes crucial for policy makers, planners and other decision-making authorities to obtain reliable data on price movements over the period of time and also to get projection for future price movements. Price stability enhanced for sustaining economic growth and also ensuring equitable distribution of goods and services to all 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 2007-08 remained high both in rural

- 1 ***Retail prices of all essential commodities in rural areas have been increased in 2007-08 over 2006-07.***
- 1 ***Over all price situation in the State was not favourable in 2007-08 over 2006-07.***
- 1 ***Annual inflation in the State based on CPI-IW is 6.84% in March, 2008 as compare to March 2007.***

and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils in June 2007 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 macro-economic stability, measured on the basis of year-on-year variations in WPI.

The all India WPI (1993-94=100) has moved gradually from 209.8 in March 2007 to 213.6 in July 2007 and it stood at 215.9 in November 2007. Finally, it ended-up at 225.5 in March 2008. The inflation based on WPI on year on year basis was 7.48 percent in March 2008.

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 387 in April, 2007 and 384 in June 2007 and thereafter shows an increasing trend. The year-on-year basis inflation measured on CPI-AL shows that the inflation was 6.15 percent in March 2008 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 after June 2007 during the fiscal year 2007-08. The fuel prices were the key driver of domestic inflation during 2007-08. Besides, prices of primary food articles also posed some upward pressures on inflation during 2007-08.

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 2007-08 was high and not favourable in the State and shows upward trend compare to proceeding year of 2006-07. 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 2007 and March 2008, reveals that retail prices of only eight essential commodities was declined out of 19 commodities, which includes moong-dal, potato, onion, green chillies, pumpkin(sweet), bringal, sugar and tea leaf (loose). The declined rate was 2.51 percent, 6.33 percent, 44.19 percent, 40.02 percent, 2.72 percent, 15.70 percent, 4.30 percent and 0.58 percent, respectively in 2007-08 as compare to preceding year of 2006-07.

The retail prices of rice-medium, rice-course, atta, masur dal, fish (small), egg, gur, milk (cow), mustard oil and salt increased in 2007-08. The maximum increased for retail prices was observed for rice, atta, masur dal, mustard oil in 2007-08 as compare to 2006-07.

Table- 5.1.

Average rural retail prices of essential commodities in Tripura during 2007 and 2008

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Prices (In rupees) during		Percentage variation (+, -) in March '07 over, March '08
			March 2007	March 2008	
1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	13.01	16.85	+29.52
ii)	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	12.05	15.54	+ 28.96
iii)	Atta	Kg.	15.99	17.34	+ 8.44
iv)	Moog Dal	Kg.	49.38	48.17	- 2.51
v)	Masur Dal	Kg.	42.76	51.82	+ 21.19
vi)	Potato	Kg.	9.57	9.00	- 6.33
vii)	Onion	Kg.	18.11	12.56	- 44.19
viii)	Green chillies	Kg.	30.44	21.74	- 40.02

x)	Pumkin (Sweet)	Kg.	7.18	6.99	- 2.72
x)	Brinjal	Kg.	10.02	8.66	- 15.70
xi)	Fish (Small)	Kg.	80.38	86.74	+ 7.91
xii)	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	179.35	208.92	+16.49
xiii)	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	15.50	16.85	+ 8.71
xiv)	Milk (Cow)	Liter	18.96	19.85	+ 4.69
xv)	Mustard Oil (Loose)	Liter	59.70	76.85	+ 28.73
xvi)	Sugar	Kg.	21.82	20.92	- 4.30
xvii)	Gur	Kg.	24.55	25.92	+ 5.58
xviii)	Tea (leaf) loose	100 g.	12.08	12.01	- 0.58
xix)	Salt (pkt)	1 Kg. pkt	8.07	9.10	+ 12.76

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 may be the useful instrument to study price behavior and the general price affect in the State. The Consumer Price Index Numbers measure the overall price movement of goods and services at the consumption stage. The Consumer Price Index Numbers are generally constructed for specified section of the population.

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial Workers

The CPI-IW (2001=100), which compiles and releases by the Labour Bureau, Simla, on the basis of the data supplied by the field officials of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Tripura, measures monthly movement of retail prices of various goods and services of the industrial workers. The Government employes 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 6.84 percent in March 2008 year-on basis. The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2007-08. It was gradually moved from 117 in March 2007 to 121 in June 2007 without any sign of declining tendency. It was further increased to 133 in November 2007 but in March 2008 it stood at 125.

The following table shows the year-on-year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura with base (2001=100) years 2007 and 2008.

Table- 5.2.

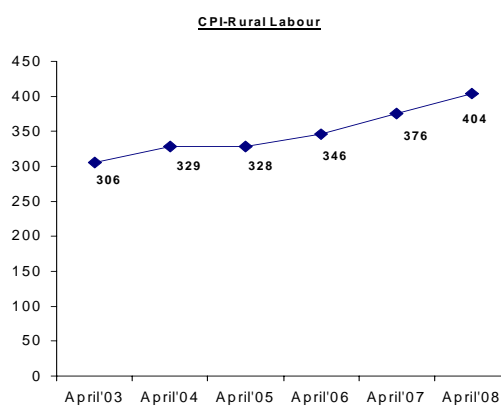
Sl. No.	Months	2007	2008	Percentage variation during 2007-2008
i	February	116	124	6.90
ii	March	117	125	6.84
iii	April	120	127	5.83
iv	May	122	128	4.92
v	June	121	129	6.61

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, Kadantala, 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 387 in April 2007 and it was thereafter increased and it stood at 395 in June 2007 and 413 in January 2008. Finally, it ended with 404 in March 2008.



The inflation rate based on CPI-AL on a year-on-year basis was 4.66 percent in March 2008, which was 11.29 percent in the preceding year. At all India level, the inflation rate on year-on-year basis based on CPI-AL was 7.91 percent in March, 2008, which was 9.50 percent in the preceding year.

The movements of the CPIs for Agricultural labour and Rural Labour during

2003 to 2008 may be seen in the following table:

Table- 5.3.

Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
1	2	3	4	5	6
CPI-Agri. Labour	April 2003	315	299	326	319
	April 2004	337	321	331	323
	April 2005	336	318	341	332
	April 2006	346	334	354	336
	April 2007	387	369	394	390
Percentage increased during	April 2008	410	403	429	429
	2003 to 2004	6.98	7.36	1.53	1.25
	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
CPI-Rural Labour	2007 to 2008	5.94	9.21	8.88	10.00
	April 2003	306	296	328	320
	April 2004	329	319	334	324
	April 2005	328	315	344	332
	April 2006	346	334	362	353
Percentage increased during	April 2007	376	365	395	390
	April 2008	404	400	429	429
	2003 to 2004	7.52	7.77	1.83	1.25
	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

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 2007-08 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 was 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.

The CPI for Middle Class Employees at Agartala was 2535 in April 2007 and it was increased at 2577 in May 2007. In June 2007, it increased to 2593 and thereafter increased further to 2748 in January 2008.

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.

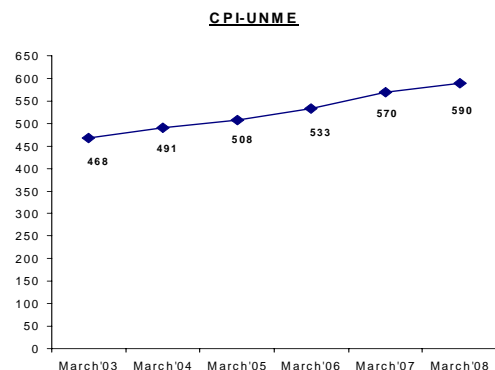


Table- 5.4.

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 2007-08 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 in June 2007 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 of the State as compare to previous year.

All major retail prices like rice (medium) , rice (coarse) , atta, masur dal, mustard oil, fish (small) , egg(duck) , milk and gur noticed an increasing trend in 2007-08 over 2006-07.

6) POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT

The need to ensure adequate growth in employment opportunities for productive employment for the counting increase in the labour force and therefore, reducing the poverty are widely regarded the most important problems facing by the country as well as the state. There is widespread concern that the acceleration in GDP growth in reform era has not been accompanied by a commensurate expansion in employment in the country. Recognising this problem, the Planning Commission established a Task Force on Employment Opportunities under the Chairmanship of Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia to examine the employment and un-employment situation in the country and to suggest strategies. The said Task Force was submitted the report in July 2001.

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 compared to all India level despite its geographical isolation and backwardness. The State also achieved sustainable growth rate of SDP over 8% in real terms with 1999-2000 base, which has also been appreciated by the Planning Commission and 12th Finance Commission, New Delhi

Despite such improvements in human development fronts, the State faces problems of poverty and un-employment due to lack of employment opportunities particularly in organized segment of both public and private sectors. Moreover, the problems of poverty and 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 reducing poverty and un-employment by existing mechanism of agricultural system.

- u ***Number of job seekers in Employment Exchanges of the State was 4,81,600 in March 2007.***
- u ***As per Census-2001, proportion of cultivators was 26.88%, agricultural labourer 24.03%, manufacturing processing etc. 2.90% and other workers 46.19%.***
- u ***Female workers constitutes 18.35% of total workforce in 2001 which was 16.93% in 1991.***
- u ***Tripura ranked fifth position in-terms of growth of employment as indicated the provisional result of 5th Economic Census.***

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.

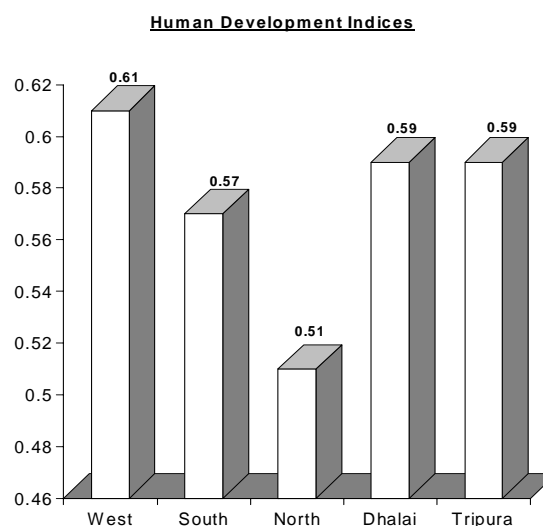
Table- 6.1.

Name of District	Educator Index	Health Index	Income Index	HDI
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 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 not reasonable that the national statistical system treats Tripura and other North Eastern States as if they were not separate States in respect of such important statistical matters.

Estimates of poverty prepared by the Government of Tripura, however, show a higher incidence of poverty than the Planning Commission estimates. Using, the

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

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

Poverty alleviation programmes:

The anti-poverty programmes have been strengthened in order to generate additional employment, create productive assets, impart technical and entrepreneurial skills and raise income level of the poor. The Government of Tripura is fully recognizing and accordingly, constituted the three-tiers Panchayati 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 Gurantee Act (NREGA) are be implemented by the State Government, the details is in box - 6.1. The Union Government has taken the wage employment programmes, the outreach of these programmes increased especially during 1989 to 2006. 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 Gurantee Act (NREGA): The National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (NREGA) was notified on 7 September 2005 for livelihood security by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The NREGA has been implemented from February 2006 in the State to provide livelihood security for the poor in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guranteed wage employment in every financial year to those household whose adult members volunteer to do un-skilled manual work. The scheme has initially started in 200 districts of the country and in Tripura, Dhalai District was selected initially which is now extended to other three districts of the State.

The detail performance of NREGA in Dhalai District during 2007-08 was pre-

sent in the following table.

Table-6.2.

Sl. No.	Items	Nos
i	Number of families issued job cards	4,65,779
ii	Number of households provided employment	4,23,724
iii	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	181.050
iv)	Carryover fund of last year to this year (Rs in lakh)	284.78
v)	Central release (Rs in lakh)	16965.96
vi)	State's release (Rs in lakh)	2229.788
vii)	Miscellaneous receipts (i.e, interest) (Rs in lakh)	98.156
viii)	Total fund available for 2006-07 (Rs in lakh)	21904.89
ix)	Expenditure incurred in un-skilled wages (Rs in lakh)	13134.342
x)	Expenditure incurred in semi-skilled wages (Rs in lakh)	194.702
xi)	Expenditure incurred in material component (Rs in lakh)	6609.488
xii)	Expenditure incurred in contingencies (Rs in lakh)	921.80
xiii)	Total expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)	20860.332
xiv)	Average mandays generated per family in Tripura	42
xv)	Average mandays generated per family in country	—
xvi)	% utilisation of funds during 2006-07	95.23

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.

- i) 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 assets 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 alleviation.
- 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) Integrated 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 in 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:

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 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.

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-6.3.

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

Source: - Census-2001, RGI.

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

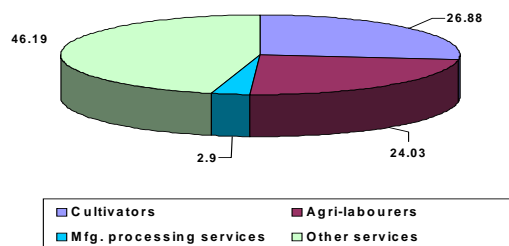
Main and marginal workers

Census-2001 classified the workers is 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 mar-

ginal 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 compare to 28.45 percent in 1991.

Classification of Workers, 2001



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

Male workers

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

This proportion of male main worker in the rural areas was 44.68 percent in 2001 compared 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 Quick Result released by the DES indicated that total employment was 3,79,321 in 1,88,284 number of enterprises in the State excluding crop production and plantation. The Quick Result also revealed that total employment size has been increased to 3,79,321 in 2005 from earlier employment size of 2,68,257 in 4th Economic Census, 1998. Therefore, there is an increase in employment by 41.40 percent during 1998 to 2005 in the State excluding crop production and plantation.

The provisional result of 5th Economic Census-2005 released by the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi revealed that over 8 percent annual average growth rate in enterprises has been observed in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and Tripura during 1998-2005. The similar annual average growth rate in total employment during 1999-2005 has been observed over 5 percent growth for the States Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Sikkim and Tripura. The details of top five states are as follows:

Table- 6.4.

Growth in enterprises (%)		Growth in employment (%)	
i)	Mizoram - 9.60	i)	Jammu & Kashmir - 6.82
ii)	Kerala - 8.93	ii)	Sikkim - 5.52
iii)	Tripura - 8.79	iii)	Kerala - 5.39
iv)	Tamil Nadu - 8.49	iv)	Haryana - 5.12
v)	Assam - 6.57	v)	Tripura - 5.07

Source: - CSO, New Delhi.

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 - 6.5.

Sl. No.	4 th Economic Census			5 th Economic Census			
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	
i)	West Tripura	39,616	49,426	89,042	1,03,641	89,843	1,93,484

i) South Tripura	26,441	9,239	35,680	71,565	16,638	88,203
ii) North Tripura	14,573	10,737	25,310	49,005	18,077	67,082
iii) Dhalai	10,309	942	11,251	25,276	5,276	30,552
Total	90,939	70,344	1,61,283	2,49,487	1,29,834	3,79,321
						Source: - DES-Tripura.

It is revealed from the above table that the liberalization and reforms of Indian economy has not given the expected acceleration of the growth in employment during 8th and 9th as well as 10th Five Year Plan periods in the State. The result of 4th Economic Census reveals that employment increased less in urban areas by 13.51 percent where as in rural areas it increased by 27.05 percent during the period of 1990-1998. Moreover, hired employment increased by 24.80 percent in rural areas as against 2.50 percent in urban areas during the period of 1990-1998 as indicated in the report of 4th Economic Census.

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 and in March 2005 it stood at 4,21,835. 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 gardens where-in scope employment for higher educated persons are almost nil. 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.

State Employment Services

The main function of State Employment Services & Manpower Organisation is placement i.e. finding job for job-seekers and finding workers for employers by its six Employment Exchanges and twenty Employment Information & Assistance Bureaux.

Till 31st March, 2008 the number of registered job-seekers waiting in the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges of the State was 5,04,053 out of which women were 1,82,817. During the year 2007-08, number of candidates registered their names in the different Employment Exchanges was 25,563 and number of candidates placed was 624.

Table - 6.6.

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

As on 31-03-2007	Women	Registration during 2006-07	Placement during 2006-07
4,81,600	1,76,089	46,374	2,315
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, 2008 is as follows:			
Table - 6.7.			

Identity card Issued to the P.H. person during the year 2007-08

Physically handicapped registered job seekers as on 31-03-2008

	Orthopadically	Visually	Hearing	Mentally	Multiple	Total
64	2,496	573	449	65	1	3,584

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, the Directorate conducted of examination 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:

- | | |
|---|--|
| i | Maintenance of their registration cards separately. |
| i | Ensuring that the vacancy notifications from Public Sector establishments invariably indicate details regarding reservation providing vocational guidance. |
| i | 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 detail 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

<p>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.</p>

Factory Employment:

The data available from State Factories & Boilers Organisation for 2007-08, the average daily factory employment in the State was 42,252. Out of these, the district-wise average number of workers employed during the year 2007-08 is as follows.

Table-6.10.

Year/District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85 section	Total Factories	Average No. of Workers employed
West	194	71	603	868	21266
South	65	27	224	316	10002
North	107	11	135	253	8295
Dhalai	17	9	40	66	2689
Total	383	118	1,002	1,503	42,252

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

Tripura Public Service Commission:

In the year 2006-07, 1,208 posts were advertised by the TPSC and 29,981 numbers of applications were received for these posts 95 numbers of candidates were recommended against these advertisements.

Future strategy for employment generation:

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

- i) State Government may focus the State as vibrant border trade region with Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Thailand for specific areas like food processing, rubber based industries, bio-tech projects etc. In this regard the recommendations of IIFT, New Delhi may also be consulted.
- ii) Expansion of the infrastructural facilities like road, rail connectivity; banking; power supply etc.
- iii) Vocational courses should be encouraged by introducing vocational subjects in conventional courses and through market, industry, institution linkups.
- iv) Job oriented courses may be introduced in Degree Colleges to get more job opportunities or self-employment opportunities.
- v) Expansion of technical education by establishing more colleges in Engineering, Nursing and Paramedical institutions in private sector.
- vi) Creation of special economic zones, industrial estates, biotech parks, food parks, IT parks, railway projects, roadway projects including rural roads etc. will provide large-scale employment opportunities to unskilled, semi skilled and skilled workers.
- vii) Utilisation of vast gas resources, rubber etc. will generate sizeable employment opportunities.
- viii) Providing employment opportunities to rural poor programmes like SGSY, JFM and watershed development would enhance the wage employment opportunities of rural poor. Efforts should be made to increase employment opportunities under special SGSY, STEP etc.
- ix) The projects for dairy sector with the help of Ministry of Agriculture under Operation Flood/NDDB 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 (TIDCs) 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 emphasise 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 through out the State for generating rural wage employment and to reduce poverty.

The adoption of mordem 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 are required.

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

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 is also increased from 1,465 in March 2006 to 1,480 in March 2007 and further to 1,489 in 2007-08. Of this, 546 fair price shops are in ADC areas and 943 fair price shops are in Non-ADC areas catering the needs of 7,29,589 families in the State.

In 2007-08, offtake of rice was decreased by 10.29 percent from the previous year 2006-07. Offtake of wheat was also decreased considerably by 37.60% in 2007-08 over previous year. The offtake of sugar was however increased by 6.05% in 2007-08 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.

- u **Total number of Fair Price Shop in the State was 1489 in 2007-08.**
- u **Total rationing population in the State as on May 2006 was 34,13,173 in 2007-08.**
- u **Total number of ration card in the State was 7,29,589 in 2007-08.**

- 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 inter-action with the Merchants Association, Chamber of Commerce & Industries etc. Time to time review of placement of rakes for Tripura terminals by the Railways on private traders' account.
- 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 1,489 Fair Price Shops in the State. There are total 7,29,589 families including 4,34,589 APL families covering under universal PDS of the State. During 2007-08, 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.9.50 per kg as compare to the prevailing market price of Rs.16.18 per kg for similar quality. In 2007-08, 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 1,81,876 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 @Rs.6.15 per kg.

iii) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) :

The scheme has been implemented in the State from 1st September 2001. Till 2007-08, there were 1,13,124 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 2007-08.

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 2007-08, 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 PDS commodities supplied through PDS Network in 2007-08:

v.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.

v.ii.) Sugar: Levy sugar is distributed through PDS network @Rs.13.50 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.

v.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.4.25/- per kg-packet.

v.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 2,58,675 Mt rice under PDS/TPDS/OWS during 2007-08 as compared to 3,06,149 mt during 2006-07. The-allotment quantity of wheat and sugar for the same financial year is 24,451 mt and 35,333 mt, respectively. The details are given in the following table.

Table-7.1.

Sl. No.	Scheme	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
i)	APL Rice	1,55,580	1,31,292	1,47,240	1,14,060
ii)	BPL Rice	1,04,904	95,364	95,364	81,126
iii)	AAY Rice	18,996	28,536	28,536	42,774
iv)	NPNSPE Rice	9,077.08	9882.1	9577.7	9,930.8
v)	ANP Rice	1,782	1782	1782	1,782
vi)	SGRY Rice	42,974	33,621	17,828	4,017
vii)	Wheat	23,652	47,940	26,960	24,451
viii)	Sugar	32,645.9	32,602.3	32,841.2	35,333.6

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

ii) Procurement:

In 2007-08, Government of India reduced allocation of rice by about 15.5% for which procurement / lifting is also reduced from the previous year of 2006-07. Lifting of rice in 2007-08 was decreased by 8.7 % from the financial year 2006-07.

In 2007-08 the State Govt lifted 2,42,726.2 mt rice from Food Co-operation

of India compared to 2,65,921.9 Mt during the preceding financial year 2006-07. 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 2007-08 was 19,253 mt compared to 23,414 mt in 2006-07. In 2007-08, the State Government lifted 24,941 mt sugar compared to 24,200 mt during 2006-07. The details are given below.

Table- 7.2.

Sl. No.	Scheme	Procurement of ration commodities from FCI in mt			
		In 2003-04	In 2005-06	In 2006-07	In 2007-08
i)	APL Rice	18,855	39,640	10,01,458	1,00,814
ii)	BPL Rice	1,02,547	95,194	96,408.9	81,180
iii)	AAY Rice	19,196	28,536	28,161	40,984
iv)	NPNSPE Rice	8,940	9,429	5,183	9,669
v)	SGRY Rice	61,991	30,878	23,305	4016
vi)	ANP Rice	1,782.09	1,782.1	1,541	1,633.6
vii)	FFW Rice	-	6,193.6	4,233	0
viii)	Total Rice	2,13,312.99	2,16,526.1	2,65,921.9	242,726.2
ix)	Wheat	15,050.10	29,864.8	23,413.7	19,253
x)	Sugar	17,585.44	16,817.9	24,200.4	24,940.9

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Off take:

In the year 2007-08, Offtake of rice under all schemes was about 2,34,709 mt. Average monthly Offtake of rice under PDS/TPDS/OWS was about 19,559 mt per month. The total Offtake of wheat in 2007-08 was about 16,821 mt. Offtake of Salt & Sugar was increased to 7,049 mt and 23,518 mt from 2006-07.

The commoditywise comparison of allotment, lifting and offtake for rice and sugar during 2003-04 to 2007-08 were presented in the following table.

Table- 7.3.

Rice	(inmt)			
Item	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Allotment	3,33,313	3,14,957	3,06,149	2,58,675

Lifting	2,13,313	2,16,526	2,65,922	2,42,726
Offtake	2,15,818	2,35,966	2,61,651	2,34,709
<u>Sugar</u>				<u>(inmt)</u>
<u>Item</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>
Allotment	32,646	32,813	32,841	35,334
Lifting	17,585	16,818	24,200	24,941
Offtake	18,150	18,164	22,175	23,518

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Fair Price Shops:

There were 1,489 Fair Price Shops catering the needs of 7,29,589 families in the State, Among them 4,34,589 families belongs to APL category and rest 2,95,000 belongs to BPL category (including 1,13,124 under AAY category). The 546 Fair Price Shops were in ADC areas and 943 Fair Price Shops were in Non-ADC areas. The 1,216 Fair Price Shops were in rural areas and 273 Fair Price Shops were in urban areas. A detailed break-up by district is given below:

Table- 7.4.

Sl. No.	District	Fair Price Shops					Ration Card
		Rural	Urban	Total	ADC	Non-ADC	
1	North	218	24	242	78	164	1,25,804
2	Dhalai	137	17	154	118	36	73,017
3	West	501	203	704	184	520	3,51,381
4	South	360	29	389	166	223	1,79,387
	Total	1,216	273	1,489	546	943	7,29,589

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 below: -

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.

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 Govt. 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.

Box No- 7.1.

Present status of cases in State Commission in 2007-08 were as follows:

i) Cases filed upto 31-03-2008	- 1,072
ii) Disposal of cases upto 31-03-2008	- 1,010
iii) Cases pending as on 31-03-2008	- 62

Present status of cases in District Fora in 2007-08 were as follows:

i) Cases filed up to 31-03-2008	- 1,950
ii) Disposal of cases upto 31-03-2008	- 1,744
iii) Cases pending as on 31-03-2008	- 206

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.

Concluding remarks:

Total allotment of rice from Government of India has been declined in 2006-07. On the otherhand, allotment of sugar has been increased in 2006-07 over 2005-06.

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 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:

Nearly 51 percent of the State's population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. This sector has been the single largest provider of employment to the rural people especially the hilly forest areas of the State. However, the contribution of agriculture sector as a whole in the State's economy is reducing over the period due to growth in other sectors.

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 material. Therefore, better performance of the agriculture has a direct and multiplier effect across the economy. Agriculture sector plays the key role in the state's economy.

The ongoing surge in prices of major food items 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,masurdal, fish,meat,egg,milk,mustard oil,gur and salt remained high in 2008 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.

- u ***About 27% of land is available for cultivation in the State.***
- u ***Average size of holding has been declined from 0.97 hectares in 1990-91 to 0.60 hectares in 1995-96.***
- u ***Gross cropped area was 4,45,681 hectares in 2007-08.***
- u ***Culturable water area was 17,132.91 hectares in 2007-08 (P).***

The target for production of foodgrains was fixed at 7.50 lakh mt for 2007-08 against which anticipated achievement was in the tune of 6.50 lakh Mt. It is pertinent to mention here that 2007-08 experienced four consecutive floods in the month of June, July, September and October 2007 and also faced hail storm/ cyclone in the month of November 2007. As result expected production has been anticipated to be reduced by one lakh Mt.

The main agricultural crops grown in the State are paddy, maize, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, jute and mesta. Fragmentation of land holding is still continuing as a part of social phenomenon. Average size of holding has been declined from 1.25 hectares in 1976-1977 to 0.97 hectares in 1990-1991 and this is the lowest amongst the NE Region. In 1995-96, average rise of holding has stood at 0.60 hectares traditionally, people in the hills cultivate on high slopes by practicing jhum or shifting cultivation. The State Government has been given technical guidance and production inputs under improved method of jhum cultivation programme especially.

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

Land use classification:

Estimated net cropped area in the year 2007-08 was 2,53,909 hectare, which was 2,55,000 hectare in 2006-07. The total cropped area was 4,45,681 in 2007-08 as compare to 4,48,935 hectare in 2006-07. The area sown more than once was 1,34,150 in 2007-08. The cropping intensity has increased to 175 percent in 2002-2003 from 173 percent in 2001-2002 that further rose to 176 percent in 2007-08.

The following table illustrates the land use classification as well as cropping intensity in the State for the year 2007-08 (P).

Table- 8.1.

		(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	2,53,909
7	Total cropped area	4,45,681
8	Area sown more than once	1,34,150
9	Cropping intensity (%)	176%

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Perspective Plan:

A 10-Year Perspective Plan (2000-2010) for achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains being implemented since 2000-2001. After implementation of 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 financial year 2005-06.

Reason for revision of Perspective Plan:

During formulation of Perspective Plan in 1999-2000, estimated requirement of foodgrains was at 10.88 lakh tons based on the population growth rate @ 2.98% per annum as per 1991-Census. After Census-2001, the projected population rate reduced from 2.98% to 1.47% per annum. As result projected requirement of foodgrains at the terminal year (2000-10) was reduced from 10.88 lakh mt. to 8.22 lakh M.T. Besides, it was also experienced that some of the targets fixed in the original Plan were quite high and not achievable.

Production of food grains:

The current requirements of foodgrains production as well as gap before the

Perspective Plan and the status during 2007-08 is depicted in the following table.

Table- 8.2.

Year	Requirement	Foodgrains production	(in Lakh Tons) Gap
1999-2000 (before Perspective Plan)	8.11	5.13	2.98
2000-01	7.22	5.58	1.64
2001-02	7.33	5.97	1.36
2002-03	7.44	5.98	1.46
2003-04	7.55	6.25	1.30
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	6.50	1.50

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Strategies:

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

Seed Policy :

State Government has given due importance on making HYV certified seeds to the door-steps of farmers of Tripura, for which one seed policy has been adopted. The objectives of the said Seed Policy are as below:

- i) Attain self-sufficiency in genetically pure seed production and supply in time for achieving seed replacement rate fixed at 33 percent.
- ii) Development of seed entrepreneurship or Seed Industry.
- iii) Ensures participation in seed production.
- iv) Ensure use of only certified seed by farmers in Tripura.

HYV seed replacement :

There has been a commendable achievement in respect of HYV seed replacement during the 10th Five Year Plan period in the State. Seed replacement of HYV certified Paddy has been increased to 33 % during the terminal year of 10th Plan, 2006-07 as against 6.8 % of terminal year of 9th Plan.

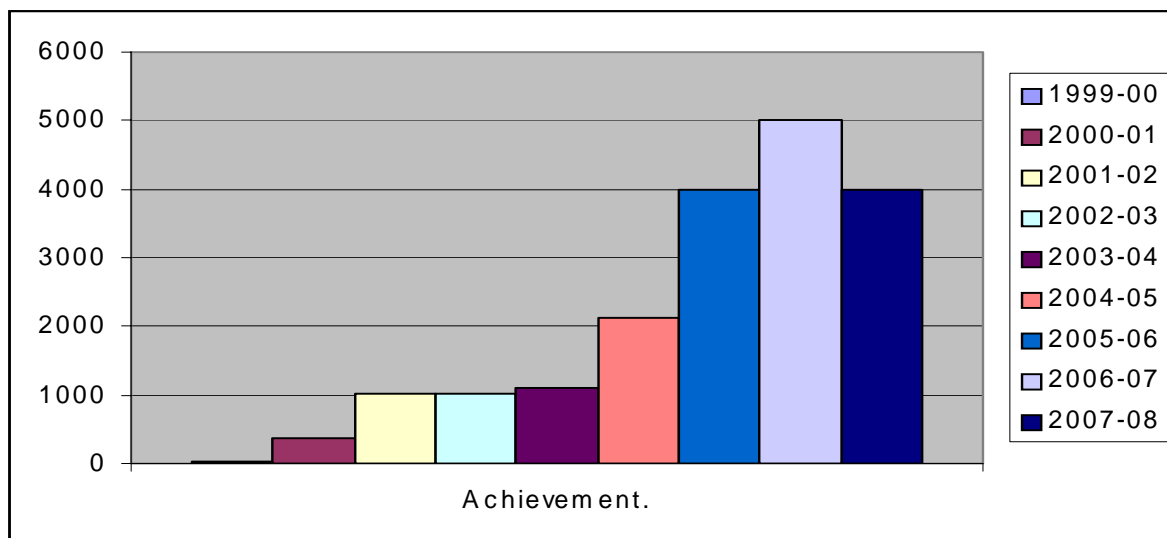
HYV certified seed production:

The State was fully dependent on outside States for HYV seeds. During 10th Plan period, State Agriculture Department has been taken special initiatives to make the State self-sufficient in respect of HYV seeds. Due to concerted efforts, the State is now producing surplus of HYV paddy seeds. MoU has been signed with the National Seed Corporation for marketing of surplus seed in the State. Production of high yielding variety paddy seed has been increased to 500 mt during Terminal Year of 10th Plan (2006-07) as against the achievement of 1024 mt in Terminal Year 9th Plan (2001-02) and there was be a surplus production of 2000 mt for marketing to neighboring State of North Eastern Region.

The following table shows the year wise HYV paddy seed production in the State during the Perspective Plan period.

Table- 8.3.

Year	Achievement in mt
1999-00	28
2000-01	370
2001-02	1024
2002-03	1033
2003-04	1105
2004-05	2126
2005-06	4000
2006-07	5000
2007-08	4000



Production of hybrid paddy seeds in the State:

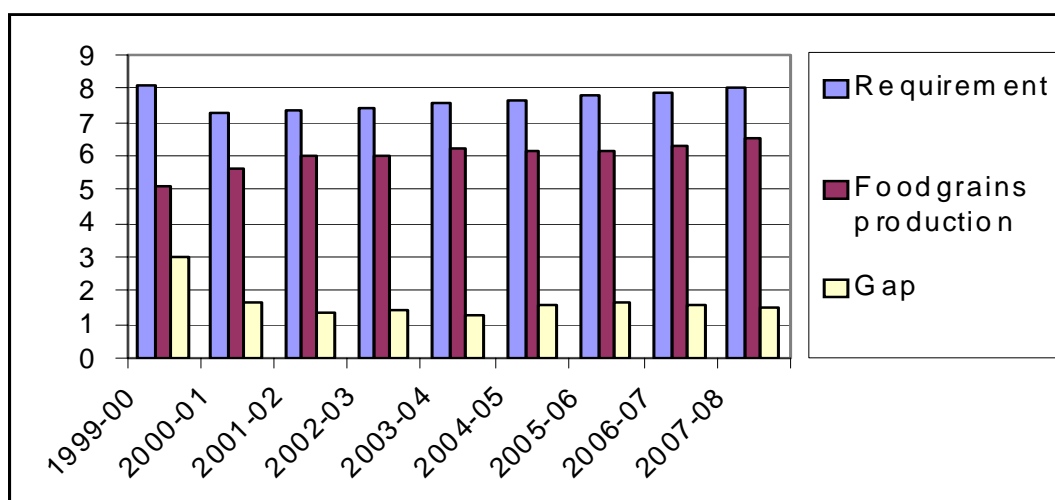
Production of hybrid paddy seed in farmers' field is a pioneer work especially in North-Eastern States. Production of hybrid paddy seeds has been increased to 50 mt in the terminal year of 10th Plan (2006-07) as against 273.05 Kg. in the terminal year of 9th Plan (2001-02). The following table shows the status of Production of hybrid paddy seeds in the State (mt) in the State.

Table- 8.4.

Components	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Production of hybrid paddy seeds in the State (mt)	-	-	-	-	-	9.87	25	50	16

New technology to farmers:

For more production, State Agriculture Department has introduced new technologies viz. System of Rice Intensification (SRI) which has been well received by the farmers in the State. Production of food-grains expected to increase by 40-45 percent at least due to SRI vis-à-vis conventional method. The SRI demonstration for the farmers in the field covering 14,308 hectares during 2006-07 was made as against the target of 16,745 hectares.



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 were adopted.

Approach and strategy for increasing Pulses Cultivation:

- 1 Bringing additional area under cropping systems:
- 1 Increased production and productivity:
 - 1 Area based approach.
 - 1 Crop specific approach.
 - 1 Seed Village approach.
 - 1 Processing.
 - 1 Front Line Demonstration/ Block Demonstrations.
 - 1 Oil seed production shall be increased by increasing the area through inclusion in cropping sequence once in an year.
 - 1 Adopting high productivity and high oil content varieties can also increase production.
 - 1 Emphasis should be given on problem-oriented research.
 - 1 50-100 % seed replacement of high yielding improved varieties of oilseeds.
 - 1 More area to be brought under irrigation.
 - 1 Use of Organic manure's and chemical fertilizer.

- 1 Easy credit flows to oil seed cultivators.
- 1 Training & re-training of farmers as well as field personals.

Balanced use of Fertilizer:

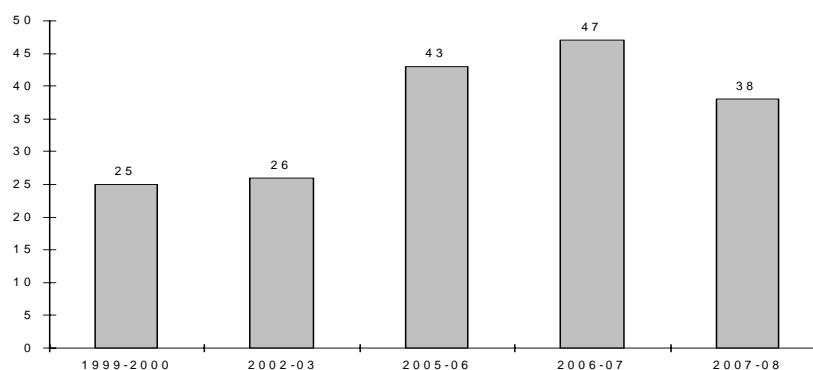
Some basic changes have been brought in distribution of fertilizers by involving private channel. Presently 75% of fertilizers are being supplied by private dealers. As a result, fertilizer consumption has been increased to 47 kg per hectare during terminal year of 10th Plan (2006-07) as against achievement of 39 kg per hectare in terminal year of 9th Plan (2001-02).

Table- 8.5.

Components	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Distribution of Chemical Fertilizer (mt)	24,917	32,391	40,793	26,091	33,261	34,629	38,623	42,491	34,347
Per ha. use of chemical fertilizer (Kg/ha)	25	32	39	26	36	38.6	43	47	38

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Per hectare use of chemical fertilizer (in Kg.)



Bio-Fertilizer Use:

Bio-fertilizer use has been increased to 20 mt in terminal year of 10th Plan (2006-07) as against 5.92 mt in terminal year of 9th Plan (2001-02). Construction of three more bio-fertilizer production units has been taken up in the State during 10th Plan.

Table- 8.6.

Item	1999- 2000	2000- 01	2001- 02	2002- 03	2003- 04	2004- 05	2005- 06	2006- 07	2007- 08
Bio-fertilizer production (Mt)	1.4	4.5	5.9	1.8	5.9	7.4	12	20	31.5

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Integrated pest management :

Sole reliance on chemical pesticides and their indiscriminate & unilateral use as plant protection tool invokes three 'r' (resurgence, resistance and residue) problems resulting towards environment and human poisoning. The crop protection ought to be such that there is pest residue but not pesticide residue, which will help in maintaining the natural enemies of the pest in a balance state. The Government of Tripura with the help of Government of India has set-up the State Bio-control Laboratory, Tripura, in the year 2001 AD for mass production of bio-agents for their field application. The products of State Bio-control Laboratory, Tripura 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.

Agriculture research & education:

There is an Agricultural Research Centre at Arundhutinagar, Agartala where some research works are being undertaken in each season to see the adoptability of particular crops/variety in the State befitted with our agro climatic condition. But due to lack of proper infrastructure facilities in the aforesaid Research Station, all sorts of research activities as per need cannot be undertaken. The Research Centre of Agriculture Department is conducting the aforesaid trails mostly in the cultivators' field so that the cultivators can see the difference between improved methods of cultivation utilizing latest technologies with that of cultivation being undertaken by them in traditional method.

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.

Infrastructural developments:

Special emphasis has been given for infrastructure development for rendering better technical services to the farmers of Tripura. An amount of Rs.129.68 crore has been proposed for infrastructure development activities under Additional central assistance (ACA) like establishment of Agriculture College, bio-fertilizer production centers, Soil Testing Laboratory, Dehumidified Godowns, Seed Processing Plants, Farmers Training Halls including hostel facilities etc. under Crop Husbandry.

Flow of credit to agriculture through Kisan Credit Card:

All out efforts have been made to issue Kisan Credit Cards to all eligible farmers. List of all eligible farmers has been given to concerned Banks for giving Kisan Credit Card. Resurvey of the eligible farmers is going on.

Table- 8.7.

Components	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Kisan Credit Card issued (nos.)	-	586	3072	5194	8032	12647	11924	14343	19198
Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)	-	107.89	329.01	468.05	848.21	1515.97	2017.64	1978.21	3304.61

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Improved method of jhum cultivation:

Due to concerted efforts taken by the State Agriculture Department during 10th Plan through improved method of jhum cultivation, productivity for jhum paddy has been increased to 990 Kg per hectare during the terminal year of 10th Plan in 2006-07 as against 906 Kg per hectare during the terminal year of 9th Plan in 2001-02.

Before Perspective Plan in 1999-2000 the productivity for jhum paddy the same was only 509 Kg per hectare.

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 Sarman 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- 8.8.

Components	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Farmers' Trained (Nos)	7150	15420	21350	18604	27000	55486	52667	65475	70000

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Farm Mechanization:

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- 8.9.

Implements	9 th Plan 2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Power Tiller distribution	415	300	329	329	325	444	808
Paddy Reaper/ Harvester	Introduced in 2005-06				100	204	14
Paddy Transplanter:	Introduced in 2005-06				14	3	Nil
Other improved Farm Implements Like Paddy Weeder, Paddle thresher etc.	424	112	124	37	2923	12414	39063

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

District-wise production of different agricultural crops during 2006-07:

The following table shows the district wise area, production and yeild of important crops of Tripura in 2007-08.

Table- 8.10.

(Production in Mt, yield in Kg/hectare)

District	Rice			Maize		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
West	98,941	2,61,100	2,639	540	504	933
South	83,304	2,22,472	2,671	718	764	1,064

North	41,900	92,795	2,215	332	336	1,013
Dhalai	28,752	64,055	2,228	533	521	977
Tripura	2,52,897	6,40,422	2,532	2,123	2,125	1,001

District	Wheat			Pulses		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
West	312	549	1,780	1,195	763	638
South	322	567	1,761	1,879	1,351	719
North	151	311	2,060	1,372	829	604
Dhalai	238	462	1,941	915	553	604
Tripura	1,023	1,859	1,847	5,361	3,496	652

District	Arhar (Tur)			Ground nut		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
West	385	299	777	144	142	986
South	312	205	657	118	107	907
North	198	136	687	113	156	1,381
Dhalai	326	242	742	304	282	928
Tripura	1,221	892	722	679	687	1,012

District	Sesamum			Rape & mustard		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
West	427	205	480	305	203	666
South	560	323	595	483	373	772
North	328	171	522	350	250	714
Dhalai	509	187	406	313	236	754
Tripura	1,776	896	505	1,451	1,062	732

District	Sugarcane			Potato		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield

West	110	5,764	52,400	1,517	21,525	14,189
South	468	23,068	49,291	2,559	37,631	14,705
North	150	7,361	49,073	1,019	15,544	15,254
Dhalai	231	10,485	45,390	705	9,863	13,990
Tripura	959	46,678	48,674	5,800	84,563	14,580

District	Mesta			Cotton		
	Area	Production (Bales)	Yield (Bales per hect.)	Area	Production (Bales)	Yield (Bales per hect.)
West	210	1,812	8.63	116	156	1.35
South	297	1,996	6.72	267	334	1.25
North	113	992	8.78	194	265	1.37
Dhalai	329	2,010	6.11	533	749	1.41
Tripura	949	6,810	7.18	1,109	1,504	1.36

District	Jute		
	Area	Production (Bales)	Yield (Bales per hect)
West	146	1,221	8.37
South	160	1,270	7.94
North	84	718	8.54
Dhalai	68	525	7.72
Tripura	458	3,734	8.15

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. In 1995-96 average size of holding has stood at 0.60 hectares.

The operational holdings in the State as available from the last officially released data of Agricultural Census, 1995-96 depicts as follows:-

Table- 8.11.

<u>Holdings:</u>	
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%)
<u>Area Operated:</u>	
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%)
<u>Average size of holdings</u>	
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 2hectares and they operate 75 percent of the operated area. In other words, only 5 percent of operational holdings are in the size class of 2hectares 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 percent in 1995-96. About 32 percent of operational holdings belongs to ST operational holdings and 18 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 2007-08.

Table- 8.12.

Sl. No.	Crops	In percentage	
		2000-01	2003-04
1	2	3	4
i)	Cereals	88.10%	90.25%
ii)	Pulses	3.60%	2.75%
iii)	Food-grains (1+2)	91.70%	93.00%
iv)	Condiments & spices	1.90%	1.53%

The cropping pattern in the State depicts that 93 percent area is utilised for food crops and remaining area of 1.53 percent was under non-food crops in the State in 2003-04. Trend was also similar in previous two years in the State. 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.

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.
- i 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.

Vegetable: Tripura grows huge number of vegetables from temperate to humid tropics. Vegetables are excellent source of vitamins, particularly niacin, riboflavin, thiamin and vitamin A and vitamin 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.

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 includes 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 bacterias. The important spices grown in Tripura are Chilli and Ginger etc .

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

Table- 8.13.

(inMt)

Sl.No	Identified crops	Production target at terminal year of 11 th Plan	Achievement upto 2007-08	% Achievement
1	Pineapple	6.34	6.25	98.58
2	Banana	6.24	7.32	117.3
3	Jackfruit	8.08	7.63	94.43
4	Orange	4.24	3.18	75
5	Litchi	3	2.72	90.66
6	Mango	3.79	3.73	98.41
7	papaya	1.05	1.13	107.61
8	Coconut	6.46	5.78	89.47
9	Cashunut	4.47	4.08	89.27
10	Ginger	1.69	1.41	83.43
11	Chilli	2.03	2.03	100
12	Blackpeper	0.49	0.29	59.18
13	Summer Vegetable	14.35	13.77	95.95
14	Winter Vegetable	12.58	11.18	88.87
15	Potato	6.15	5.73	93.17
Source: - Agriculture (Horticulture) Department, Tripura.				
Technology Mission on Horticulture :				

The significant achievement under the Technology Mission on Horticulture in the State for 2007-08 is presented below:

Table- 8.14.

S. No	Component	Achievement 2007-08
A	<u>Area Expansion</u>	
	1. Fruits (hec)	2580
	2. Vegetables (hec)	2685
	3. Spices	675
	4. Plantation crops (hec)	8
	5. Floriculture unit @ 100 sqm(nos)	228
B.	<u>Community Tank</u>	355
C	Green house low cost/ high tech (nos)	80
D	On farm handling units (nos)	18
E	Earth worm unit (nos)	300
F	Agricultural equipments(nos)	
	1. Manually operated	900
	2. Power tiller	257
	3. Diesel engine	19
	4. Power operated	212
G.	<u>Production of planting materials</u>	
	1. Private Sector Small Nursery (nos)	5
	2. Public Sector Small Nursery (nos)	1
H	Training of farmers (nos)	4400
I	Assistance to women SHG(nos)	650

Achievement under the State Plan Schemes:

The following table presents the major physical achievements in 2007-08 in Tripura.

Table- 8.15.

Sl. No	Items	Achievement
1	Staggering of pineapple production through chemical induction (hec)	150
2	Demonstration on improved variety of banana (grand-naine) (hec)	8
3	Assistance for production of tuberlet seed potato (hec)	20
4	Assistance for production of offseason Vegetables (Cabbage, tomato and Cauliflower) (hec)	120
5	Assistance to SHGs for promotion on production of Mushroom (nos)	15
6	Production of foundation vegetables for production of certified vegetable seeds i.e Radish and Bhandi (Kg)	170
7	Production of elite planting materials in departmental orchards (Lakh nos)	7.03
8	Production of True Potato Seed(Kg)	90
9	Rejuvenation old and unproductive orchards of farmers (hec)	120
10	Distribution of different vegetable Seed minikit (0.1 hec/ unit) (nos)	3463
11	Distribution of watermelon Seed minikit (0.2 hec/ unit) (nos)	1010
12	Distribution of elite planting materials on Fruit (unit nos)	9719
13	Development of degraded land (hea)	100
14	Re-excavation of peripheral channel (Km)	31
15	Creation of rain harvesting structure(nos)	10

National Bamboo Mission:

The following table depicts the achievement under the National Bamboo Mission in 2007-08 in the State.

Table- 8.16.

Sl.No	Name of the Programme	Unit	
1	Centralized nursery in private sector	nos	3
2	Kishan Nursery in private sector	nos	6
3	Mahilla Nursery in private sector	nos	6
4	Improvement of existing stock	hec	625
Watershed Development :			

The achievement under the project of NWDPPRA and WDPSCA in the State during 2007-08 is presented below :

Table- 8.17.

Sl No	Items	Unit	NWDPPRA (11 th Plan)	WDPSCA (10 th Plan)
1	Entry point activity	nos	22	—
2	Training at different level	nos	208	—
3	Soil and Moisture Conservation activities	hec	275	1350
4	Agri crop/ Horti crop demonstration , Agronomic Conservation practices	hec	378	566
5	Runoff management structure, Check dam, Gully Plugging etc.	nos	279	476
6	Various Water bodies / Water Harvesting Structure	nos	368	682
7	Dryland Horticulture/ Plantation	hec	153.70	590
8	Farm Production System	hec	41.5	-
9	Afforestation	hec	-	408
10	Household production system, dairy, sericulture, poultry and live stock management	nos	236	1,995
11	Area treated	hec	2,255	3,500
12	Mandays generated	Lakh nos	0.96	2.29
5.	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- 8.18.

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

The following table shows the achievement under the Perspective Plan till 2007-08.

Table- 8.19.

Sl. No.	Activities	Unit	Revised target of Perspective Plan (2002-2012)	2007-2008	
				T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	Area expansion: -				
i)	Orange	Ha	2,547	175	303
ii)	Pineapple	Ha	1,909	200	64
iii)	Banana	Ha	1,174	150	1103

i)	Litchi	Ha	1,438	125	247
v)	Mango	Ha	674	50	30
vi)	Jack-fruit	Ha	940	100	200
vii)	Papaya	Ha	134	10	115
viii)	Cashew-nut	Ha	1,707	175	264
ix)	Coconut	Ha	2,248	200	402
x)	Areca nut	Ha	1,333	100	84
xi)	Black paper	Ha	500	500	99
xii)	Ginger	Ha	647	10	-
xiii)	Chilly (Capsicum)	Ha	100	10	-
xiv)	Other spices	Ha	222	-	-
xv)	Summer Cabbage	Ha	500	50	51
xvi)	Summer Cauliflower	Ha	500	50	63
xvii)	TPS Tuber -lets	Ha	200	200	78
xviii)	Anthodium	Ha	82	-	-
xix)	Floriculture	Ha	102	20	6
	TOTAL	Ha	16,957	1675	3109

T=Target and A=Achievement.

Source: - Agriculture (Horticulture) Department, Tripura.

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.

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- 8.20.

SL. NO.	Description	2003
1	2	3
A)	<u>Crossed</u> (Cattle) :	
i)	Total Male Cattle	10684
ii)	Total Female	46620
	Total Cattle (Crossed)	57304
iii)	Cattle in milk	18041
iv)	Cattle in dry	7356
B)	<u>Indegenious</u> (Cattle)	
v)	Total Male Cattle	313923
vi)	Total Female Cattle	387949
	Total Cattle (Indegineous)	701872
vii)	Cattle in milk	136431
viii)	Cattle in dry	78656
	TOTAL CATTLE	759176
C)	<u>Buffalo</u>	
ix)	Buffalo Male	6215
x)	Buffalo Female	8235
	TOTAL BUFFALO	14450
D)	<u>Others:</u>	
xi)	Total Male Sheep (Cross Bred)	26
xii)	Total Female Sheep (Cross Bred)	25

	Total Sheep (Cross Bred)	51
xiii)	Total Male Sheep (Indigeneous)	1289
xiv)	Total Female Sheep (Indigeneous)	2048
	Total Sheep (Indigeneous)	3337
	TOTAL SHEEP	3388
15.	Male Goat	140855
16.	Female Goat	330690
	TOTAL GOAT	471545
17.	Male Pig (Cross Bred)	48654
18.	Female Pig (Cross Bred)	46327
	Total pig	94981
19.	Male Pig (Indigeneous)	55953
20.	Female Pig (Indigeneous)	58436
	TOTAL PIG (Indigeneous)	114389
	TOTAL PIG	209370
21.	Total Dog	157765
22.	Total Rabbit	596
23.	Hen	803811
24.	Cock	400727
25.	Chicken	1066490
	TOTAL FOWLS	2271028
26.	Ducks	344536
27.	Drakes	256048
28.	Duckling	100299
	TOTAL DUCK	700883

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 conta-

gious diseases. Necessary medicines were supplied free of cost as practicable coverage during 2006-07 as follows.

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

Table- 8.21.

(Figures in nos.)

Year / District	Vety. Hospital	Vety. Dispensary	Vety. First-Aid Centres	Stockman Sub-centre	A. I. centre	Cattle Breeding Farm
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Tripura	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
<i>Total:-</i>	15	56	226	159	11	1

Year / District	Pig. Breeding farm	Poultry Breeding	Duck Breeding	Goat Breeding	Rabbit Breeding	Diseases Investigation 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
<i>Total:-</i>	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- 8.22.

SL.No.	Name of the item	West District	South District	North District	Dhalai District	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Health Coverage:-						
1	i) Animal Treated	2,35494	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) Fl	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 2007-08 was as follows.

Table- 8.23.

District	Name of Season	Milk in Mt	Eggs in Lakh
1	2	3	4
West Tripura	Summer Season	13353.77	201.05
	Monsoon Season	14130.57	194.91
	Winter Season	14562.23	219.66
	Total :	42046.57	615.62
South Tripura	Summer Season	8591.87	111.37
	Monsoon Season	9033.16	109.50
	Winter Season	9448.22	123.44
	Total:	27073.26	344.32
Dhalai District	Summer Season	2301.53	42.55
	Monsoon Season	2401.28	41.43
	Winter Season	2506.34	46.69
	Total :	7209.16	130.67
North Tripura	Summer Season	4763.42	74.56
	Monsoon Season	4978.54	72.79
	Winter Season	5241.22	82.05
	Total :	14983.18	229.41
	Grand Total:	91312.17	1320.03

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

The estimated meat production in Tripura for 2007-08 was as follows.

Table- 8.24.

	(inMt)
Summer	4256.46
Monsoon	4274.44
Winter	5566.99
Total:	14097.89

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. The Department handed over the Agartala Dairy, Indranagar along with all its properties and responsibilities to Tripura Milk Producers Union Ltd. in 1983-84.

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

Department is also extends various assistance to TCMFUL 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 TCMFUL is also responsible for maintaining the milk supply of Agartala town. Apart from these TCMFUL has also undertaken for marketing of milk products like paneer, ghee, sweet curd and ice-cream. Production of balanced feed and marketing is also being done by the TCMFUL.

Table- 8.25.

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:	Its.	43,09,316.0
3	Ghee Sold	Kg	617.0
4	Paneer Sold	Kg	18,326.80
5	Ice Cream Sold	Its.	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

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 alongwith the socio-economic improvement of the fisher fold of the State.

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 6,912.84 hectares water area under scientific fish culture.

Perspective Plan

The State Fisheries Department prepared a revised 'Perspective Plan' for attaining self-sufficiency in fish production in the State within 8-years during 2004-05 to 2011-12. Under this the vital scheme 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 40-Blocks of the State.

The State Fisheries Department prepared a revised 'Perspective Plan' for attaining self-sufficiency in fish production in the State within 7-years i.e. 2004-05 to 2010-11. Under this the vital scheme 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 2007-08, twenty six villages have been developed as model aqua-village, which are given below by Block:-

Table- 8.26.

Sl. No.	District	Name of Block	Name of
1	West Tripura	Harinakhola	Mohanpur
2	West Tripura	Bankimnagar	Jirania
3	West Tripura	Dikli	Dikli

4	South Tripura	Hurijala	Kakraban
5	North Tripura	Sukantanagar	Kumarghat
6	Dhalai Tripura	Kalachari	Salema
7	North Tripura	Uttar Dhanicharra	Pecharthal
8	Dhalai Tripura	South Dhumacharra	Manu
9	South Tripura	South Bharatchandranagar	Rajnagar
10	West Tripura	West Nalchar	Melaghar
11	North Tripura	South Hurua	Kadamtala
12	North Tripura	Gachirampara	Dasda
13	Dhalai Tripura	West Nalicherra	Ambassa
14	Dhalai Tripura	Laxmipur	Dumburnagar
15	West Tripura	Sardukarkari	Teliamura
16	West Tripura	Kaiyadepha	Bishalgharh
17	South Tripura	Patichærri	Karbook
18	South Tripura	Indranagar	Satchand
19	West Tripura	Jampaijola	Jampaijala
20	West Tripura	North Maheshpur	Kathalia
21	West Tripura	West Singhicherra	Khowai
22	South Tripura	West Charakbai	Bagafa
23	South Tripura	Baishamani para	Ompi
24	North Tripura	West Panisagar	Panisagar
25	Dhalai Tripura	Durgacherra	Chawmanu
26	North Tripura	Deocherra	Gournagar

During the year 2008-09 another eight such model villages will be developed in 4- districts as model aqua village.

There are 142-Fisherman Co-operative Societies including one Apex Body. The State Department of Fisheries is providing technical and economic support to the less privileged societies for their proper growth in fish production and also formed 936 SHGs based on fishery activities.

The members of the Fisherman Co-operative Societies have been covered under "Fisherman Accident Insurance Scheme". Besides, housing facilities are also provided to the poor fishermen families. Till March 2008, a total of 1,160 houses have been constructed and provided to poor fishermen families.

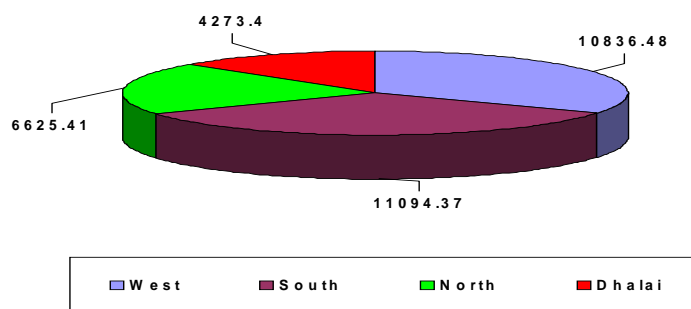
The district wise water area and production of fish excluding raw fish, let-in for sun drying during 2007-08 is given below :-

Table- 8.27.

Sl. No.	District	Culturable water area in hectar. (provisional)	Production of fish 2007-08 (in Mt) Inland fish excluding non-subsistence fishermen fish	Catch of fish by non-professional (subsistence fish)	Total (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	West	5967.67	8885.92	1950.56	10836.48
ii)	South	5461.20	8875.37	2219.00	11094.37
iii)	North	3241.96	5300.41	1325.00	6625.41
iv)	Dhalai	2462.008	3418.40	855.00	4273.40
	TOTAL	17,132.91	26,480.10	6,349.56	32,829.66

Source: - Fisheries Department, Tripura.

Fish production by district (in Mt)



From Plan onwards given to raise adopting

technique, as

reverine and other sources in the State for collection of fish seed. During 2007-08, 506.00 millions of fish seed (fry) was produced. Tripura became surplus State in fish seed production at the end of 10th Five Year Plan.

The State has also produced 7.53 lakhs fresh water prawn seed (juvenile) during 2007-08. The State has developed seven villages i.e. Sukanta Nagar under North District, Hurijala under South District and Bankimagar under West District in

2nd Five Year stress was fish seeds by

hypophysation there was no

2006-07. During 2007-08 the State has developed four such types of villages in Mainama under Manu Block, Srirampur under Gournagar Block, Chandrapur under Matabari Block & South Charilum under Bishalgharh Block.

Construction of Fish Farmers Training Centre

To motivate fish farmers at G.P Level / Block etc. training camps are being organized and incentives given to the selected fish farmers for production of fish. Keeping in view of the above, the State has already established seven training centers at Bishalgarh, Lembucherra and College Tilla under West Tripura District, one at Udaipur under South Tripura District, one at Harinakhola in Dhalai District and another two at Chailengta & Kumarghat of North Tripura District.

Establishment of 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 ACA for breeding and propagation of the same. Breeding is being conducted on experimental basis.

Establishment of soil & water testing laboratories: -

Knowledge about the soil and water quality of the aqua-culture resource is most essential for undertaking scientific fish culture. Realising the importance of such a facility, so far the State Fisheries Department created 14 (fourteen) such soil and water testing laboratories in 4 (four) Districts.

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 overcome this problem eleven such fish feed plant so far constructed. Out of this, nine runs by SHGs, one by the M.S.S.Ltd. & another one by the private farmer.

Strengthening of Post Harvesting Infrastructure: -

The presently available 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". Under this programme, ice plant at Gandacherra M.S.S. Ltd. under Dhalai District already installed, seven Mini Trucks supplied to Fishermen Co-operative Societies for carrying of fish, fish seed and fishery inputs etc.

In 2005-06, modern fish selling stall opened at Durga Chowmani super market complex at Agartala and 85 retail fish vending kiosks distributed to the fishermen in 2006-07 and seven visicooler supplied to fishery based SHGs. The Ice Plant con-

structed at Gandacherra which has been handed over to Gonti Upajati MSS Ltd. and two mini truck handed over to Sri Ganga SHG at Dukli and Sukanta SHG at Kumarghat during the year 2007-08.

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:

Forest is an integral part of the culture and tradition of Tripura. It also maintains the environment, bio-diversity, land, soil, water, air regimes. Any imbalance in equilibrium of the above components affects the system adversely and has an adverse impact on human life.

The state has a geographical area of 10,492 sq.km of which 6,294 sq.km about 60% is the forest area as per legal classification in the State. As per Report of the Forest Survey-2003 of India, only 52.2% are well stocked, the remaining forest areas are degraded. Due to 856 km long international borders with Bangladesh, the trans-border smuggling of forest produces is one of the serious problems leading to degradation of these forests.

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.

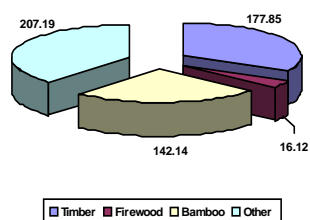
The forests in Tripura are mainly tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen and moist-deciduous. Substantial area is covered with bamboo and it forms the basis of tribal culture of the State. Forests maintain the environment, bio-diversity, land, soil, water, air regimes. Any imbalance in equilibrium of the 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 is 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

- u **Total forest area is 6,294.28 sq.km out of total area of 10,491 sq.km. in the State.**
- u **Revenue earned from the forestry sector was Rs. 5.43 crore in 2007-08.**
- u **Till 2007-08, 472 Joint Forest Management groups have been formed involving 44,882 families.**
- u **The State is the 2nd largest producer of natural rubber in the country after Kerala.**

supplementary income and inputs in daily lives of tribal people residing in forested areas. Jhum cultivation has become unproductive owing to frequent exposure of soil as evident from the reduction of jhum cycle to the present day 2-3 years from earlier 5-6 years. The Government of Tripura has taken innovative approaches towards the development of tribal livelihood systems. The number of families involved in four major plantation schemes clearly shows that raising rubber plantations has been one of the important means of jhumia rehabilitation.

Forest revenue realized from different category (Rs. in Lakhs)



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 areas 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 (m3) /hec weighted average	Total volume (million m3)
---------	----------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------

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 6,293 sq.km. of forest area in the State. Besides, managing the forest area, it takes of extension of tree cover activities to private holdings for better environmental management for achieving the following aims and objectives.

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

Perspective Plan

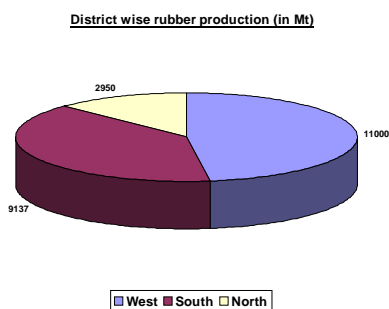
The Government of Tripura has been launched a Perspective Plan on forestry during the year 2002-2012 with estimated cost of Rs.473 crore for afforestation of 2.33 lakh hectare of land as well as economic up-liftment of tribals and rural poor by enhancing employment generation opportunities. Out of 473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

- 1 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.
- 1 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.
- 1 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.
- 1 The JPC Report has led to recognition of the developmental role of the State and the right of forest dwellers to basic amenities.
- 1 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.
- 1 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.

- 1 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.

- 1 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.
- 1 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).
- 1 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 hectare 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 (m ³)/ha. Weighted average	Total volume (million m ³)
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 2007-08 is around Rs. 5.43 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 fruits, 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: -

Table-9.3.

Produces	Recorded removal (millionunit)	Unrecorded removal	Actual removal (millionunit)	Value per unit (inRs.)	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	4388
Thatch	0.13	0.213	0.343	80 / ton	170
Fodder	-	1.53	1.53	500 / ton	7650
Bamboo	109.76	75.50	184.26	50000 / million	38
Total	109.945	79.471	188.415		12926
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 NIFP.
- iii) Conservation of development of resources base by introducing new technologies and encouraging people's participation through the JFM programme.
- iv) Addressing the ever increasing demand of population.
- v) To reduce pressure on forests.

Achievements in 2007-08:

1) To increase the productivity of existing forests, *afforestation* over 10662.12 hectares was taken up on degraded forestland during 2007-08. Further 14.508 lakhs seedlings have been distributed by the Forest Department for plantation on private and non-forest land during the year.

2) An innovation scheme of '*Angan-Ban Prakaalpa*' for productive use of fallow land in private holding is being implemented by the Forest Department from 1996-97. Under the scheme it is envisaged to provide technical and guidance to the selected beneficiaries in raising plantation of forestry species on upland and un-arable land. Till 2007-08, 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 a 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 2007-08, 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 W L S	Nb. of JFMCs/ EDCs	Project Planted				No. of families		
		Area in ha	Area in ha	ST	SC	Gen	O B C	Total
W L W	8 (EDC)	1280	808	220	115	100	—	435
Sepahijala								
Sadar	34	13203	5245	2271	1614	1218	953	6056
Teliamura	52	30401	9246	4631	1137	645	—	6413
Gunti	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 2005-06 to 2007-08. So far out of Rs. 2165.64 lakhs released by the Ministry, 2107.3 lakhs have been utilized since year 2002-03 and 22098.3 hectare 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 under Soil & Moisture conservation structures, Piggery units, School uniform to school children, book banks, handloom house, PCO, poultry, musical instruments, sewing machines, decoration articles, bicycles, training in sal plate making & mushroom cultivation, weaving equipments, 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 and 2007-08 is indicated in the following table.

Forest revenue realized from different category (Rs. in Lakhs)

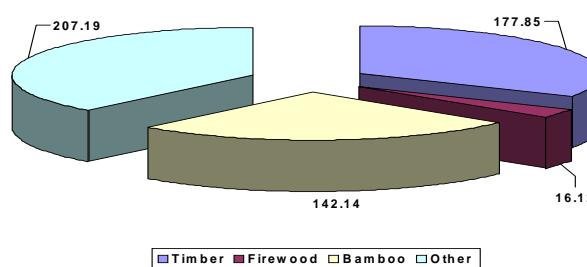


Table- 9.5.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	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

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 and 2007-08 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
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 ecosystem 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:

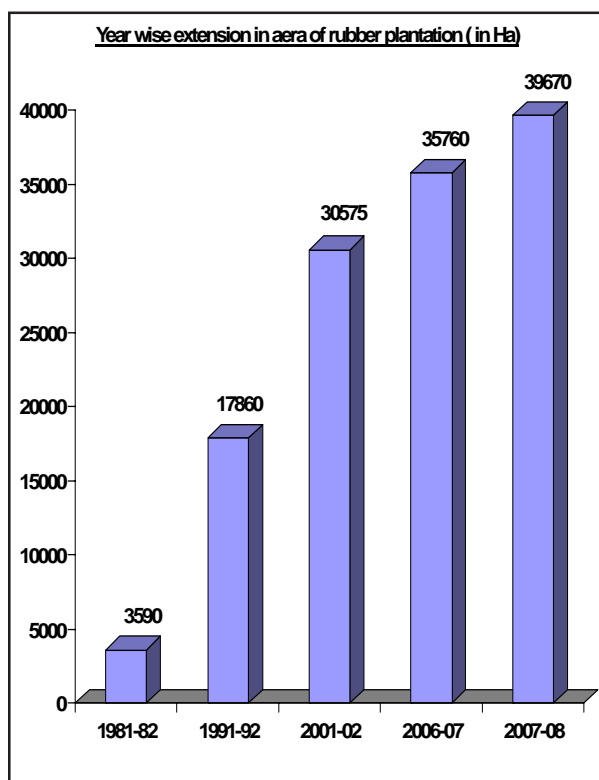


Table - 9.7.

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	18.54	Birds and primates, migratory birds in the winter.
3. Gunti Wildlife Sanctuary	389.540	Elephant, sambar, barking deer, wild goats, serow etc.
4. Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary	194.708	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.
<i>Total:</i>	603.6404	

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

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

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

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

Year	Nature of cases			Adjudicated Departmentally	Court cases	Timber seized (cum)
	Illegal Felling	Others	Total			
1997-98	1007	671	1678	1401	277	1765
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	1203	105	1404.402 (round) 670.166 (sawn)
2003-04	467	1144	1611	1531	80	1947.71 mt. (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)

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Miscellaneous:

i) In the year 2007-08, 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 then 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 2007-08, Tripura has about 39,670 hectares of rubber plantation. Total production of rubber in the State was a 23,087 Mt in 2007-08.

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 11,416 hectares of plantation on forest land over last 26 years. It has so far raised 3127.89 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 3546 MT, which sold for Rs. 27 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 mechanise 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 2007-08.

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

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.

The following table also shows the disaggregated data at district level of the area and production of rubber in 2007-08 in Tripura.

Table- 9.11.

District (MT)	Mature area (Ha)	Immature area (Ha)	Total area (Ha)	Production (Ha)
West Tripura	9386.07	8463.87	18049.94	11000
South Tripura	9067.84	5044.46	14112.30	9137
North Tripura	3104.76	4402.82	7507.58	2950

Total	21,758.67	17911.15	39669.82	23087
-------	-----------	----------	----------	-------

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.

Box- 9.2

Future rubber based industrial prospects:

- u Rubber latex/ Sheet Processing Industries.
- u Rubber Goods Manufacturing Industries,

- u Rubber Seed Oil Industries,
- u Allied Packaging Industries,
- u Export,
- u Increase in Productivity,
- u 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 (1 block=1 Ha)	Production (in MT)	Value (in Rs.in crore)
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.

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 2007-08 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 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

- u ***There were 1,650 Co-operative Societies out of which 123 were women societies in 2007-08.***
- u ***Total membership was 5.38 lakhs in 2007-08.***
- u ***Working capital was Rs. 543.36 crore in 2007-08.***

Societies are not limited to the agricultural credit societies and non-agricultural credit societies but encompass by marketing, milk supply, weavers, farming, fishery etc.

Box- 10.1

Achievements in 2007-08:

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 Govt. and RBI for improving the infrastructure and introduction of long form audit of Urban Co-operative Banks with full financial support from RBI.

3. The process for implementation of Integrated Cooperative Development project in North, South and Dhalai District 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 NDCD for recommending Project cost in each of the three District after consultation with the State Govt.

4. TSCCF is all set to construct an iconic building with an estimated cost of Rs. 39 crores at Sakuntala Road. The proposed construction will be done by a joint Venture Company namely SHRISTI & TSCCF. All the prerequisites for the aforesaid construction have been completed.

5. With an estimated cost of Rs.65.00 lakhs the preparation for up-gradation of centre for Co-operative Management (CCM) has already been initiated. The Cardinal idea such a move is to provide better infrastructural facilities to the Sole Co-operative Training Institute in the State.

6. The release of Rs. 707.17 lacs by the State Government to the department for adjustment of outstanding dues of LAMPS/PACS/FSS is a welcome development aimed at ensuring recycling of funds to the poor members of the said societies.

The present status of the co-operative societies in the State is depicted in the following table during 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Table- 10.1.

Sl. No.	Items	Units	2006-07	2007-08
i	Societies	Numbers	1641	1650
ii	Memberships	Lakh	5.38	5.38
iii	Share Capital	Rs. Crore	81.92	85.02
iv	Owned Fund	Rs. Crore	139.60	-
v	Working Capital	Rs. Crore	543.34	543.346
vi	No. of Societies per lakh of population.	Number	47.81	47.81

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,641 in 2006-07 and further to 1650 in 2007-08. Total membership of these co-operative societies was at 5.38 lakh in 2006-07. 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 81.92 crore in 2006-07. The amount of working capital of these societies in the State stood at Rs 543.34 crore during the year 2007-08 which was Rs 540.44 crore in 2006-07.

The different types of cooperative societies in the State during the year 2004-05, 2006-07 and 2007-08 as shown in the following table : -

Table- 10.2.

Sl. No.	Types of Co-operative Societies	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08
i	Agriculture	381	383	383
ii	Non Agriculture	17	17	17
iii	Marketing	14	14	14
iv	Milk Supply	106	111	112
v	Apex Society	12	12	12
vi	Weavers	182	183	183
vii	Consumers	179	191	195
viii	Housing	2	3	3
ix	Farming	2	2	2
x	Non Agricultural Non Credit	248	249	252
xi	Fishery	142	143	143

xii)	Industries	283	297	299
xiii)	Others	37	36	35
	TOTAL	1,605	1,641	1,650

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Co-operative Societies in districts

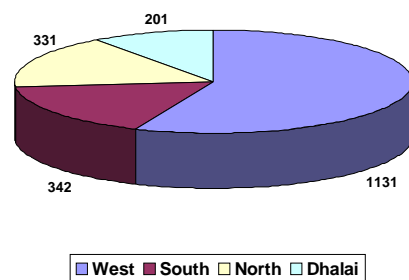
The cooperative is classified in to two sectors, one credit societies and other non credit societies, Credit Societies are consist of agriculture credit societies (LAMPS, PACS, Services, Farmers, Small Farming) T.S.C.B Ltd, T.C.A.R.D.B. LTD, A.C.U.B Ltd. and Employees credit societies. Non credit societies are consist of marketing, weavers, other industries, Fisheries, Milk Consumers, Transport etc.

The District wise break-up of these credit and non credit Co-operative Societies in 2007-08 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

District wise Cooperative Societies, 2007-08



	West	South	North	Dhalai	Total
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	164	43	48	44	299
a) Tailoring	16	3	4	1	24
b) Multipurpose Industries	26	1	11	8	46
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	3	7	28

	g) Carpentry	16	2	3	2	23
	h) Bamboo & Cane	28	12	6	3	49
	i) Pottery	9	3	1	1	14
	j) Cobblers	9	2	3	2	16
	k) Paddy Husking	3	0	0	4	7
	l) Miscellaneous Type	29	6	8	3	46
4.	Non-Agri, Non Credit	164	33	37	18	252
	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	4	1	6	1	12
5.	Weavers Co-operative	113	27	28	15	183
	a) Handloom	107	26	28	15	176
	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	124	18	32	21	195
	Total	920	286	280	164	1650
	Cooperative Societies under Liquidation	211	56	51	37	355
	Grand Total	1131	342	331	201	2005
		Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.				

Consumer sector:

The Tripura State Co-operative 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 earmarked

amount of Rs.105.00 lakhs has been incurred as share capital to TSCCF Ltd. during the year 2007-08.

Education, Training & Research

The ever increasing demand for dissemination of cooperative knowledge and modern management training is being shouldered by Tripura State Cooperative 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. 50.60 lakhs has been provided as grant in aid to TSCU during 2007-08.

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 Cooperatives

Cooperative Societies falling under the category of other co-operative 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 & PACS. It is also extending cash credit loans to other Co-operative Societies.

The performance of the Bank for the year 2007-08 is given in the following table:-

Table- 10.4.

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
a Total Membership	19,428
b Societies	415
c Individuals + Normal	19012
d Government	1

Table- 10.5.

S	Share Capital	Amount (in lakh)
Nb.		
a	Total	839.35
b	Societies	168.42
c	Individuals + Nominal	200.36
d	Government	470.57
e	Working capital	30,470.67

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.6.

A)	Loan Advanced	Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakhs)
i)	Total	7,647	3,421.45
ii)	Short Term	260	43.49
iii)	Medium Term	6,727	3,248.86
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	660	129.10
v)	Long Term	0.00	0.00

B)	<u>Loan Recovered</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
i)	Total	NA	3,409.04
ii)	Short Term	NA	57.10
iii)	Medium Term	NA	3,239.17
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	NA	100.12
v)	Long Term	NA	12.35
C)	<u>Loan Outstanding</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
i)	Total	71,426	13,632.94
ii)	Short Term	28,616	2,149.66
iii)	Medium Term	26,287	8,826.14
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	16,523	1,965.73
v)	Long Term	1 unit	691.41
D)	Profit (+)/ Loss(-)		Amount
	Accumulated Profit (+)/Loss (-)	—	(-) 4773.56
E)	Net Profit (+)/Loss(-) during the year 2007-08	—	(-) 295.54
F)	Audit position	—	C Class
G)	Financial Assistance received from Government		
i)	Share Capital	—	28.87
ii)	Grant in-Aid	—	658.71
iii)	Whether Board Elected/ Nominated	—	Elected

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 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 it 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 2007 is depicted below:

Table- 10.7.

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	Membership	No.
a	Total	20439
b	Societies	3
c	Individuals + Normal	20435

d Government

1

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

<u>Table- 10.8.</u>		
1	Share Capital	Amount (in lakh)
a	Total	697.36
b	Societies	0.004
c	Individuals + Nominal	135.75
d	Government	561.60
e	Working capital	NA

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

<u>Table- 10.9.</u>			
A)	<u>Loan Advanced</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
i	Total	754	579.23
ii	ST	0	0
iii	MT	0	0
iv	IRDP/SGSY	0	0
v	LT	754	579.23
B)	<u>Loan Recovered</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
i	Total	NA	326.15
ii	ST	NA	0
iii	MT	NA	0
iv	IRDP/SGSY	NA	0
v	LT	NA	326.15
C)	<u>Loan Outstanding</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
i	Total	NA	1970.53
ii	ST	NA	0
iii	MT	NA	0
iv	LT	NA	1970.53
v	IRDP/SGSY	NA	0
vi	LT	NA	163.38
D)	Profit (+)/ Loss(-)	-	Amount
i	Accumulated Profit (+)/Loss(-)	-	(-) 1,204.15
ii	Net Profit (+)/Loss(-) during the	-	(-) 32.00 (2006-07)

	year 2007-08	
iii)	Audit position	— C Class
E)	Financial Assistance received from Government	
i)	Share Capital	19.26
ii)	Grant in-Aid	2.15
F)	Whether Board Elected/ Nominated	Elected
G)	Total Branches	5

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. It also collects bills and provides on banking facilities.

The performance of the Bank is as follows on 31st March 2008.

Table- 10.10.

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
a Total Membership	8,870
b Societies	0
c Individuals + Normal	8,869
d Government	1
<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
a Total	50.45

b Societies	0
c Individuals + Nominal	25.32
d Government	25.13
e Working capital	NA

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.11.

A)	<u>Loan Advance</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
i)	Total	270	233.25
ii)	Short Term	62	28.79
iii)	Medium Term	200	170.07
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	0	0

v) Long Term	8	34.39
B) <u>Loan Recovered</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
i) Total	947	176.25
ii) Short Term	72	31.22
iii) Medium Term	811	125.59
iv) IRDP/SGSY	0	0
v) Long Term	64	19.44
C) <u>Loan Outstanding</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
i) Total	938	457.49
ii) ST	187	34.85
iii) M T	691	329.33
iv) IRDP/SGSY	0	0
v) LT	60	93.31
D) <u>Loan Overdue</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
i) Total	281	66.15
ii) ST	122	12.82
iii) M T	142	45.24
iv) IRDP/SGSY	0	0
v) LT	17	8.09
E) Profit (+)/Loss(-)	—	Amount
i) Accumulated Profit (+)/Loss(-)	—	(+) 20.28
ii) Net Profit (+)/Loss(-) during the year 2007-08	—	(+) 10.57
iii) Audit position	—	
F) Financial Assistance received from Government		
i) Share Capital		1.00
ii) Grant in-Aid		1.00
G) Whether Board Elected/Nominated		Elected

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Tripura State Cooperative Union

Tripura State Cooperative 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 2007-08 is given below: -

Table- 10.12.

i	Membership	324
ii	Training course conducted	78
iii	Cooperative Mass Education programme	53
	Participants	2458
iv	Member awareness	10

v	Publications	6
---	--------------	---

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

State Cooperative Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd.

Non procurement and Marketing of Agricultural and Minor Forest product the State Co-operative Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd. is the Apex level society. The State Co-operative Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd. is taking an important role in the marketing of Jute/Mesta in Tripura. It is purchasing Jute/Mesta from the growers with the assistance of Primary Marketing Cooperative Societies under Prices support/ Commercial purchase schemes. It also takes an important role in purchasing of Arjun Flowers and sale of Fertilizers through LAMPS, PACS. The LAMPCS Ltd. is also engaged in purchasing of potato under support price schemes from time to time. It has a 2000 mt Cold Storage at Badharghat and another 3000 mt Cold Storage has been completed during the year.

The activities of the The State Cooperative Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd. during the year 2007-08 are reflected in the following table as on 31st March 2008.

Table- 10.13.

	<u>Membership</u>	<u>No.</u>
a	Total	256
b	Societies	217
c	Individuals + Normal	38
d	Government	1

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.14.	
<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Amount (in lakh)</u>
a Total	386.44
b Societies	0.68
c Individuals + Nominal	0.06
d Government	385.70
e Working capital	386.44

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Table- 10.14.		<u>(Rs in lakhs)</u>
i Business turn-over	888.80	
ii Profit (+)/ Loss(-)		
Accumulated Profit (+)/Loss(-)	(-) 332.68	
iii Net Profit (+)/Loss(-) during the year 2007-08	(-) 30.00	
iv Audit position (Audited upto 2003-04)	C Class	

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

<u>Concluding remarks:</u>	<p>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 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.</p>
-----------------------------------	---

11) PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tripura had a single-tier system of village panchayats till 1978. Thereafter, State Government brought legislation to constitute a two-tier 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 16th November, 1993.

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 (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.

Present status:

In Tripura, around 67% of the State is covered under the Sixth Schedule Area where provision of Article -243 ZD could not be found feasible to be extended for Constitution of District Planning Committee (DPC). However, on approval from Government of India one District Planning Committee has been constituted in Dhalai District under BRGF. Three District Planning Committees of North, West and South District are proposed to be constituted by following similar procedure being followed for Dhalai District.

Presently, the Tripura has a three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), with elected representatives at the gram, block (Panchayat Samiti) and dis-

- u *There are 513 elected Gram Panchayats in non-ADC areas of the State.*
- u *Village Committee Election has been held in all 527- ADC villages in 2006.*
- u *In 2007-08, 1,380 SHGs have been formed in the State.*
- u *An amount of Rs. 55.24 crore has been spent under the PDF in 2007-08.*

trict (Zilla Parisad) levels. In addition, Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC), which is vested with powers to ensure a large degree of self-government among the tribal people of the State. There are at present 4-Zilla Parisads, 23-Panchayat Samiti and 513-Gram Panchayats under the Tripura Panchayats Act 1993. In addition, there are 527- elected ADC villages

The Government of Tripura devolutes following functions to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for effective decentralisation of the Local Self Government.

Box-11.1.

Sl.

No.	Name of the Department	Items devolved
i	Rural Development	Poverty alleviation programmes
ii	Food	Supervision of food provision through fair price shops
iii	Agriculture and Horticulture	Management of all rural markets
iv	Education	Promotion of 100 per cent enrolment in primary schools Supervision of education programme up to higher secondary levels
v	Social Welfare and Social Education	Supervision of social education centres/adult education centres Management of ICDS Selection of beneficiaries of old age pensions Construction of State Education Centres/ adult literacy centres
vi	Fisheries	Selection of beneficiaries Planning and management of leases of water bodies Promotion of fishery development Supervision and management of community water bodies
vii	Health and Family Welfare	Supervision of family welfare and preventive health programmes Health education Implementing national health programmes, preventive health programmes

viii)	Irrigation and Flood Control 1 and Public Health Engineering	Implementation and allocation of funds to Gram Panchayats/Panchayat Samitis to build seasonal bunds
ix)	Revenue	Selection of beneficiaries for allotment of land
x)	Animal Resources	Overall supervision of allotment of land 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.

Devolution of fund:

Among others, the State Finance Commission (SFC) has recommended that PRIs may be given Untied Fund (since renamed as Panchayat Development Fund) @ Rs. 100/- per head per annum for Gram Panchayat, @ Rs. 60/- per head per annum for Panchayat Samiti and @ Rs. 40/- per head per annum for Zilla Parishad for taking up innovative schemes with the devolved fund. In the Sixth Schedule Areas, the total amount of devolution is @ Rs. 250/- per head per annum (Rs. 175/- for Village and Rs. 75/- for BAC) as decided by the State Government for balanced growth since these areas are more poverty stricken and backward.

Besides, grant received under 12th Finance Commission, Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Swarojgar Yojana fund for infrastructure and capacity building. Moreover, the State Government also provides fund for capacity building under State Plan.

The Budget provision for the year of 2007-08 of the above schemes, the fund released by the Finance Department and the financial achievement are as follows:-

Table-11.1.

(Rs in lakh)		
Name of Scheme	Fund released	Financial achievement
1	2	3
1. PDF	5524.93	5524.93
2. RGSY (capacity building)	45.00	15.77
3. RGSY (construction)	60.00	60.00

4. Construction of office building	6.50	6.50
5. BRGF	10.00	10.00
6. 12 th Finace Commission grants	570.00	570.00

The Physical achievement during the year 2007-08 against the above schemes are as follows:

Panchayat Development Fund (PDF) :

<u>Table-11.2.</u>		
1	Mandays generated, Nos	41,40,189
2	Horti/Forest Plantation,hec	6614.57
3	Agri/Vegetable Cultivation,hec	3383.50
4	Water harvesting centre, Nos	2638
5	Land reclamation/Soil	
	Conservation/Waste land development,hec	2190.95
6	Agri. Implementation Units, Spray Machine, Shallow Tube Well etc., Nos	2126
7	Irrigation Units, Pump Set, Overflow, etc., Nos	1548
8	Animal Resource Dev. Units, Goatery, Duckery, Poultry etc., Nos	5112
9	Self employment and other productive works, Nos	9190
10.	Nursery, hec	643.08

11.	Irrigation Channel, Km	3905.70
12.	Maintenance of assets/ repairing of Schools/ ICDS/Anganwardi etc., Nos	3339
12th	Finance Commission Grants :	
	<u>Table-11.3.</u>	
i)	Construction of Panchayat Ghar, Nos	24
ii)	Creation of Children Play Centre, Nos	1
iii)	Repair of existing DWS, Nos	2329

iv)	Creation of new DWS in NC Para, Nos	14
-----	-------------------------------------	----

v)	Establishment of e-panchayat, Nos	489
----	-----------------------------------	-----

vi)	Electrification of computer room @ Rs.2,000/- ,Nos	627
-----	--	-----

Rajiv Gandhi Swarojgar Yogana (RGSY) :

a) Infrastructure: - An amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs have been placed to the Block Development Officers for construction of 24-Panchayat Ghars in Panchayats/ Village Committees @ Rs.2.50 lakhs per Panchayat Ghars during 2007-08.

b) Capacity Building: - Two days Block level trainings of Pradhan/Upa-Pradhan of Gram Panchayats, Chairman/Vice Chairmen of Village Committees, Panchayat Secretaries/Village Committee Secretaries, s Rural Programme Secretaries were held in 40 Blocks during 2007-08. 5384 nos elected representatives and Panchayat Secretaries/Village Committee Secretaries/Rural Programme Secretaries have participated on different dates & various training programmes. During 2007 - 2008, 452 nos. Officials/ Non Officials were participated in the institutional training, state level Seminar and training - cum- sensitization programme .

During the year 2007-08, 17 nos. representatives of PRIs and 9 nos. of officials have participated in the meeting, training, workshop under different issues outside the State at Delhi, NIRD, Guwahati and NIRD, Hyderabad.

5. Moreover, 1329 Nos. L.I. Schemes have been handed over by the P.W.D. (WR) Department to the Gram Panchayats/Village Committees which are being looked after by the PRIs / Village Committees.

6. As decided by the Government orders for transferring Primary Level Schools under the School Education Department, Adult and Non Formal Education, Women and Child Development, Social Welfare including Welfare of the Handi-capped and Mentally Retarded under the Social Welfare and Social Education Department to the PRIs have been issued for functioning properly. But actual transfer is yet to be taken place. It reveals that the PRI Bodies are discharging their responsibili-

ties accordingly.

7. During 2007-08, District Level Sammelan of Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan was held in 4 Districts as per guidelines issued by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. Total 183 Nos. elected Women representatives have participated in the District Level Sammelan.

8. During 2007-08, 600 nos. contingent worker (Gr-C) have been appointed by regularisation as Panchayat Secretary and 739 nos contingent worker (Gr-D) have been appointed as Gr-D (Peon), 11 nos. appointment have given to the post of Panchayat Secretary and 3 nos. appointment have been given to Gr-D (Peon) under Die-in-harness ground. 24 nos. employees have been promoted to the post of Auditor, Supervisor, UDC and Panchayat Officer.

9. Initiative have been taken to implement e-Panchayat. In the initial stage 138 units of PRIs and TTAADC area bodies have been selected and installation of hardware is in progress.

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 NREGA is a job providing central scheme for the rural sector. It was initially introduced in Dhalai District.

The detail status report of NREGA in the State during 2007-08 is presented in the below table.

Table 11.4.

i	Number of families issued job cards	4,66,779
ii	Number of households provided employment	4,23,724
iii	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	181.050
iv	Carryover fund of last year to this year (Rs in lakh)	284.78
v	Central release (Rs in lakh)	16965.96
vi	State's release (Rs in lakh)	2,229.788
vii	Miscellaneous receipts (i.e, interest) (Rs in lakh)	98.156

viii)	Total fund available for 2006-07 (Rs in lakh)	21,904.89
ix)	Expenditure incurred in un-skilled wages (Rs in lakh)	13,134.342
x)	Expenditure incurred in semi-skilled wages (Rs in lakh)	194.702
xi)	Expenditure incurred in material component (Rs in lakh)	6,609.488
xii)	Expenditure incurred in contingencies (Rs in lakh)	921.80
xiii)	Total expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)	20,860.332
xiv)	Average mandays generated per family in Tripura	42
xv)	Average mandays generated per family in country	0
xvi)	% utilisation of funds during 2007-08	95.23

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 2007-08 under SGSY was follows:

Table-11.5.

Sl. No.	Item	(Rs in Lakhs)				
		West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

i)	Total allocation (State & Central)	918.280	359.050	568.610	244.250	2090.210
ii)	Total Fund including O.B. & Misc. receipt	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.

The similar district wise financial expenditure for earlier 2005-06 in respect of SGSY was presented in the following table.

Table -11.6.

Sl. No.	Item	(Rs in Lakhs)				
		West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i)	Total allocation (State & Central)	510.16	199.48	315.89	135.70	1161.23

ii)	Total Fund including O.B. & Misc. receipt	665.64	267.52	444.63	178.14	1555.93
-----	---	--------	--------	--------	--------	---------

iii)	Total expenditure	618.89	289.93	377.70	177.65	1464.18
------	-------------------	--------	--------	--------	--------	---------

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) under SGSY Scheme: -

The SHGs are organized by Swarozgaris 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:

During 2007-08, 21,644 SHGs have been formed by the DRDAs under SGSY scheme. Target and achievement on SHGs during 2007-08 is given in the following table.

Table- 11.7.

Sl. No.	Item	West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i)	SHG target to be formed	888	1000	1000	420	3,308

(within March, 2007)

ii)	SHG formed upto March, 2007	631	514	718	565	2,428
iii)	ST	190	119	227	310	846
iv)	SC	98	113	159	120	490
v)	R.M.	32	72	46	18	168
vi)	O.B.C.	45	118	149	38	350
vii)	Others	266	92	137	79	574
ix)	Women	432	281	425	218	1,356
x)	P.H.	—	—	7	—	7

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Gradation of SHGs: - In 2007-08, 1,380 groups have passed 1st Gradation and 1,080 groups have completed 2nd Gradation Test.

Release of revolving fund and opening cash credit account: Revolving fund for 1,521 groups have been released in respect of groups in the financial year 2007-08. While C.C. Account has been opened in respect of 1,25 groups during the year 2007-08.

Credit linkage to SHGs: Bank credit has been extended to 2,578 groups since inception. Though the scheme of SGSY is being implemented from 1999-2000, in the initial years emphasis was given on financing the individual swarozgaries. Emphasis has been given on financing the groups only from 2004-05, details achievement in respect of disbursement to SHGs during 2007-08 is depicted in the following table.

Table- 11.8.

Sl. No.	Item	West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i)	SHG target to be assisted by Bank	361	195	330	147	1,033
ii)	Achievement	398	196	335	138	1,067
iii)	ST	127	38	90	69	324
iv)	SC	64	20	79	41	204
v)	R.M.	48	22	23	8	101

v)	O.B.C.	46	29	82	8	190
vii)	Others	71	87	61	12	248
viii)	Women	278	83	241	18	620
ix)	P.H.	—	—	7	—	7

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 2006-07, training on dry-fish (sidal) processing, fruits & vegetables, process etc. were organized centrally apart from DRDAs training.

Participation of SHGs in Regional SARAS Mela: - During 2006-07, Regional SARAS Mela held for the 2nd time at Agartala. The 218 Self Help Groups (SHGs) of different States including Tripura have participated in the Mela. There were SHGs got a very good opportunity to understand the market demand/customers views as well as a scope for marketing of their product.

Self Help Group (SHGs) from Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal had joined in the Mela. A large number of SHGs from our State also participated in Regional SARAS Melas held during the year in different cities of the country.

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 re-toration of alienated land, some problems remain such as difficulties in identification of tribal families from whom land has been alienated. As indebtedness has been a major cause of tribal land alienation in the past, financial and other support has to be provided to tribals whose lands have been restored so that they become viable cultivators. On the otherhand, rehabilitation of small cultivators who stand to lose land as a result of the restoration of alienated and to tribals has also to

be ensured.

The second most significant aspect of land reform is land distribution, primarily of State-owned khas land and, secondarily, of land identified by the State as ceiling – surplus land. Government owned khas land has been allotted to families that are either landless or homeless or both. Moreover, the State Government has decided to confer the title of the allotted land to both the husband and wife, jointly.

A total of 1,995 acres of land have been declared as ceiling surplus land in Tripura, and 80 percent of the ceiling surplus land has been distributed to households, especially Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes households belonging to landless and homeless families. A total of 1,598 acres have been distributed to 1,424 landless families as of November 2004. Of the remaining 397 acres of land declared as surplus, 242 acres have been reserved for public purpose, 96 acres are unfit for cultivation and 59 acres are involved in litigation.

The following tables show the district-wise details of area of tribal land alienated and restoration as well as Court cases filed and pending till March, 2007.

Table- 11.9.

District	Petitions received from the inception to till the beginning of the month		Total petition disposed of		Total restoration order passed		Total physical restoration done		Total cases for physical restoration	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
	West	17324	11620.50	17317	11611.63	4495	2863.85	4465	2851.34	30
North	1941	2916.61	1941	2916.61	902	1176.10	901	1175.26	1	0.84
South	6658	8016.63	6643	7985.35	2741	2351.55	2685	2312.25	56	39.30
Dhalai	3189	2887.04	3182	286.04	902	877.34	894	826.70	8	51.27
Total	29112	25440.78	29083	22799.63	9040	7268.84	8945	7165.55	95	103.93

Source: - Revenue Department, Tripura.

Table- 11.10.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of cases filed in the court		No. of cases decided in favour of tribal		No. of cases rejected	
		No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	TRIPURA	29113	25440.774	9040	7268.845	20043	8130.780
No. of cases disposed by the court		Cases in which land was restored to tribals		No. of cases pending with		Response for Non restoration	

No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	
9	1	11	12	13	14	15
29083	25399.626	8945	7164.92	95	103.925	DMs were instructed for speedy disposal.
Source: - Revenue Department, Tripura.						

Concluding remarks:

The PRIs and ADC local bodies should function properly 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 alleviations.

Development of rural sustainable infrastructure like road, electrification, market facilities as well as providing safe drinking water especially through Bharat Nirman, need to be implemented during 11th Plan period for augmenting economic development in rural and hilly areas.

12) URBANISATION

The State Urban Development Department has been playing an important role to provide 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.

The State Government has extended the urban areas of Agartala Municipal Council and five Nagar Panchayats of the State in 2003-04. The urban local bodies consists Agartala Municipal Council and 12 Nagar Panchayats in the State.

Census-2001 data reveals that the urban population of the State consists 17.71 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 details population including extended urban areas as per Census-2001 is as follows:

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%.

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

- u As per Census-2001, total population in urban areas was 5,66,713.
- u There are one Municipal Council and twelve Nagar Panchayats in the State.
- u An amount of Rs. 29.39 crores has been spent for urbanization in the State.

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.

Table-12.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the urban areas	Area (in sq. km).	Population
i)	Agartala Municipal Council	58.84	3,67,822
ii)	Dhamanagar Nagar Panchayat	7.77	30,785
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	10,735
x)	Udaipur Nagar Panchayat	6.10	31,023
xi)	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	8.55	10,863
xii)	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	2.53	5,766
xiii)	Belonia Nagar Panchayat	4.13	15,687
	Total:	123.419	5,67,103

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Budgetary Provisions:			
The Budget provision for the State Urban Development Department under Demand No: 35 and expenditure thereof during 2007-08 is given as follows:			
<u>Table-12.2</u>			

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sector	Outlay	Expenditure
Plan:	3778.43	3703.95
Non-Plan:	238.35	238.35
Total:	4016.78	3942.30

The following schemes/projects are being implemented in 2007-08 by the State Urban Development Department.

(a)	<u>State Plan:</u>	
	i) Additional Central Assistance (ACA) .	
	ii) Solid Waste Management .	
	iii) State Urban Employment Programme (SUEP) .	

iv) 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) .

The status of the CSS during 2007-08 is analysed briefly as follows.

i) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) :

During 2007-08, Rs. 297.28 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. 42.36 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 2007-08 under the scheme are as follows.

Table-12.3.

1	DWCUA groups formed	130 Nos.
2	Total members in DWCUA groups	1300 "
3	Beneficiaries identified	1400 "
4	Application forwarded to banks	1360 "
5	Application disbursed by banks	603 "
6	T & CS societies formed	35 "
7.	Persons covered under health/ life/ accident any other scheme	380 "
8.	Incentive (Subsidy)	Rs.0.22800
9.	Construction of community uminals	21 Nos.
10.	Awarness campaign	29 "
11.	Non-formal education	1420 Nos. benefited

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 Dhamanagar 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 & 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 be-

tween 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 implementing agency is AMC. 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. 630.00 as 90% central share and remaining 10% state's share for Rs. 70.00 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 Revewal 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-12.3.

(Rs in lakh)

Sector	Total investment needs
--------	------------------------

Solid Waste Management	379.35
Water supply	13,338.24
Sewerage & sanitation	27,861.95
Storm Water Drainage & River Embankment Dev.	9,348.12
Urban Transport & 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
	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) Solid Waste Management :

All 12-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.

vii) 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 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.

During 2007-08, a project proposal for IHSDP scheme at Teliamura has been declared by Government of India in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alle-

viation. Total project cost is Rs. 719.18, out of Rs. 633.31 lakhs is central share & remaining Rs. 85.87 lakhs as state share. The Government of India has already released an amount of Rs. 91.83 lakhs as central share.

viii) 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 the 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.

ix) UIDSSMT: -

The following proposals were sent to Government of India in the Ministry of Urban Development for consideration of funding under UIDSSMT.

Table-12.3.

		<u>(Rs in lakhs)</u>
Sl.No.	DPRs	Estimated cost
1.	Improvement of existing roads & storm water drains at Belonia	4311.33
2.	Improvement of existing roads & storm water drains at Kailashahar	2159.69
3.	Improvement of existing roads & storm water drains at Sabroom.	2121.85
4.	Improvement of existing roads & storm water drains at Kumarghat	528.88
5.	Improvement of existing roads & storm water drains at Kamalpur	781.32
6.	Improvement of existing roads & storm water drains at Udaipur	4845.06
7.	Improvement of existing roads & storm water drains at Anarpur	2149.52
8.	Covered drain at Ranirbazar	1878.54
	Total :	18776.19
<p>The project proposal of Belonia Town was approved by Government of India and 1st installment of sanction to the tune of Rs. 2005.00 lakhs was received during 2007-08.</p>		
<p>xi) <u>10% lump sum provision earmarked for NE Region</u>: -</p> <p>The State Government is making concerted and continuous efforts for upliftment of the living standard of the people of the state in addition to providing necessary service in urban areas. The State Government took up several projects during the</p>		

financial year 2007-08 and sent these proposals for Government of India's approval. The following project proposals have been cleared by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India under earmarked 10% provision for NE Region.

Table-12.3.

				<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Sl. No.	Project	Existing Agency	Estimated Cost	Release of funds as 1 st installment
1	Construction of super market at Amarpur	N B C C	1375.04	458.34
2	Construction of Bus Terminal & Shopping Centre-cum-Marriage Hall at Kamalpur	N B C C	2168.00	722.66
3	Construction of Town Hall at Dharmanagar Town	N B C C	1604.00	534.66
4	Construction of Town Hall at Amarpur	N B C C	1878.00	626.00
	Total		7025.04	2341.66

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 JNURM; 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 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. Therefore, planned investment in basic infrastructural 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 firms.

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 quality. The 12th Finance Commission has also ranked the State as one of the most backward State in terms of infrastructure index in their report.

In fact, 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, indicat-

- u *Installed capacity for power was 110 MW.*
- u *Power sold to ultimate customer was 397.81 MU.*
- u *These were 1,08,127 registered motor vehicle in the State.*
- u *There were 248 Commercial Bank branches in March, 2008.*

ing further worsening of the availability of infrastructure as compared to other States.

Appropriate infrastructural supports for improving the productive potential for economic development is, therefore, the prerequisite and has to be the most priority zone for the planning and policy decision of the State.

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. The railway has not so far become dependable mood of transport, although, the State has a token presence of railways of about 153 Km by metre-gauge. Unlike Assam, Tripura does not have facilities for inland water transport system.

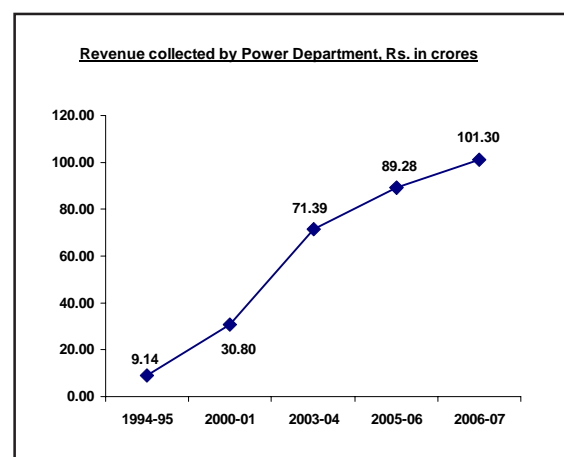
Road transport is not only dependable means of transport but also lifeline of the State through its extremely hostile-hilly terrain. The National Highway (NH-44) is the only link road with rest of the country which passing- through neighbouring states of Assam and Meghalaya. International Bus Service 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. The development in Power Sector in Tripura despite geographical, economic and infrastructural hindrance has been quite impressive. Performance of all important sectors, ranging from agriculture to commerce and industry, as also the performance of social sectors like health, depends largely on the desired availability of quality power.

The State has two sources of generation mainly, hydro and thermal. The State is endowed with natural gas, which enhances potentially for thermal power generation. Out of the two major sources of power generation, thermal power accounts for 94 percent while remaining 6 percent is generated from Hydel power (i.e. Gumti Power Project).

Present peak demand of the State is 160-165 MW. Own generation from three generating stations is 78-80 MW. About 35-40 MW is imported during peak load



period from North Eastern Grid. There remains a shortfall of about 45-55 MW. The shortfall is covered resorted to load shedding of one hour to one & half 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 installed capacity was 110.00 MW and total power generated within the State was 620.22 MU and purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 511.51 MU respectively during the year 2007-2008. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers in 2007-2008 was 860.23 MU. Out of this, maximum power was sold to domestic which was 241.52 MU followed by Irrigation/ Public Water consumption 25.59 MU, Industrial 25.72 MU and 41.37 MU for Commercial purposes.

The revenue collection was Rs. 101.85 Crore in 2007-2008, which was Rs. 101.30 Crore during 2006-2007.

The demand and supply situation of the power sector in 2007-08 can be seen from the following table. The following table will depict the demand & supply situation as well as per unit cost of generation in Tripura in 2007-08.

Table-13.1.

Sl. No.	Situation	2007-08
1	System Demand	:- 160 MW - 165 MW.
2	Availability	
2.1	From Own Sources	:- 78 MW - 80 MW.
2.2	From Central Sector	:- 35 MW - 40 MW.
3	Shortfall	:- 45 MW - 55 MW.
4	Per Unit cost of Generation (Average)	
4.1	Gas Thermal (Rokhia & Baramura)	:- Rs. 1.60 (Rokhia) Rs. 1.55 (Baramura)
4.2	Hydel	:- Rs. 0.30 (Gunti)

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

Table-13.2.

Sl. No.	Situation	2007-08
1	No. of Power Generating Station	

1.1	Hydel	1 No.
1.2	Gas	2 Nos.
2	Installed Capacity (MW)	
2.1	Hydel	15.00 MW
2.2	Gas	95.00 MW
3	Own Electricity Generation (MU)	
3.1	Hydel	36.37 MU
3.2	Gas	583.85 MU
3.3	Auxiliaries	9.12 MU
3.4	Total Own Generation [(3.1+3.2) - 3.3]	620.22 MU
4	4.1 Purchase from Central Sector Grid (MU)	511.51 MU
5	5.1 Total Available Power [3.4+4.1]	1131.73 MU
Source: - Power Department, Tripura.		
The following table depicts a detailed comparison on power sold to ultimate consumer during the year 2007-08.		
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

Table- 13.4.

District	As on	Total Nos. of Town Electrified	Total Nos. of Town Electrified	% of Town Electrified (as per 1991)	Total Nos. of Villages	Total Nos. of Villages Electrified	% of Villages Electrified as per 1971-Census villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West	31-03-08	5	5	100%	275	262	95.27%
North	31-03-08	5	5	100%	166	165	99.39%
South	31-03-08	5	5	100%	269	263	97.77%
Dhalai	31-03-08	4	4	100%	148	134	90.54%

During the financial year from 1994-95 to **2006-07**, the revenue collected and expenditure incurred (except salary & wages) by the Power Department are depicted in the following table:

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

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 54,409 till 2007-08.

IRRIGATION

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- 13.6.

Departments	Total potential created (Ha)	Net potential utilised (Ha)
PWD (Water)	60,940	51,189.60
Agriculture	2,731	1,542.54

TTAADC	555	313.48
R.D.D.	26,627	15,039.61
Total	90,853	68,085.23

Source: - PWD (WR) Department, Tripura.

District-wise details of net potential creation and net potential utilization upto 2006-07 was presented below:

Table- 13.7.

District Lift D T W Diversion Medium Total potential created (Net) Potential under utilization (Net)
Irrigation (Ha)

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.						
The potential created 32.45 percent of cultivable land (i.e.2, 80,000 hectares) and 77.65 percent of irrigable land (i.e., 1,17,000 hectares).						

The ultimate aim is to provide assured irrigation to the entire irrigable land of 1,17,000 hectares by the year 2010 for achieving self sufficiency in food. Accordingly, Government of Tripura has constituted a task-force for implementing the programme within the above time schedule.

It has been proposed in the perspective plan that Public Works Department (WR), Rural Development Department, Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council and Agriculture Department will jointly implement the programme. The land yet to be brought under irrigation is 26,147 hectares as on 1st April, 2007.

To achieve the shortfall in irrigation potential, the Government of India has released a fund of Rs. 161.45 crore under AIBP (minor and medium irrigation) since 1999 and a potential of 3,443 hectares of land has been brought under irrigation out of fund released under AIBP till March, 2007.

Work of 3- medium irrigation projects at Gumati, Khowai and Manu are in progress. All the 3 projects including distribution canal system are expected to be completed by the end of March, 2007. The additional area of 8575 hectares will come under assured irrigation on completion of the projects.

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-13.8.

<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.

Target in 2007-08: The additional potential to be created during the last financial year of 2007-08 was 12,738.9 hectares as detailed below:

Table- 13.9.

		<u>(area in Ha)</u>
i	PWD (Water Resources)	7,550
ii	R.D. Department	5,188.90
iii	Agriculture	Nil
iv	TTAADC	Nil
v	Total	12,738.9

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 Lunding 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.

Table- 13.10.

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:

1. 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.
1. The Joint Transport Commissioner and the District Transport Officers collect road tax, license/ registration fees etc. for vehicles.
1. They issue driving licenses; registration certificates etc and conducts fitness tests of drivers as also vehicles.
1. 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-13.11.

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 - Chamamu	2+2
viii)	Agartala - Dhaka	1+1
ix)	Agartala - Sabroom	2+2
x)	Agartala - Jatanbari	1+1
xi)	Agartala - Chellagang	2+2
xii)	Udaipur - Silachari	1+1
xiii)	Udaipur - Killa	4+4
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 2007-08.

Table-13.12.

- 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- 13.13.

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- 13.14.

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- 13.15.

<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)	Nb. of staff	600	25
viii)	Traffic earnings (Rs. in lakh)	267.25	28.11
		Source: - TRTC.	
Transport:			

Railway: Tripura has remained completely backward in terms of railway connectivity and the State is narrowly connected by a railway link of 153 km. from Agartala-Manu of Dhalai District via Dharmanagar to Badarpur & Landing in Assam by metre-gauge.

The work for further extension of railway line from Manu to Agartala by metre-gauge, capital of the State, has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Railway, Government of India and expected to be completed not before 2007-08. The State Government have been pursuing with the Ministry of Railway, Government of India for early connectivity of railway to Agartala.

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 and Indigo are operating their flights to and from Agartala.

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 2007-08 in the State is explained in the below noted table.

Table-13.16.

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)	4,981
vii) IBB roads (BRO)	582
Total:	15,920
viii) RCC Bridge	56
ix) RCC slab/ Box Culvert	652
x) Bailey Bridge	277
xi) SPT Bridges	488
xii) Truss bridges	5

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

Out of the total road length of 15,920 km in 2007-08, there were 4,234 km of black topped road, 3,290 km brick soled road and remaining 8,396 km roads were earthen as detailed in the following table.

Table- 13.17.

Sl.	Nature of Roads	2007-08
No.	(According to surface)	Length (in km.)
i	Black topped	4,234
ii	Brick soled	3,290
iii	Earthen	8,396
iv	Total :	15,920 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 2006-07.

Table-13.18.

Sl. No.	Type of vehicles	Name of District (2006-07)					Total
		West	North	South	Dhalai		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
A	<u>Passenger vehicles:</u>						
i)	Busses / Mini Buses	1,726	70	162	21	1,979	
ii)	Cars and station wagons	10,100	909	872	257	12,138	
iii)	Jeeps / Taxis	5,452	676	1,708	144	7,980	
iv)	Three-wheelers	5,724	1,992	518	317	8,551	
v)	Two wheelers	49,274	6,294	9,125	1,359	66,052	
	Total	72,276	9,941	12,385	2,098	96,700	
B	<u>Goods vehicles:</u>						
i)	Four wheelers & above	6,514	791	485	109	7,899	
ii)	Three wheelers	1,097	7	114	28	1,246	
	Total	7,611	798	599	137	9,145	
iii)	Tractors, trailers etc.	18	5	2	-	25	
iv)	Others	5,896	377	417	211	6,901	
	Total	13,507	1,175	1,016	348	16,046	
	Grand total (A+B) :	85,783	11,116	13,401	2,446	1,12,746	
				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- 13.19.

i)	Telephone exchanges	-	88
ii)	Telephone connection	-	85,668
iii)	WILL exchanges	-	38
iv)	WILL connection	-	26,082
v)	STD booth's	-	5,213
vi)	Broadband connection	-	2,487
vii)	GSM connection	-	1,65,382
viii)	O F C	-	1015 kms .
ix)	VPT connection	-	856
x)	Post Offices	-	716
<i>Source: - BSNL, P&T Department, Tripura.</i>			
The total <i>STD</i> both in the State is 5,213 up to August, 2008.			
The total no. of Post Offices was 716 in 2007-08.			

The number of mobile connections provided by BSNL alone till 2007-08 are 1,65,382.

Banking:

Banking is one of the important instruments for economic development. A network of financial institutions helps the economy to deploy its savings more efficiently. Financial institutions include banks, insurance companies, provident and pension funds, mutual funds, savings banks and security markets.

The institutional structure of the financial system in the State is not well developed the financial institutions are mainly based on public sector banks, provident and pension funds and insurance companies. Public sector banks have also expanded their network particularly during last two to three decades. In 1969, there were five Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches, which served an average population of 2,76,000 per bank branch. In March 2007, there are 186-Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank branches in the State serving an average population of 18,655 per commercial bank branches.

The Census-2001 data reveals that proportion of households availing banking services in the State is 26.5 percent that is low compare to all India level of 35.5 percent.

During the financial year 2007-08, there were 248-bank branches of all types of commercial banks including Nationalised Banks, Regional Rural Bank (Tripura Gramin Bank) and Co-operative Bank is functioning in the State. Out of these, 146 branches in rural areas, 42 branches in semi-urban areas and rest 60 branches in urban area

are functioning in the State.

Table-13.20.

Sl. No.	Type of the Bank	Distribution of bank branch			
		Rural	Semi urban	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	Commercial Bank / Nationalised Bank	49	17	41	107
B.	Regional Rural Bank (TGB)	78	11	7	96
C.	Tripura State Co-operative Bank	19	14	12	45
G.	<i>Total:</i>	146	42	60	248
Source: - RBI, Mumbai.					
In all Schedules Nationalised Commercial Banks, total deposit was Rs.4,094 crore against total credit Rs. 1,363 crore in June-2007. There are no Foreign Banks in Tripura.					

The credit-deposit ratio of Tripura in June, 2007 was 33.29 percent which was 31.31 percent in June, 2006. All India credit-deposit ratio in June 2007 was 71.80 percent. Similar credit-deposit ratio for March 2005 stood at 29.65 percent against all India credit-deposit ratios of 66.04 percent in the same period.

Agartala the capital city of Tripura ranked 98th position among top hundred cities in-terms of aggregate deposits. The total deposits in Agartala city was Rs. 2,244 crore with annual growth rate of 23.6 per cent in June-2007 as indicated in the RBI report. There were other two capital cities of North-East namely Guwahati and Shillong ranked 27th and 84th, respectively among top hundred cities in-terms of aggregate deposits in June-2007.

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 June, 2007 was shown in the following table: -

Table- 13.21.

Sl.

No.	Name of districts	Offices	Deposits (Rs. in crore)	Credit (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
i)	West Tripura	96	3,041	902
ii)	South Tripura	45	492	216
iii)	North Tripura	32	377	165
iv)	Dhalai Tripura	15	183	80
v)	TOTAL:	188	4,094	1,363

Source: - RBI, Mumbai.

There is a lone RRB named as Tripura Gramin Bank having 96 branches, covering all the districts in the State. The total amount deposited in Tripura Gramin Bank at the end of June 2007 was Rs. 1,021 crore and the amount credited up to June 2007 was Rs. 472 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 railways during 2008-09. The railway link upto Sabroom the extreme southern part of the State need to be connected on priority.

The lone National Highway- 44 require to be upgraded into four lane highway. An alternative National Highway from Kukital to Sabroom (310 Km) requires to be built-up for balanced economic development of the State.

14) INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

Introduction:

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.

Economic development of a State or region is generally related to its industrial development. The State is industrially backward and main reasons of its backwardness are geographical isolation as well as connectivity with the mainland of India. The level of industrialisation of the State is evident from its contribution to the State's GSDP at current prices, the contribution of the manufacturing sector both organised and un-organised combined together was 2.17 percent in 2006-07, 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.

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

- u ***An amount of Rs. 4.61 crore has been disbursed under PMRY.***
- u ***Total 1204 lakhs were sanctioned for Swabalamban in 2007-08.***
- u ***There were 1,503 registered factories (including section-85) in 2007-08.***
- u ***The State Government has launched IT-Policy in 2000.***

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-imburement, within the overall ceiling of Rs. 2 lakhs per unit. This will be inclusive of the incentive under Clause 12.

All IT industries set up by local entrepreneurs of Tripura would be given a 50 percent concession on floor space rentals, for a period of two years from the date of

setting-up of the unit.

Special concession 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 Annex 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:

- 1 Facilities/ promoting industrial investment
- 1 Development of infrastructure.
- 1 Attracting incentive package
- 1 Efficient and responsive administration
- 1 Facilitating /promotion self- employment
- 1 To create at least 2,500 new venture per year through, PMRY, KVIB.
- 1 Skill development through EDP and Swabalamban
- 1 Promotion of resources- base industries
- 1 Promotion of gas based, food processing, tea, rubber and bamboo.
- 1 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.

Sr. No.	Name of Industrial Area	Location	Area (in acres)
i)	Anundhutinagar industrial estate	Anundhutinagar, 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)	Dhamanagar industrial estate	Dhamanagar, North Tripura	5.00
ix)	Dhawajnagar industrial estate	Dewanpasa, North Tripura	45.00
x)	Dhawajnagar 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.

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 - 14.3.

<i>Sl</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 2007-08 is presented in the following table.

Table- 14.4.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Sponsored</i>		<i>Sanctioned</i>		<i>Disbursed</i>	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
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	2,000.65	1,936	1,632.69
Total	17,200	24,227	21,149.77	16,058	13,372.76	11,832	8,312.93

(Rs. in lakhs)

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 - 14.5.

year	Target	Sponsored	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
			No	Amount	Nb.	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 Swabalamban is a self-employment programme and overall performance in 2007-08 is presented in the following table.

Table- 14.6.

District	Target	Sponsored	Sanctioned	Disbursed
				(Rs. in Crores)
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
Total:	2,100	3,148	1,263	898

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 2003-04 to 2007-08 in the State.

Table- 14.7.

<u>Export Items</u>	(Rs. in crores)				
	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dry fish, raw hides & skin, coir mattress, fresh ginger.	1.37	1.46	0.70	0.81	1.60

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the status of export during 2003-04 to 2007-08 in the State.

Table- 14.8.

<u>Import Items</u>	(Rs. in crores)				
	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008
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 jute, ceramic tiles (glazed)	9.67	12.49	28.94	48.39	83.70

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- 14.9.

Sl. No.	Name of the ITIs	In take capacity
i)	Indranagar, Agartala	248
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)	Dhamanagar, North Tripura	76
ix)	Total	876

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Swabalamban:

Under Swabalamban total 1,043 of candidates were imparted technical training inside and outside the states.

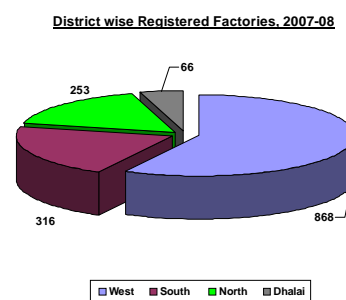
Table- 14.12.

Year	2002-03	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Candidates	334	241	198	1,042	1,204

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

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 (Codition 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 2007-08 is presented below.

Table- 14.13.

Year/ District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85 section	Total factories	Average No. of workers employed
West	194	71	603	868	21,266
South	65	27	224	316	10,002
North	107	11	135	253	8,295
Dhalai	17	9	40	66	2,689
Total	383	118	1,002	1,503	42,252

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

Public Sector Undertakings/ Boards:

Tripura Tea Development Corporation (TIDCL) :

Table- 14.14.

S. No.	Item	Unit	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
i)	<u>Green leaf:</u>							
a)	Production	Lakh Kg.	21.87	24.82	24.72	24.85	19.31	15.18
ii)	Processing	Lakh Kg.	20.50	34.90	5.26	5.04	5.28	5.64
iii)	Turnover							
a)	Made tea-qty.	Kg. lakhs	4.44	5.61	243.82	192.89	5.28	5.64
b)	Value	Rs. lakhs	244.00	232.00			251.25	273.00
c)	Green leaf	Rs. lakhs	3.00	16.00			3.71	-
iv)	Average sales realization made tea	Per Kg.	46.50	40.00	14.23	35.27	48.00	46.00
Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.								
<u>Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (TIDCL):</u>								

Table- 14.15.

S. No.	Performance indicator	Unit	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
i)	Sanctions	No.	72	45	62	91	81	69
ii)	cases amount	Rs. lacs	73.62	70.59	59.39	118.07	142.71	113.83
iii)	Disbursement	Rs. lacs	70.33	26.72	64.70	61.30	80.58	70.32
iv)	Recoveries:							
	Amount	Rs. lacs	180.10	137.28	169.98	144.97	137.22	125.26
v)	Refinance:							
i)	Availed	Rs. lacs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii)	Repaid (Prin)	Rs. lacs	129.49	81.96	28.09	8.66	3.00	Nil
Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.								

Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (TSICL):

Table- 14.16.

S.

ECONOMIC REVIEW, 2007-08

No.	Item	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Turnover						
i	Trading Activities						
	Country liquor, Auto parts, Furniture, Pharmaceuticals (Trading), E.W. Bridge (Akhaura) Miscellaneous (Total: Rs. in lacs)	479.47	320.55	425.28	395.58	521.34	514.94
ii	Brick manufacturing	480.00	490.02	496.76	395.40	422.28	877.33
iii	Fruit products	50.00	6.45	4.42	7.20	7.20	—
iv	Pharmaceuticals (Mfg.)	6.45	6.34	0.11	0.22	—	—
v	Lease rent	0.00		5.40	7.20	7.20	7.20
vi	Consultancy	15.48		0.00	0.00	—	—
vii	SEP/ Production Units	21.57	22.64	30.25	32.00	26.01	31.86
		27.40	17.00	11.39	12.18	7.30	23.25
viii	Others (Scraps)	5.58	17.05	10.50	6.88	12.13	19.61
ix	Total	1085.95	880.05	984.11	856.66	1003.46	1474.19

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. (TJML):

Table- 14.17.

S.							
No.	Performance indicator	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
i	<u>Production</u> M.T.	2199	770	1120	1320.87	118.57	1015.59
ii	Gross Margin (Sales-Raw Material Cost)	220.41	102.10	156.46	197.00	335.21	102.95
iii	Administrative Power Heads Salary/Wages/Others	960.21	466.48	845.00	891.50	188.00	927.62

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

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 utilised for production of Coir Board industries.

The Training Cum Processing Centre of Coir Board (TCPC) has conducted

following trainees on yarn spinning during 2002-03 to 2006-07.

Table- 14.18.

Sl. No.	Name of year	No. of programme	Nb. 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.

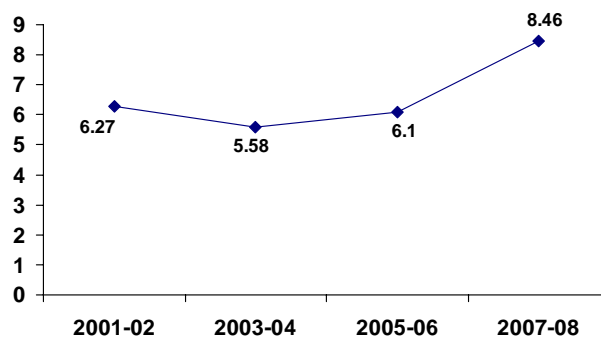
Natural Gas:

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- 14.19.

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

Revenue earned from Natrual Gas, Rs. in crore



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.

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:

S k i l l g r a d a t i o n

Adoption of the latest technical know-how for sustaining the activity for better returns 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.

- 1 Training on Loin loom: For design development in-combination with the traditional design of tribal fabrics on loim loom in place of Frame loom for commercial utility.
- 1 Two Loin loom production centers have been set up at Shankhala, Hezamara

R.D. Block and Durga Choudhury Para, Jirania R.D. Block under 37- point Tribal development package. Two hundred weavers have been trained-up for a period of three months at Bilashchara and Lembuchera.

- 1 Training on Frame loom: The skill up-gradation of weavers on Frame loom under Integrated Handloom Training Performance (IHTP) of Government of India with State marketing share have been conducted. Total 140-weavers have been benefited in both handloom cluster and non-cluster areas.
- 1 Silk Weaving Training: "Silk is the Queen of Textiles", highly skilled hand is must for weaving silk fabrics, as the silk yarn is a very delicate fiber. Efforts have been taken to impart special training on silk weaving to select traditional handloom weavers under selected handloom cluster society. A special training programme for a period of three months have been formulated and conducted through the Weavers Service Center, Agartala.

Welfare schemes:

(a) Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) :

The object of the Health Insurance Policy for handloom weavers is to envisage to financially enable the handloom weavers community to access the best of health care/facilities. This scheme covers the weavers and his/her spouse and two children. The benefit includes comprehensive cover to the weavers and also his family against unforeseen medical expenses.

(b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Youjana:

The basic objective of this scheme is to provide insurance coverage to the handloom weavers in the case of natural and accidental death. Total 43-weavers have been covered under this scheme.

(c) 10% rebate benefit scheme:

The centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in-collaboration with the State Government with equal matching basis. To promote the sales proceeds of handloom products the financial support is being given to the marketing organization as 100% Central Share.

An amount of Rs. 19.67 lakhs has been given to the marketing organizations like THDC and Primary Handloom Co-operative Society Ltd. in 2007-08.

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.

Achievements under State Plan, 2007-08:

- 1 Rs. 5 lakhs provided to the TTAADC for increasing the production of Pachra and to give benefit to the 1,100 Traditional Tribal Women Weavers.
- 1 550-weavers were trained for skill up-gradation and stipend paid @ Rs. 900/- per month.
- 1 29-Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies have been provided financial assistance including infrastructure development etc.
- 1 The Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. was provided share capital assistance amounting to Rs. 280.13 lakhs for strengthening and development of its marketing capacity on handloom and handicrafts.
- 1 The TAWCS Ltd. was provided an amount of Rs. 137.15 lakhs for strengthening the share capital for development of its marketing capacity on handloom.

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 the three 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.

The salient achievements made during 2007-08 are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Financial involved	Achievements
1	Training	15.07	220-new artisans beneficiaries assisted including providing stipend and hand tools etc. for employment generation.
2	Urban Haat Projcet	135.00	Project construction is under progress for providing marketing facilities to the enterprisers and artisans in one roof for exhibition & sale of products through out the year.
3	Renovation	176.00	Renovation of Government Sales Em porium, New Delhi has been modern ized for 12-stalls. The stall shall be provided to the Entrepreneurs of Tripura on rental basis.
4	Financial Assistance to Primary Handicrafts Co-operative Societies	18.00	Financial assistances have been provided to ten Handicrafts Co-opera tive Societies as working capital.
5	Sanitation facility	3.22	Financial assistances have been pro vided to 7-Primary Handicrafts Co-operative Societies.
6	Participation in different fair outside the State.	11.00	i) IITF, New Delhi. ii) North East Trade Expo - New Delhi. iii) IITF, Kolkata. iv) Panihati Industrial Trade Fair - Kolkata.

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 extension 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 scheme under CDP have been introduced in the rural sector with equal matching basis.

- i) Raising and supply of mulbury sapling 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 2007-08 are as under:

Sl. No.	Items	2007-08
i)	Area brought under mulberry cultivation (in acre)	500
ii)	Beneficiaries covered	900
iii)	Mulberry saplings supplied (in lacs)	10
iv)	Production of green cocoon (in Mt)	49
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)	5.2
viii)	Silk yarn sold (Kg)	3,000
ix)	Green Cocoon sold (Kg)	3,036

**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 technologies 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 Magistrate'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

xii) 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) 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/esuwidha>).

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.

For convenience of tourist the state has been divided into two tourist circuits. One is west-south Tripura circuit covering the tourist destination of west and south Tripura District and the other tourist circuits is west-north Tripura circuits covering the tourist destination of north Tripura and Dhalai District. The entire state is having huge potentiality in tourism specially eco-tourism, religious. Heritage tourism, hill tourism, rural tourism etc. The tourist locations as indicated above are given below:

West-South Tripura Circuit:

Agartala the capital of the state surrounded by greeneries . It is having Ujjayanta Palace- a palace of old Maharaja, many temple including Buddhist temple and international borders, MBB College complex, Government house complex. Chatturdas Devata temple is a very old temple established by the Maharaja of Tripura, Sipahijala is a wild life Century with distinctive flora and fauna. Kamalagar is a tourist location on the Boarder with Bangladesh. It has an old Hindu temple with other facilities for the tourists.

Neemahal is the only water place in the Northeast. The palace was build by Maharaja Bir Bikram Manikya Kishore Bhadur as his summer resorts . Light and sound programme has been installed there for the tourists.

Udaipur is the capital of South Tripura District. It has an old Kali temple build by Maharaja Dhanya Manikya 500 years ago. This is one of the 51 pithas of Hindu pilgrimage.

Pilak is a place of attraction for its archaeological remains of eight / ninth centuries, located at a distance of 100 km from Agartala . Number of terracotta plaques, sealing with stupa and stone images of Avolokiteswara including image of Narasimhan have been found there which date backs of Buddhist period. The place has close association with Myanamoti and Pahapur in Bangladesh. Recently further excavation has been taken up archaeological survey of India.

Kamalasagar Kali temple, was built on a hill-top by Maharaja Dhanaya Manikya in the late 15th centuries. It situated just beside the Bangladesh Boarder. The lake infront of this temple rightly enhances its beauty.

Sipahijala Wildlife Sanctuary: - 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 because 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 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 .

Tepania Eco park (Udaipur) :- Only 45 K.M from Agartala . It is an ideal destination for Eco Tourism. Archedium Watch Tower, Green forest, vast Lake, hanging bridge, picnic Spot, tree house, tented accommodation are the main attraction of this park. Beautiful colorful garden added its beauty.

Trisma 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 nos herbs, 110 nos shrubs and 150 nos climbers available in the Sanctuary. Among the floral diversity there are good nos of species having medicinal value.

West - North Tripura Circuit:

The most important truism location in this circuit is Unakoti . It is Shiva Pilgrim dates back to seven / ninth centuries. There are numerous rock-cut images

available in the area and because of this it is a good heritage location for the tourists.

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 2007-08 in the State.

Table-14.20.

Year	Domestic tourist	Foreign tourist	Total	(Rs in Lakhs)
				Revenue earned
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

Table- 14.21.

Name of District	Name of Sub-Division	Name of important tourist spots
<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
		xi) Bhubaneswari Temple
		xii) Tripureswari Temple (Matabari)
		xiii) Devtamura
		xiv) Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary
		xv) Pilak
		xvi) Mahamuni
		xvii) Unakoti

<u>Dhalai</u>	<u>Kanchanpur</u>	xviii) Jampui Hills
	<u>Gandacherra</u>	xix) Dumboor Lake

Concluding remarks:

The State has quite potentially for industrialization. Low availability of infrastructure has actually made the process of industrialisation extremely difficult in the State.

The agro-climatic condition and fertile soil are favourable for development of processing industries in the State. Besides, the State has potentiality for promotion of gas based as well as fertilizers and rubber bases industries. The State is second largest producer of rubber after Kerala.

The State has also tremendous potentiality for bamboo based industries including traditional handloom and handicraft industries. Moreover, the State is a traditional tea growing State, which has ample scope for improvement by adopting modern technology.

Eco-tourism is another area, where the State can expand infrastructural facilities for augmenting income and employment.

The official trade between Tripura and neighbouring Bangladesh started since 1994-95 need to be developed more through Kamalanagar, Boxanagar, Bamutia in West District, Srinagar and Ekinpur of South Tripura, Palbasti (Raghna) and Hirachera (Kailashahar) of North District and Kamalpur in Dhalai District.

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 State run schools by the State Government. The State Government has given highest priority for universalisation of elementary education and it can be evident from the Census- 2001 data that overall literacy rate in the State is 73.66 percent. The similar proportion for all India was 65.38 percent in 2001. 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 assess-

- u *Literacy rate has increased to 79.6% in 2004-05 in the State.*
- u *7th All India school education survey result shows that 84.42% habitations having primary school within 1 km.*
- u *There were 3,875 school education institutions.*
- u *The State got two Medical Colleges.*
- u *There were 6,031 ICDS centres in the State.*

ing 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:

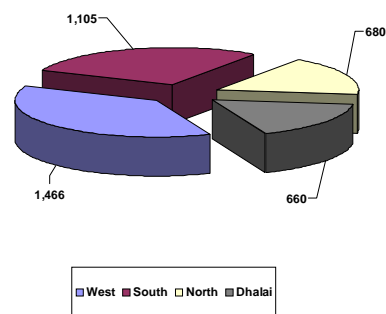
- i) All children in school, education guarantee centre, alternate school, Back-to-school camp by 2005.
- ii) Bridge all gender and social category gaps at the primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010.
- iii) Universal retention by 2010; and
- iv) Focus on elementary education 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 finalized 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

District wise schools, 2007-08



the State for the year 2007-08 were as follows:

Table-15.1.

Type of school	Name of District				
	West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary / Jr. Basic	755	283	684	437	2,159
Middle / Sr. Basic	362	271	225	165	1,023
High	200	75	121	35	431
H.S. (+2 stage)	149	51	75	23	298
Total	1,466	680	1,105	660	3,911

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The status of institutions exclusively for girls in Tripura during the year 2007-08 were as follows:

Table- 15.2.

Type of school	Name of District				
	West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary / Jr. Basic	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Middle / Sr. Basic	3	Nil	3	Nil	6
High	11	3	8	Nil	22
H.S. (+2 stage)	15	5	7	1	28
Total	29	8	18	1	56

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

The enrolment position from Primary Stage (I-V) to H.S. (+2 stage) in 2007-08 were as follows:

Table- 15.3.

District	Primary Stage			Middle Stage			Secondary Stage			H.S. (+2 stage)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total

West	98535	93449	191984	51041	51191	102232	23921	22857	46778	13677	11213	24890
North	47252	44453	91705	17847	17617	35464	7410	7716	15126	4376	3940	8316
South	62509	58704	121213	26625	25133	51758	12049	10085	22134	6350	3916	10266
Dhalai	31971	28112	60083	11021	8613	19634	4575	4175	8750	1991	1530	3521

Total	240267	224718	464985	106534	102554	209088	47955	44833	92788	26394	20599	46993
-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

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 2007-08: -

Table- 15.4.

District	Primary Stage			Middle Stage			Secondary Stage			H.S. (+2 stage)		
	Man	Women	Total	Man	Women	Total	Man	Women	Total	Man	Women	Total
West	2909	1000	3909	3084	955	4039	3201	1477	4678	2893	2427	5320
North	685	193	878	1261	315	1576	920	291	1211	954	470	1424
South	1554	274	1828	1482	325	1807	1553	355	1908	1326	352	1678

Dhalai	1048	192	1240	886	168	1054	668	119	787	530	167	697
Total	6196	1659	7855	6713	1763	8476	6342	2242	8584	5703	3416	9119

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

As per 'COHORT STUDY' the drop-out rates in different stages for the year 2007-08 were as follows: -

Table- 15.5.

Stages	Overall		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Primary stage (I-V)	7.65%	7.99%	7.81%
Elementary stage (I-VIII)	14.74%	14.83%	14.79%
High Stage (I-X)	52.23%	56.45%	54.39%

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

Besides 4,93,169 children of primary stage have been benefited under mid-day-meal scheme (khishudi). The total number of students who appeared in Madhyamik examination in 2008 was 33,126 out of which 19,082 passed successfully (i.e. 57.60 percent). The total number of students who appeared in H.S. (10+2) examination during 2008 was 16,315, out of which 11,421 passed successfully (i.e. 70 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 College, 1- Womens Polytechnic, 1- Government Law College, 1- Govt. Music College, 1- Art & Craft College, 1- Tripura Joint Entrance Board, 1- Government Musuem, 1- State Kala Academy, 1- State Archieves, 2- Medical Colleges, 2- Polytechnic Institutes, 1- Oral Coaching Centre, 1- Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhavan and 24- Public libraries including Birchandra State Central Library

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 by Global Educational Net (GENET) at Haphania, Agartala in October, 2006.

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 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, General Degree Colleges, Govt. Law College and Institute of Advanced Studies in Education.

ii) Tehnical 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, Government College of Art & Craft, Oral Coaching Centre and Tripura Board of Joint Entrance Examination.

Besides, in 2007-08 a State Government Agriculture College has been started, which is the first Agriculture College in the State.

The Polytechnic Institute has been converted into the Tripura Institute of Technology (TIT) in 2007-08 by the State Government .Tripura Institute of Technology is a NERIST type modular institute where both degree and diploma education go hand in

hand. Degree level courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electronic & Telecommunication and Computer Science & Engineering are offered and Diploma level courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical & Tele-communication, Computer Science & Technology, Food Processing Technology and Automobile Engineering. Diploma Architecture is likely to be introduced from this academic session 2008-09.

The Womens Polytechnic has been set up in 2003-04 and the courses like Information Technology, Fashion Technology and Medical Lab. Technology are offered.

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 24 Public Libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

Tripura University: Tripura University is the only State run University of Tripura runs 13- post-graduate courses and has enrolments of more than 1,600 students. The colleges for general education run under-graduate courses in Science, Arts and Commerce streams at pass and honours level. In total twenty six subjects are offered in under-graduate level in different degree colleges having enrollment of more than 21,000 students.

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

The following table depicts the status of higher education in the districts during 2007-08.

Table- 15.6.

Item	2007-08			
	West	North	South	Dhalai
Universities	3	-	-	-
General Degree Collegess	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)	1	-	-	-
Medical College	1	-	-	-

Pharmacy	1	-	-	-
Nursing Training Institute	1	1	1	-
College of Fisheries	1	-	-	-
College of Agriculture	1			
Bhawan Tripura College of Sc. & Tech.	1			
Total:	24	5	5	1

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows number of higher education institution by districts in Tripura 2007-08.

Table- 15.7.

Year/District	University College	Degree College	Engineering College	Music College	Art & Craft College	Law College
West Tripura	1*	7	1	1	1	1
North Tripura	-	3	-	-	-	-
South Tripura	-	4	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	1	15	1 (Now NIT)	1	1	1

Year/District	Teacher Training Institute	College of Fisheries	Medical College	Regional Pharmacy Institute (RIPSAT)	Nursing Training Institute	Regional College of Physical Education	Sanskrit Vidya- bhavan
West Tripura	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	1	1	3	1	1

* Data relates to Tripura University only.

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the number of higher educational institution exclusively for girls during the year 2007-08.

Table- 15.8.

District	Arts,	Teacher	Nursing	Women
----------	-------	---------	---------	-------

	Commerce & Science	Training College	Training College	Polytechnique 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 2007-08 were as follows.

Table- 15.9.

District	Regional Physical College		Engineering College		Nursing Training		Regional Pharmacy Institute	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
West Tripura	-	-	28 (23)	5 (6)	-	-	18 (5)	1 (-)
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	28 (23)	5 (6)	-	-	18 (5)	1 (-)

District	Medical College		Institute of Advanced Studies in Education		Sanskrit Vidyabhavan		Agriculture	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
West Tripura	-	-	11 (-)	7 (4)	-	-	11	-
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	11 (-)	7 (4)	-	-	11	-

District	University		Degree College		Womens Poly. Institute		Music College	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
West Tripura	56	12	97 (61)	79 (88)	8 (4)	8 ()	10 (7)	3 (7)

South Tripura		42 (46)	26 (32)	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Tripura		35 (46)	14 (26)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai		6 (10)	4 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56	12	180 (163)	123 (148)	8 (4)	8 ()	10 (7)	3 (7)	
District	Art & Craft College		Law College		College of Fisheries		College of Sc. & Tech.		Bhavan's Tripura College
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
West Tripura	6 (9)	- (6)	2 (21)	- (4)	14	1	14	1	
South Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	6 (9)	- (6)	2 (21)	- (4)	14	1	14	1	

* () indicated 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 2007-08.

Table- 15.10.

District	University		Degree College		Womens Polytechnic Institute		Music College	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
West Tripura	960	837	6682	5814	Nil	237	43	100
North Tripura	Nil	Nil	1843	1634	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
South Tripura	Nil	Nil	2432	1516	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dhalai	Nil	Nil	462	461	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	960	837	11419	9425	Nil	237	43	100

Year / District	Art & Craft College		Govt. Law College		Institute of Advanced Studies in Education		Sanskrit Vidyabhavan	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
West Tripura	88	61	168	111	240	180	Nil	Nil
South Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
North Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dhalai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	88	61	168	111	240	180	Nil	Nil

District	Regional College of Physical Education		Medical College Pharmacy Institute		Regional Pharmacy Institute	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
West Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	72	50
South Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	NA
North Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	NA
Dhalai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	NA
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	72	50

Year/	Nursing Training Institute		College of Fisheries		Agriculture		BTCST	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
West Tripura	Nil	Nil	52	29	09	10	60	29
South Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
North Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dhalai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	52	29	09	10	60	29

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The number of SC and ST students in graduate level for the year 2007-08 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	1159	958	2117	1245	1282	2527	183	115	298	153	157	310
South District	450	290	740	371	182	553	-	-	-	-	-	-
North District	253	199	452	205	92	297	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai District	126	120	246	107	71	178	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1988	1567	3555	1928	1627	3555	183	115	298	153	157	310

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The status of examination held and student passed during 2006-07 is presented in the following table.

Table- 15.12.

Sl. No.	Course	No. of students appeared			No. of students passed		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Degree in Arts						
	i) B.A.	1162	1110	2272	919	953	1872
	ii) B.A. (Hons.)	698	741	1439	659	722	1381
	iii) M.A.	157	212	369	143	207	350
2	Degree in Science						
	i) B.Sc.	214	107	321	183	102	285
	ii) B.Sc. (Hons.)	94	60	154	86	59	145
	iii) M.Sc.	46	30	76	45	29	74
3	Degree in Commerce						
	i) B.Com.	194	12	206	168	10	178
	ii) B.Com. (Hons.)	60	07	67	51	06	57
	iii) M.Com.	23	02	25	18	01	19
4	L.L.B.	12	17	29	12	07	19
5	Bachelor of Engineering						
	i) Civil	36	06	42	36	06	42
	ii) Mechanical	42	01	43	42	01	43
	iii) Electrical	23	20	43	23	20	43
	iv) Computer Sc. & Eng.	23	15	38	23	15	38
6	Diploma of Engineering						
	i) Civil	19	06	25	14	05	19
	ii) Mechanical	16	-	16	11	-	11
	iii) Electrical	11	04	15	09	03	12
	iv) Electronic & Tele.	13	-	13	02	-	02
	v) Computer Sc. & Eng.	10	08	18	09	05	14
	vi) Automobile Eng.	06	-	06	05	-	05
7	Bachelor of Fishery Sc.	09	05	14	08	01	09
8	<u>Pharmacy</u>						
	B. Pharma	15	11	36	15	11	36
	D. Pharma	41	14	55	36	11	47
9	B.P. Ed.	17	02	19	17	02	19

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

SOCIAL EDUCATION:

The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department is organising the

Social Education Centres and Anganwadi centres through out the State for children in the age group of 0-6 years.

Pre-primary education is provided in these centres to the children under age group 3-6 years. There were 56-ICDS Projects having 7358-Anganwadi Centres covering 40-Blocks and 13-Urban Local Bodies in 2007-08. The enrolment of Social Education Centres and Anganwadi centres were 3,06,495 and 1,23,695, respectively during the year **2006-07**.

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. As a result, 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 and 3,67,129 in March, 2008.

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 Kisori Shakti Yojana Scheme is also running in 40-ICDS projects @10 Anganwadi Centre 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) month to 6 (six) years with special attention to mal-nourished children and pregnant women's and nursing mothers to ensure that minimum calorie and protein requirement are met.

In 2007-08, the district wise operationalised ICDS Project 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	3,037	1,43,832	31,524
North	12	1,433	62,352	13,780
South	16	1,908	84,574	17,169
Dhalai	6	980	76,371	12,546
Total :-	56	7,358	3,67,129	75,019

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

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.

- f Physical Education.
- f Organisation of School level Sports & Coaching.
- f Intensive Coaching.
- f Inter-school sports competition.

2. Youth Activities.

- f Organizing Youth Festival at Block / District / State levels.
- f Organisation of North East Tribal Youth Festival.
- f Multi cultural festival.
- f Inter State (NER) Long distance cycling expedition.
- f State level youth festival 2007-08.
- f Long distance swimming / Cycling.
- f Marathon race.
- f Triathlon.
- f Scouts & Guides movements.

3. Tripura Sports Council.

- f Organisation of rural sports.
- f Organisation of women sports festival.
- f Financial assistance to the State sports activities / club / association.
- f Running of play centers.
- f 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 Nos. physical instructors/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 Education Teachers in different games and sports. One year Diploma in Physical Education course 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, 41-Blocks, 4-Districts and State level participate in different games & sports competition. Not only a State level, in National level also teams are being sent to participate. Yearly 100 nos. Students are achieving the credit of National level players.

12. Coaching

To develop the standard of performance residential coaching camps prior to participation of National Competition are being organised before each and every occasions.

13. Programme & achievement during 2007-08

Table-15.14.

Sr.	No.	Items	Student participants
	i	Games and sports	85,000 students
	ii	Incentive to outstanding sports man	20 students
	iii	Sports school	68 students
	iv	Scholarship stipend	400 students
	v	Special Incentive given to national participants	18 Nos. prize winner

in National level competition.

14. Medal Winning Acheivement

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
2007-08	11	8	12	31

15. Different Coaching Centres

- h Sub- Divisional level.
- h District level.
- h Special Coaching Centres.
- h 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 115 students are getting training under the experienced coaches. Their performances in State Level as well as National level School games is 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 participate in national youth festival every year. The summary performance in 2007-08 is as follows:

Table-15.15.

Sl.

No.	Subject	Participants
1.	Long distance swimming	16 Nos.
2.	Scouts & Guides programme	1,500 Nos.
3.	Youth festival	12,000 Nos.
4.	Tribal Youth Festival	150 Nos.
5.	Triathlon	20 Nos.
6.	Trekking programme	20 Nos.
7.	Yoga camp	1,500 Nos.

Source: - Education (Sports) Department, Tripura

16. Scouts and Guides Movement

To build a real citizen with a helping mind to the helpless at the time of criss is the motto of this movement. With this goal State Department of School (Social

department organizes 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.

17. Tripura Sports Council

Tripura 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, eminent Sports persons and administrators. It has 23 Nos. affiliated State Sports Body Organizations. These Organizations are regularly getting financial help from the Tripura 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 2007-08, Tripura got 77 medals with 27-Gold, 24-Silver and 28-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 1998-2007.

Sl.No.	Persons	Amount@ Rs .
1998-99	300	600/-
1999-00	400	600/-
2000-01	400	600/-
2001-02	400	600/-
2002-03	400	600/-
2003-04	400	600/-
2004-05	400	600/-
2005-06	400	600/-
2006-07	400	600/-
2007-08	400	600/-

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 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.

- u *There were 814 State run medical institutions in 2007-08.*
- u *Total number of beds in these medical institutions were 2,736 in 2007-08.*
- u *Total 4,17,611 children were covered under pulse-polio programme in 2006-07.*
- u *Total 5577.64 km. pipe line has been laid in the State for providing safe drinking water.*

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	17.6	15
ii) Death rate	6.1	5
iii) Growth rate	11.5	10
iv) TFR	2.3	2
v) IMR	49	20
vi) MMR	4	1
vii) Couple protection rate	46.1%	60%

Source: - State Population Policy-2000, Government of Tripura.

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 equity in health care to all, particularly to disadvantaged group 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 Indicators:

Table- 16.2.

<u>Sl</u>	<u>No. Category</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>State</u>
1	Birth rate, 2007	23.1	17.1
2	Death rate, 2007	7.4	6.5

3	Natural growth rate, 2007	15.7	10.5
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2007	55	39
5	Couple Protection Rate (CPR), NFHS-3	56.03	65.80
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	950

Source: - Census-2001 and NFHS-3.

Programme/Schemes :

The State government has so far able to implement the following ongoing National Health Programme/Schemes till 2006-07.

- a) National Family Welfare Programme.
- b) National Malaria Eradication Programme.
- c) National Programme for Control of Blindness.
- d) National Tuberculosis Control Programme.
- e) National Iodine Deficiency Control Programme.
- f) National Aids Control Programme.
- g) National Cancer Control Programme.
- h) Universal Immunization Programme.
- i) Oral Rehydration Therapy Scheme.
- j) National Leprosy Elimination Programme.
- k) Special School Health Checkup Schemes for school children.
- l) Pulse polio Immunisation Programme.
- m) Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Programme.
- n) Village Health Guide Scheme.
- o) Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

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

A High Level Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sri J.V.R. Prasada Rao, the then Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India to review the situation in the entire North Eastern Region for the development of health facilities and health manpower. The committee submitted the report in April, 2001. The relevant abstract of the recommendation of the Committee in respect of Tripura was as under.

- 1) Recommendation of health infrastructure in Tripura and shortage as on 31-03-2000.

Table- 16.3.

Sl. No.	Primary Health Institute	Total requirement	Existing	Shortage
1	Health Sub Centers	1260	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	1032	590	442
2	Specialist	749	272	477
3	Staff Nurse	1542	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)	1032	690	342
9	MPW/ (Male)	1032	394	638
10.	MPS/ (Female)	172	64	108
11.	MPS/ (Male)	172	112	60

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Health Infrastructure:

In 2006-07, there were 15-Hospitals, 9-Rural Hospitals and Community Health Centres, 86-Public Health Centres, 579-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries, 6- Blood Banks and 7-Blood Stored centers in allopathic branch through the State Government has been providing basic facility to all section of the society.

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 by Global Educational Net (GENET) at Haphania, Agartala in October, 2006.

Below mentioned table shows the allopathic medical facilities of the State during 2006-07.

Table-16.5.

Number of Health Centres (Allopathic) 2006-07

District	Total No. of Health Centre	State Govt	Local self Govt.	Private aided	Rural				Urban			
					Rural	PHC/ R H	Disp/ Sub-centre	Total	Rural	PHC/ R H	Disp/ Sub-centre	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West	294	291	2	1	3	26	250	279	6	3	6	15
North	132	131	1	0	2	19	108	129	2	1	0	3
South	180	178	2	0	2	25	149	176	4	0	0	4
Dhalai	81	81	0	0	2	12	66	80	1	0	0	1
Total	687	681	5	1	9	82	573	664	13	4	6	23

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 for especially in rural area.

The below mentioned table shows the homeopathic and ayurvedic medical facilities of the State Government.

Table- 16.6.

District	Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Institutions	
	Homeopathic	Ayurvedic
West Tripura	38	20
North Tripura	10	6
South Tripura	25	12
Dhalai	6	3
Total	79	41

Besides, there are one State Homeopathic Hospital and one State Ayurvedic Hospital in Tripura.

Total number of beds in medical institutions in the State is presented below:

Table- 16.7.

Districts

	West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total number of beds	1,454	392	540	241	2,627
For rural area	289	166	224	164	843

For urban area	1,165	226	316	77	1,784
----------------	-------	-----	-----	----	-------

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Manpower:

The status of technical manpower position under the State Health Department during 2006-07 were presented in the following table.

Table- 16.8.

Sl. No.	Category	In position
i)	Medical Officer, Allopathy	658
ii)	Medical Officer, Homeo	61
iii)	Medical Officer, Ayurvedic	41
iv)	Dental Surgeon	37
v)	Inspecting Officer, Drugs	9
vi)	Nurses	886
vii)	Pharmacist	327
viii)	Multipurpose Health Supervisor	207
ix)	Multipurpose Health Worker	1,077
x)	Total	3,303

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Patients treated:

Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor in the State during 2006-07 is given in the table.

Table- 16.9.

Patients treated

District	Indoor	Outdoor	Total	Referred to outside the State
1	2	3	4	5
West	2,98,945	7,74,591	10,73,536	747

North 62,885 2,90,428 3,53,313 134

South	87,712	3,42,689	4,30,401	178
Dhalai	64,950	99,601	2,64,551	NA
Total	5,14,492	16,07,309	21,21,801	1,059

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients by kinds of disease in all four districts of the State in 2006-07 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	281	347	2	43	11044	49966	0	0
North	25	965	0	0	25625	54001	0	0
South	167	208	0	4	25144	57821	0	0

Dhalai	19	279	0	371	20322	38111	0	0
Total	492	1799	2	418	82135	199899	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	6295	6077	0	26	0	0	13093	37649
North	1810	1844	0	21	0	0	12267	48116

South 6596 1828 0 11 0 0 5144 12474

Dhalai 5940 10260 0 6 0 0 2610 15310

Total 20641 20009 0 64 0 0 33114 113549

District	Gonorrhoea		Diphtheria		Polioyeities		Tetanus	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
West	4	112	0	0	0	0	1	5
North	0	1074	0	0	0	0	1	0
South	2	8	0	0	0	0	1	0

Dhalai	22	175	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1369	0	0	0	0	3	5
	Measles		Whopingough		Typhoid		Total	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	33	416	26	71	1753	7368	32532	102080
North	11	934	325	714	5527	6909	45591	113611
South	4	157	24	54	72	53	37154	72618
Dhalai	27	92	43	483	372	1913	29355	67000
Total	75	1599	418	1322	7724	16243	144632	355309

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.

State's performance on family planning during 2007-08 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.11.

Method	Plan / Target	Achievement	Percentage
Total sterilisation	11898	2397	20
Vasectomy	343	5	1
Tubectomy	11555	2392	21
IUD insertion	6653	1706	26
CC users (Nirodh)	N/T	706978	

Oral Pill users	N/T	230161	
MTP	9420	6895	73

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The district wise performance of family planning in the State during 2006-07 is given in following table.

Table- 16.12.

Method	Period	West District		South District		North District		Dhalai District	
		Plan	Achieve %	Plan	Achieve %	Plan	Achieve %	Plan	Achieve %

ECONOMIC REVIEW, 2007-08

Sterilisation	April'06	3950	1637	41	600	1061	177	970	296	31	2050	309	15
	to												
	March'07												
Vasectomy	April'06	150	0	0	30	3	10	50	0	0	50	10	20
	to												
	March'07												
Tubectomy	April'06	3800	1637	43	570	1058	186	920	296	32	2000	299	15
	to												
	March'07												
IUD Insertion	April'06	1600	800	50	57	379	66	930	618	66	1400	404	29
	to												
	March'07												
CC Users (Nirodh)	April'06	N/T	439619		N/T	194929		N/T	140515		N/T	185541	
	to												
	March'07												
Oral Pill Users	April'06	N/T	79901		N/T	70759		N/T	58475		N/T	49138	
	to												
	March'07												
MTP	April'06	2769	2013	73	1400	1379	99	1870	2046	109	2566	1162	45
	to												
	March'07												

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Immunization :

State performance on immunization and MCH from 2007-08 are given in the following table.

Table- 16.13.

Name of Vaccine	Target / Plan	Achievement	Percentage
DTP	54848	58147	106
OPV	54848	58278	106
B C G	54848	67951	124
Measles	54848	58931	107
DT	52727	57508	109
TT (Preg. Women)	59372	44896	76
TT (10 Years)	51395	49767	97
TT (16 Years)	49872	46777	94
IFA (Large)	59372	73447	124
IFA (Small)	152105	65498	43
Vit- A Solution.	72608	29557	41

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Pulse Polio :

National Pulse Polio Immunization Programme has been successfully implemented in the State from 1995-96. The performance for 2005-06 is presented below.

Table- 16.14.

Year	Estimated	Round	OPV given	% achieved	Remarks
------	-----------	-------	-----------	------------	---------

Children

		1 st round	4,16,790	99.75	0-5 years
2004-05	4,17,824	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	4,16,062	99.62	0-5 years
		2 nd round	4,10,821	98.37	0-5 years
Source: - Health Department, Tripura.					

Projects of Twelvth Finance Commission:

- i) Strengthening of Super Speciality Block at G.B. Hospital: The Ministry of DoNER sanctioned Rs.888 lakhs for the project and State PWD is executing the work.
- ii) Agartala Government Medical College: The Ministry of DoNER sanctioned Rs.10451.37 lakhs for the project. However, DoNER have released Rs.9406.22 lakhs so far. The work is executing by M/s L&T Ltd.
- iii) State level Para-medical Training Institute: The Ministry of DoNER sanctioned Rs.1407.24 lakhs, out of which Rs.1284.75 lakhs has been released till 2007-08. Tripura Housing Board is executing the work.
- iv) Development of Gobind Ballab Pant Hospital: The Ministry of DoNER sanctioned Rs.1288.28 lakhs, out of which Rs.482.24 lakhs has been released till 2006-07. The work is executing by M/S L&T Ltd.
- v) North District Hospital: The Ministry of DoNER sanctioned Rs. 940 lakhs, out of which Rs.670 lakhs has been released till 2007-08. The work is executing by M/S Hindustan Steel Work Construction Ltd.
- vi) South District Hospital: The Ministry of DoNER sanctioned Rs.940 lakhs, out of which Rs.670 lakhs has been released till 2007-08. The work is executing by M/S Hindustan Steel work Construction Ltd.
- vii) Dhalai District Hospital: The Ministry of DoNER sanctioned Rs.347.23 lakhs, out of which Rs.259.38 lakh has been released till 2007-08. The work is executing by M/S Hindustan Steel work Construction Ltd.

Projects under Additional Central Assistance (ACA):

- i) Modern Psychiatric Hospital (Phase-I): The Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.455.44 lakhs. The project has been completed and waiting for inauguration in 2007-08. The Tripura Housing Board was the executing agency.

- ii) Up gradation of Bishalgarh Sub Divisional Hospital: The Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 498 lakhs. The work is executing by State PWD.
- iii) Up gradation of Khowai Sub Divisional Hospital: The Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 126.41 lakhs, out of which Rs.113.77 lakh has been released till 2007-08. The work is executing by State PWD.
- iv) Modern Laundering System at G.B. Hospital: The Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 164 lakhs. The work is executing by M/s L&T Ltd. through State PWD.
- v) Improvement of Dhamanagar Sub Divisional Hospital: The Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 790.41 lakhs. The work is executing by State PWD.
- vi) Bimal Sinha Memorial Hospital, Kamalpur: The Government of India sanctioned Rs.532.19 lakhs. The work is executing by State PWD.
- vii) Government Medical College-Modification of Super Speciality Hospital & Procurement of Furniture, AGMC, Agartala: The Government of India has sanctioned Rs.1406.23 lakhs, out of which Rs.1265.61 lakh has been released till 2007-08. The work is executing by M/s L&T Ltd. through State PWD.

Budget for 2006-07:

Health Services

Table- 16.15.

Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	(Rs. in lakhs) Total
4736.20	7306.89	4143.04	286.04	16472.17

Family Welfare & Preventive Medecine

Table- 16.16.

Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS Plan	(Rs. in lakhs) Total
3255.00	2214.17	2381.79	7850.96

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Expenditure for 2006-07:

Health Services

Table- 16.17.

Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	(Rs. in lakhs) Total
4353.66	1812.86	4112.64	86.60	10365.76

Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine:

Table- 16.18.

Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS Plan	(Rs. in lakhs) Total
3102.19	1936.10	1296.09	6334.38

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Drinking Water & Sanitation (DWS) :

The State Government, the PWD (Public Health Engineering) has been re-named as PWD (DWS) continued with the responsibility to provide the safe drinking water both rural and urban areas of people. Mostly, the underground water resources through sinking of deep tubewells (DIWs) 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 tubewells functioning in urban areas, which are gradually being discarded.

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 for remote rural areas, particularly where drilling of deep tube wells are not feasible even after resistivity 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 DIWs particularly in hilly areas where suitable water bearing strata is available at much lower depth. The Department has also attached top-most priority in installation of Iron removal plants (IRPs) with deep tubewell 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 is also executing the work of construction of deep tube wells under Sector Reform. As of now, about 80 nos. of 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. Total number of school coverage done by DWS till March 2007 was 1540.

The brief status of PWD (DWS) as on 1st April, 2008 is presented in the following table:

Table-16.19

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>On 01-04-2007</u>	<u>On 01-04-2008</u>
Deep tubewell in operation (in Nos)	Urban- 102	Urban- 108
	Rural- 727	Rural- 774
	Total- 829	Total- 882
Overhead reservoir commissioned (in Nos)	Urban - 37	Urban- 38
	Rural - 74	Rural- 77
	Total - 111	Total- 115
Iron removal plant commissioned (in Nos)	Urban- 34	Urban- 38
	Rural- 141	Rural- 179
	Total- 175	Total- 217
Pipeline laid (in km)	Urban- 1,059.98	Urban- 1121.00
	Rural- 4,517.66	Rural- 4916.00
	Total- 5577.64	Total- 6037.00
Urban surface water treatment plants (inNos)	10	11
Rural surface water treatment plants (inNos.)	03	05
Domestic connection (in Nos)	Urban- 32,231	Urban- 33,159
	Rural- 6,419	Rural- 6,419
	Total- 38,650	Total- 39,578
Road side stand posts (in Nos)	Urban- 5,608	Urban- 5602
	Rural- 24,355	Rural- 25,929
	Total- 29,957	Total- 31,531
Population covered with piped water supply scheme (in Nos)	Urban- 6,75,000	Urban- 6,81,958
	Rural- 15,49,000	Rural- 16,19,580
	Total- 22,24,000	Total- 23,01,538

Source: - PWD (DWS) Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks: -

State achieved well in terms of birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate 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.

- u *ST population constitutes 31.05% of total population.*
- u *37- points tribal development package HIMSWKANG launched in 2003.*
- u *An amount of Rs. 77.53 crores has been flown to TTAADC in 2007-08.*
- u *SC population constitutes 17.37% of total population.*
- u *Special development packages for SC, OBC and Religious Minorities have been announced by the State Government.*

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 Jumi 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.

Special Initiatives:

The State Government has taken several initiatives for all round development of tribals. Some of the important initiatives are as follows.

- i) 37-Point Tribal Development Package "**HIMSWKANG'** (2003-04 to 2006-07) introduced on 15th September 2003.
- ii) Special Area Based Development Projects.
- iii) Plantation of Rubber for Jhumia and landless tribals.
- iv) Formation of Self-Help Group.
- v) Special coaching centers for Madhyamik failed students.
- vi) A new scheme namely livelihood development through a pilot bamboo enterprise for rehabilitation of surrendered militants has been launched during 2006-07 out of NEC fund. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 302 lakhs. The initial project period is 2 years.

Education Sector:

i) Boarding house stipend: - Boarding house stipend @ Rs. 20/- per day per student was provided for a maximum of 322 days in an academic year for the students who were staying in the boarding houses run by the State Government/NGOs during 2007-08.

The ST students of class VI to XII in Government Boarding Houses and students of classes KG- 1 to class-XII of NGO Boarding Houses are eligible for this stipend.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2007-08 were as follows.

Table- 17.2.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2007-08

Financial

Physical

Plan: Rs. 933.32

15,586 students

ii) Pre-matric scholarship: During the year 2007-08 a total of 83,689 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.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2007-08 were as follows.

Table- 17.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2007-08	
<u>Financial</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Plan: Rs. 361.59	83,689 students

iii) Post-matric scholarship: During the year 2007-08 a total of 12,496 Nos. of students were benefited out of this scheme, FMS 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 2007-08 were as follows.

Table- 17.4.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2007-08	
<u>Financial</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Plan: Rs. 518.07	12,496 students

Table-17.5.

Post-Matric Scholarship (FMS)

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 2007-08, a total of 23,087 nos. of students were benefited out of this scheme.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2007-08 were as follows.

Table- 17.6.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2007-08

Financial

Plan: Rs. 193.38

Physical

6,898 students.

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

v) *Merit award to meritorious students*: - The object of the scheme is to encourage ST students for excellence in studies. The meritorious ST students who secure 50 per cent marks in annual examination of class VI to XII is given the merit award. The rate of cash award ranges from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 3000/- for boys and from Rs. 350/- to Rs. 3000/- for girls.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2007-08 were as follows.

Table- 17.7.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2007-08

Financial

Plan: Rs. 29.21

Physical

1,403 students.

Table- 17.8.

Sl. No.	Class	Rate	
		Boys	Girls
1	VI	300	350
2	VII	400	450
3	VIII	500	550
4	IX	600	650
5	Madhyamik/SF/HSLC	1200	1300
6	XI	1200	1300
7	10+2 Stage (without science)	1300	1400
8	10+2 Stage (with science)	3000	3000
9	Who passed Madhyamik or equivalent exam. securing 80 % marks in average	5000	5000

10	Who passed H.S. (+ 2) stage or equivalent exam. securing 80 % marks in average	10000	10000
	vi) <i>Supply of free text books:</i> - Under this scheme financial grant in lieu of textbooks is given to the students of Class IX and above classes and books are given to the students of Class I to VIII under Sarvashikha Abhijan by Education Department.		
	The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2007-08 were as follows.		

Table- 17.9.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2007-08

Financial

Physical

Plan: Rs. 105.54

28,199

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 VI to X. Honorarium @ Rs. 2,500/- per month is paid to the tutors. Coaching is given for 7 months in an academic session. During the year 2007-08, a total of 5,865 Nos. ST students were benefited out of this scheme.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2007-08 were as follows.

Table- 17.10.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2007-08

Financial

Physical

Plan: Rs. 58.00

63 centres

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 Kancharpur (North Tripura), Ambassa (Dhalai) and Karbook (South Tripura). Medium of instruction in these schools are English. Two schools have started sitting at Kancharpur and Ambassa. This is under 50:50 grants scheme from Govt. of India. An account of the achievement during 2007-08 is shown in the following table.

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2007-08 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

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 55 (fifty five) students of the EMR School at Bir Chandra Manu had appeared in class-X final examination under CBSE. Out of these 55 students, 49 students successfully passed in the examination (9 students passed in 1st division & 33 passed in 2nd division).

The financial outlay and physical achievements in 2007-08 were as follows.

Table- 17.12.

Sl. No.	Name of the location of the school	Intake capacity (inNos.)		Date of sailing
		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 2007-08 were as follows.

Table- 17.13.

Sl. No.	Name of the location of the school	Intake capacity		Financial achievement	Status
		Boys	Girls		

1. Ananga Mohini
Girls Hostel 100 - 163.77 29-07-2007

2	Gardhang H.S.School, Sabroom	-	50	72.37	Nearing completion
3	Sabroom H.S. School, Sabroom	-	50	65.96	Nearing completion
Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.					
xi) <u>Coaching Center for drop out (Madhyamik) students:</u> - Special efforts have been made to provide coaching programme for the unsuccessful Madhyamik stu-					

dents 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, a total of 1227 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%

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 2007-08 is shown in the following table.

Table-17.15.

Name of the Institution	Number of students sponsored
Kastururi School of Nursing, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	8

Sri Jaswanth School of Nursing, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	5
Sri Sai School of Nursing Bangalore	10
Best Institute of Nursing Science, Bellary, Kamataka	3
Nursing Total	26
PES College of Pharmacy, Bangalore	4
Grand Total	30

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 2007-08, altogether 344 Nos. of students were benefited out of this scheme.

Table-17.16.

Year	G N M	M P W	ITI	Total
2007-08	32	20	292	344

(inNos.)

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 57 students to Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. Earlier only girl students were sent to Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan. 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.	Banasthali Vidyapith,	10	Annual fee, Hostel fee, Uniform fee,

Banasthali, Rajasthan

		Cloth fee, Books & Stationery, Examination fee, pocket money and Medical claim etc.
		i. @Rs. 41,450 /- to Rs. 49,450/- per student per annum for Post Graduate level.
		ii. @Rs. 32,950/- per student per annum for Graduate level.
		iii. @Rs. 23,250 to 28,050/- per student per annum for Class VI toXII standard.
2.	Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Maintenance allowance Rs.22000/- with Train and Air fair per student.
	57	
	Total	67
<i>xv) Inter hostel sports competition: -</i>		

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 2007-08, the Department had spent Rs. 2.00 lakhs to achieve the objective.

Skill Up-gradation - A Brief Scenario

i) 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 2007-08, altogether 420 Nos ST youths were benefited out of this scheme.

Table-17.18.

Year	No. of Trainees
2007-08	420

ii) Promotion and strengthening of Self-Help Group (SHG) : -Woman and Tribal Development Plan of the Tripura component of World Bank Aided India Rubber Project envisaged support initiatives to the formation of Women Self Help Groups in order to use WSHGs strength for a sustainable development. Practicing thrift and generating income from rubber supported economic enterprises had been the focal areas for these groups during the gestation period of rubber and even after the commencement of tapping activity also. Success of the approach encouraged the Department to replicate the process initiatives in their rehabilitation projects. SHGs are now believed to be the driving force in changing the economic face of the households. Micro enterprises based on horticulture, animal husbandry, handloom & handicrafts, pisciculture, small business and different other service sector activities coupled with micro-banking activities found SHGs a place in rural economy. An account of the achievements during last year is shown in the following table.

Table-17.19.

Year	No. of Groups	Nb. of beneficiary
2007-08	180	1780

Promotion of Art & Culture and Fairs & Festivals - A Brief Scenario

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 2007-08, the Department had spent Rs. 30.00 lakhs to achieve the objective.

Economic Development - A Brief Scenario

i) 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 2007-08 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- 17.20.

Year						(No. of beneficiaries)
	Rubber Board	TRPC	TFDPC	District Administration	TTAADC	Total
2007-08	150	600	150	1179	586	2665

ii) *Horticulture plantation:* - Land less ST families residing in interior area are eligible to get the benefit of the scheme. Rs. 30,000/- grant per family is provided to selected family in installments. The grant amount is utilized over the period of five years. During the year 2007-08, a total of 200 ST families were benefited out of this scheme.

Table-17.21.

Year	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement
2007-08	Rs.60.00 lakhs	200 ST families.

Livelihood Propagation - A Brief Scenario

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 Bishramanj. During 2007-08, the Department had spent Rs. 54.00 lakhs to achieve the objective.

ii) *Rehabilitation of the deviated constituents who shunned the path of violence:*

- 1 Government of India has introduced a scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants in North East India. Accordingly Government of Tripura is also imple-

menting 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:-

- i IMV driving & repairing including two and three wheeler
- i Tailoring
- i Electrical & Electronics
- i Fishery
- i Masonry
- i Food processing
- i Computer
- i Type writing & short hand
- i Any other trades chosen by the trainees

- 1 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.
- 1 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.
- 1 After completion of vocational training all the returnees are being rehabilitated by way of implementation of settlement package.
- 1 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.
 - i Basic education up to class -VIII standards.
 - i Exposure visits within the State.
 - i Extracurricular activities such as sports/Cultural activities/Celebration of national importance days etc.
- 1 Housing to the returnees under IAY/ PMGY scheme.
- 1 Business Stall to start self-employment activity.
- 1 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.

- 1 At present, there are four Vocational Training Centres running for this purpose and these training centers are located at the following places:
 - i Sikaribari, under Ambassa Sub Division, Dhalai Tripura District.
 - i Lachi, B.C. Manu, Santirbazar Sub Division, South Tripura District.
 - i Love Story under Udaipur Sub Division, South Tripura District
 - i Karamcherra under Longtarai Sub Division, Dhalai Tripura District.
- 1 Since introduction of the Government of India scheme i.e from 1st April, 1998 till 19th February 2008 a total of 832 returnees have been approved by the Government of Tripura to be brought under the scheme.

Infrastructure Development - A Brief Scenario

i) Construction of Market Stalls for Unemployed Youths: - The object of the Scheme is to assist unemployed tribal youths by way of construction of small business shed to encourage such unemployed tribal youths in the field of small business. During the span of 2005-06 to 2007-08, the Department has spent Rs.175.79 lakhs for construction of 691 Nos. of market stalls.

ii) Extension of Low Tension Electrical Lines: - In Tripura a good number of tribal hamlets could not be covered by electricity due to constraint of fund. The hamlets inhabited by Primitive Group Tribe (Reang) in Tripura are situated in distant and inaccessible areas and it is very difficult to extend electric connection in those areas. Efforts are being made to cover all PTG inhabited colonies through solar power. In order to provide electricity and solar power in such hamlets under TSP areas, funds is provided under this scheme. During the financial year 2007-08, the Department had spent Rs. 80.00 lakhs for extension of 19 Nos. HT/LT lines for village electrification and electrification in four Nos. of boys & girls hostel at North Tripura District and Dhalai Tripura District.

Other Activities - A Brief Scenario

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 2007-08, a total of 3731 persons have been benefited out of this scheme.

Table-17.22.

Year	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement
2007-08	Rs.41.23 lakhs	3731 persons.

Expenditure of Tribal Welfare Department for 2007-08 Financial Year

Table -17.23.

Type of Scheme	Revised Budget	Fund Released by	(Rs. in lakhs) Expenditure
	Estimate (2007-08)	Finance Dept. (up to March, 2008)	(up to March, 2008)
Plan Scheme*	10862.05	10862.05	10684.25
Non-Plan Scheme	915.50 **	1464.50	1464.06
Central Sponsored Scheme (CSS) ***	2219.239	2219.239	2081.079
Aggregate (Plan + Non Plan + CSS)	13996.789	14545.789	4229.389
* Including TTAADC & NEC (state share)			

** Budget allocation

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

Table -17.24.

Plan Scheme	Revised Budget	Fund Released	(Rs. in lakhs) Expenditure
	Estimate (2007-08)	by Finance Dept. (up to March, 2008)	(up to March, 2008)
Divisible Pool	Tribal Welfare Scheme	2079.74	2079.43
	TTAADC	6831.84	6831.84
	Total Divisible Pool	8911.58	8911.27
Non Divisible Pool	Article 275 (1)	418.15	418.15
	SCA	1163.08	1163.08
	A C A	117.49	00.00
	Shifting Cultivation	90.00	90.00
	B A D P	00.00	00.00
	NE C		
	(State Share)	11.00	11.00
	Package for returnees*	90.75	90.75
	Total Non-Divisible Pool	1950.47	1772.98
Total Plan Scheme (Divisible + Non-Divisible)	10862.05	10862.05	10684.25
*Broad Package for Rehabilitation of Returnees			

Table -17.25.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of Scheme	Budget Estimate (2008-09)
Plan Scheme*	9338.39
Non-Plan Scheme**	3495.75
Central Sponsored Scheme (CSS) ***	879.55
Aggregate (Plan + Non Plan + CSS)	13713.69
* Including TTAADC	

** 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: 17.26

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan Scheme	Budget Estimate (2008-09)	
Divisible Pool	Tribal Welfare Schemes*	2690.50
	TTAADC	5000.00
	Total Divisible Pool	7690.50
Non-Divisible Pool	Article 275 (1)	466.89
	SCA	1080.00
	ACA	1.00
	Shifting Cultivation	100.00
	Total Non-Divisible Pool	1647.89
Total Plan Scheme (Divisible + Non-Divisible)		9338.39
* 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 2007-08 and tentative target for the year 2008-09 regarding ST families assisted under TPP are given in the following table.

Table- 17.27.

(in families)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Financial year 2007-08		Tentative target for the year 2008-09
		Target	Achievement	
1	Agriculture	160	276	250
2	ARDD	270	240	250
3	TTAADC	1080	1013	1000
4	TRP & PGP	350	167	190
5	HH & Sericulture	1250	1857	1400
6	Industry & Commerce	335	303	300
7	T W	2775	4109	3000
8	TRPC	470	516	500
9	TFDPC	110	98	110
10	Fisheries	110	120	150
11	R D	2450	3770	2700
12	ST Corporation	140	140	150
	Total	9500	12609	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 ***2007-2008 (RE)*** under Tribal Sub Plan area: -

Table- 17.28.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Department	Outlay 2007-08			Expenditure 2007-08		
		Allocation	Flow to TSP	% in TSP	Plan	Flow to TSP	% in TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Revenue	3020.18	1125.00	37.25	1125.00	615.06	54.67
2	Sports & Youth Services	306.65	130.60	42.59	305.49	130.55	42.73
3	Co-operation	1191.07	369.40	31.01	1189.83	369.40	31.05
4	Roads & Bridges	31096.97	9667.42	31.09	26858.23	7751.07	28.86
5	Power (TSECL)	8830.39	2737.42	31.00	5476.80	1857.60	33.92
6	PWD (Water Resource)	7014.73	2910.41	41.49	4100.82	1569.63	38.28
7	Health Services	12080.95	2110.22	17.47	8243.64	1026.32	12.45
8	ICAT	1315.27	407.51	30.98	1299.44	401.53	30.90
9	Tribal Welfare	6249.45	6249.45	100.00	5933.49	5933.49	100.00
10.	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumers Affairs	388.29	124.37	32.03	350.70	107.90	30.77
11.	Panchayat	6721.86	2051.23	30.52	6721.86	2051.23	30.52
12.	Industries & Commerce	2808.50	562.45	20.03	2711.60	538.32	19.85
13.	Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture	1152.21	301.41	26.16	1015.31	242.67	23.90
14.	Fisheries	1196.28	384.81	32.178	1184.80	391.94	33.08
15.	Agriculture	5185.79	1519.62	29.30	4610.69	1531.18	33.21
16.	Horticulture	1281.11	383.80	29.96	1251.81	365.47	29.20
17.	Animal Resources Dev.	1472.80	509.12	34.57	1422.45	476.54	33.50
18.	Forest	3318.27	1268.74	38.23	3086.20	989.56	32.06
19.	Rural Development	35602.28	14406.99	40.47	34022.74	14388.50	42.29
20.	TRP & PGP	467.60	382.60	81.82	382.53	382.53	100.00
21.	Science & Technology	1334.50	658.50	49.34	1342.87	658.50	49.04
22.	Planning & Coordination	1419.76	455.75	32.10	1388.00	455.29	32.80
23.	Urban Development	3778.43	74.34	1.97	3778.43	74.34	1.97
24.	Prison (Jail)	350.00	108.50	31.00	33.40	103.35	31.00
25.	Higher Education	2977.22	783.52	26.32	929.26	198.09	21.32
26.	School Education	14542.48	4385.39	30.16	11982.26	3642.57	30.40
27.	Social Welfare	7556.35	2058.97	27.25	6187.51	1553.96	25.11
28.	Transport	2230.15	216.53	9.71	1352.92	NIL	
29.	Drinking Water & Sanitation	6076.40	2078.98	34.21	6893.45	2283.79	33.13
30.	Family Welfare & P.M.	6256.12	2482.68	39.68	3463.82	1107.23	31.97
31.	Spical Area programme (ADC)	6831.84	6831.84	100.00	6831.84	6831.84	100.00
	GRAND TOTAL: -	184053.90	67737.57	36.80	155777.19	58029.45	37.25

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 2007-08.

Table- 17.29.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		State Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5
i	<u>Tribal Welfare :</u>			
	i) Grants	4500.00	Nil	4500.00
	ii) Share of Taxes	2000.00	Nil	2000.00
	iii) SCA (Soil conservation activities)	100.00	Nil	100.00
	iii) Raising of Rubber Plantation (SCA &NLCPR)	211.90	Nil	211.90
	iv) Shifting Cultivation	90.00	Nil	90.00
	v) Boarding house stipend of Khumpui Academy	10.00	Nil	10.00
	vi) Share of taxes (backlog)	331.84	Nil	331.84
	vii) Special package	110.00	Nil	110.00
	Total	7353.74	Nil	7353.74

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura Schedule Tribe Development Corporation Ltd.

To implement various economical development programmes in the shape of financial assistance as loan for upliftment of poor 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 SIDCs of the country on very easy terms and conditions as well as lesser rate of interest. So, it is useful for all SIDCs 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 **2007-08** was as follows :

Table- 17.30.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Nos	Financial assistances
i	Transport Sector	51	140.51
ii	Business Sector	66	89.35
iii	Agriculture Sector	2	2.12
	Total	119	231.98

The Tripura Schedule Tribe Development Corporation Ltd. has so far disbursed under the NSFDC's schemes upto 2007-08.

Table- 17.31.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Nos	Disbursements
i	Transport Sector	528	1135.09
ii	Agriculture Sector	309	251.28
iii	Business Sector	635	484.20
iv	Others	78	68.57
	Total	1,550	1939.14

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

The recovery of financial loans was 58 percent till 31-03-2007.

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

2007-08, 405 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. 95.84 lakhs.

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.

Special Component Plan:

The Special Component Plan (SCP) 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 Scheduled 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.

For the year 2007-08 the revised SCP outlay was Rs. 174.82 crores as against total State Plan outlay of Rs. 1370.27 crores. This is 12.75 percent of total State Plan expenditure and 15.30 percent of the divisible State Plan expenditure.

The following table shows Sector-wise Plan Expenditure of SCSP for **2007-08 and target for 2008-09**.

Table- 17.32.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	State Plan expenditure, 2006-07	Expenditure for SCP, 2006-07	State Plan outlay, 2007-08	Flow to SCP in 2007-08
1.	Sector- I. Agri. & allied Services	8690.46	2058.83	18203.58	4310.40
2.	Sector- II Rural Development	10515.83	2021.67	17091.28	3127.38
3.	Sector- III. Special Area Programme	—	—	—	—
4.	Sector- IV. Irrigation and Flood Control (WR)	7557.58	1120.85	20091.00	3849.65
5.	Sector- V. Energy	4475.92	878.46	9577.00	459.69
6.	Sector- VI. Industries & Minerals	1062.35	260.87	3947.61	2924.89
7.	Sector- VII. Transport	20713.76	2312.20	25286.50	291.00
8.	Sector- VIII. Communication	—	—	—	—
9.	Sector- IX. Science & Technology	1342.87	424.00	1021.00	1835.15
10.	Sector- X. General Economic Services	—	—	—	—
11.	Sector - XI. Social Services	21639.27	3795.45	37296.47	8890.50

12. Sector- XII.

General Services	5734.39	652.08	23133.21	1268.44
GRAND TOTAL: -	81,732.43	13,524.41	1,55,647.65	26,957.10

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 authorised share capital is Rs. 20 crore. Its paid up share capital upto 2008-09 by the State Government and Central Government was Rs. 697.02 crores.

At present the SC Corporation 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 Kamachari Finance and Development Corporation and National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.

The detail status report is presented in the following table.

Table- 17.33.

Names	State Government's gurantee	Amount borrowed	Repayment made	(Rs in lakhs)
				Total outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
NSFDC	715.78	1821.43	1380.17	311.88
NSKFDC	160.00	159.40	85.42	133.73
NHFDC	25.00	27.99	5.72	6.42
TOTAL	900.78	2008.82	1471.31	452.03

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 has started implementing of various credit-linked schemes in collaboration with the Natinal Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

from 1996-97. The achievement of the OBC Corporation as made during the year 2007-08 and the target for 2008-09 are given below.

Table- 17.34.

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Target for 2007-08		Achievements in 2007-08		Target for 2008-09	
		Nos	Amount in lakh	Nos	Amount in lakh	Nos	Amount in lakh
i	Auto rickshaw/power tiller, other small business & Agriculture sector	709	390.00	114	56.72	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. Its paid up share capital as on 31st March 2008 is Rs. 124.67 lakhs. The State Government gave Government guarantee for Rs.270 lakhs for borrowing fund from the National Corporation. This Corporation borrowed Rs. 216.20 lakhs from National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, New Delhi and accordingly, disbursed loan amounting to Rs. 269.25 lakhs to 592- beneficiaries. Out of which, term loan was Rs.261.47 lakhs to 546-beneficiaries and education loan was Rs.7.78 lakhs to 46-students belonging to minority community.

TMDC had given vocational training to 132 no. of unemployed youths of Minority Communities under different trades for self-employment. This Corporation recovered Rs. 116.91 lakhs against demand of Rs. 241.33 lakhs from the beneficiaries, which is 48%. TMDC made repayment to NMDFC of Rs. 186.91 lakhs including interest.

The status of target and achievements during for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 are presented in the following table.

Table- 17.35.

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Target for 2006-07		Achievements 2006-07		Target for 2007-08	
		No. of Unit	Amount in lakhs	No. of Unit	Amount in lakhs	No. of Unit	Amount in lakhs
i	Auto rickshaw/ small business and other allied scheme	89	50.00	61	32.00	163	92.50

ii Education loan	7	2.00	12	1.68	12	7.50
Total:	96	52.00	73	33.68	175	100.00

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 2007-08.

Table- 17.36.

Sl. No.	Name of the Home / Institution	Capacity	Total	S.C.	S.T.	Others	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I.V.H. for Boys, Narsingarh, Agartala.	50	46	7	3	38	2
2	I.V.H. for Girls, Badarghat, Agartala.	50	35	12	1	22	15
3	Institute for Speech Rehabilitation (Deaf & Dumb), Abhoynagar.	40	37	15	1	21	3
4	State Home for Boys, Khilpara, Udaipur.	50	45	10	—	34	5
5	State Home for Boys, Ramnagar, Dharmanagar.	60	45	12	3	30	15
6	State Tribal Boys Home, Ampura, Khowai.	50	23	—	23	—	27
7	State Mahila Ashram, Abhoynagar, Agartala.	50	35	5	4	26	15
8	State Home for Boys, Unit-1, Abhoynagar, Agartala.	50	43	12	12	19	7
9	State Home for Girls, Unit-2, Abhoynagar, Agartala.	50	45	15	15	15	5
10.	State Founding Home, Narsingarh	100	82	19	22	41	18
11.	State Old Age Home, Narsingarh, Agartala.	100	57	17	—	40	43
12.	Juvenile Home, Narsingarh, Agartala.	16	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Protective Home, Taranagar, Mohanpur.	50	28	16	2	10	22

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Besides, there are orphanage runs by the Nagar Panchayats and Agartala Mu-

municipality Council during 2004-05 as Grant-in-aid, which is presented below.

Table- 17.37.						
Sl. No.	Name of the Homes/ Institutions	Capacity	Total	SC	ST	Others
1	Destitute children Home for Boys, Agartala Municipal Council.	50	19	07	01	11
2	Destitute children Home, Amarapur Nagar Panchayat, South Tripura.	50	12	05	—	07

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

More sustainable economic policies in tribal areas for improvement of living standard as well as empowerment of the tribals are required. Entrepreneurship development, rural market linkages with government's financial support are required to reduce poverty and unemployment. Settlement of Jhumia families through rubber plantation need to be implemented in a manner that it may augment the livelihood these jhumia families. The participation of these families in JFMCs and SHGs for their long term benefits may be utilized for their gainful activities.

The SC and OBC as well as minorities section of people are required better agricultural, horticultural, fishing quality breeds and techniques in rural areas for productivity and therefore, generating more income. Participation in SHGs for gainful activities may be encouraged for their sustainable income.

18) HOUSING

Housing deserves significant attention in the context of developing policies and strategies for human development. The housing sector has been globally used as an engine to propel the economic growth as it generates employment and demand in the market for building materials etc. On the other hand, shortage of housing is a big impediment in the healthy development of an individual and consequently the society, and the State. Housing, alongwith food and clothing comprise the basic necessity of human survival. Housing is a reflection of nation's economic and social well-being. The basic human need that housing provides shelter or protection. Adequate housing facility increases the productivity of labour. When a massive programme of housing is launched, its multiplier effects, especially in changing the labour situation and income are quite impressive.

The basic amenities relating to housing includes safe drinking water, latrine, drainage, electricity, number of living rooms etc. apart from many other things like nature of the drainage system, presence of animal shed in the vicinity, availability of motorable approach road to the dwelling unit, and occurrence of floods during monsoon.

Housing as per Census- 2001:

The following table shows the percentage distribution of households in pucca, semi-pucca and kutcha houses in 2001 in the State.

- u *As per Census-2001, total household was 6,62,023.*
- u *Proportion of pucca houses is 9.9% in the State.*
- u *73% household having drinking water facilities.*
- u *Only 29% household having drainage facility.*

Table- 18.1.

Name of State	Type of Households	Type of Census houses occupied					
		Pucca	Semipucca	Kutcha	Serviceable kutcha	Non-serviceable kutcha	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Tripura	Total	2,24,155	5.50	20.71	73.79	33.69	40.1
	Rural	4,39,101	1.91	17.35	80.74	37.89	42.85

	Urban	85,054	24.02	38.06	37.92	12.04	25.89
Source: - RGI, New Delhi.							
Housing shortage in the State:							
The HUDCO (Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.) made an exercise based on the results of Census- 2001 and estimated statewise housing shortages. The housing shortages in the State are as follows in 2001.							
Table No. 18.2							

TRIPURA	H-I	H-II	H-III
Rural	11,077	3,05,873	1,98,047
Urban	3,001	27,009	23,869
Total	14,078	3,32,882	2,21,916

Source: - Estimation of Economics Cell, HUDCO, using Census- 2001 tables on housing.

a) Housing shortage-I: Number of households No. of Census houses.
b) Housing shortage-II: Housing shortage-I + No. of Kutchha (serviceable + Non-serviceable) + Congestion and requirement of additional room or house for married couple + obsolescence and replacement of old house.
c) House shortage-III: House shortage-II - serviceable kutchha 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 2005-06 in the State.

Table- 18.4.

S. No.	Items	EWS	LIG	MIC	HIG
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Housing Scheme :					
A. Housing Scheme at Nandannagar, Agartala.					
		25	55	NIL	NIL
	B. Housing Scheme at Krishnanagar, Agartala.	NIL	NIL	NIL	48
	C. Housing Scheme at Rajar Bag, Udaipur.	NIL	NIL	20	15
	D. Housing Scheme at 79 Tilla.	NIL	NIL	24	48
	E. Construction of Model Village Sarashima, Belonia.	90	NIL	NIL	NIL
	F. Construction of Housing Scheme at Subhasnagar	51	93	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
	Total:	189	148	44	111
2. Cash Loan Housing Scheme:					
	A. Cash Loan Scheme for Govt. Employees	NIL	48	245	252

	B. Cash Loan Housing Scheme for Urban Poor	627	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total:	627	48	245	252
3.	Sites & Service:				
	(Sale of developed land)	34	Nil	Nil	27
	Total:	34	Nil	Nil	27
	Grand Total:	850	196	289	390
		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 rate 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.

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

National Highway Development Project may consider incorporating NH-44, which terminates at Sabroom in Tripura to a four lane highway. Benefits to be derived from this extension would be immense in view of increase of 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) 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 mentioned 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 an 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.

1.5. Development of border roads

The State Government has submitted a project proposal to the Border Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi for development of roads in the border areas at estimated cost of Rs. 198 crores. The proposal envisages for providing connectivity between BOPs and far flung border areas with the nearest ODR/MDR and Sub-division HQ and Growth Centre. The project may be considered favorably for funding.

2. Linking of state capital with rails and airports:

2.1. Rail:

Agartala the capital city of Tripura is now connected with railway linked-up 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 Luding. 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 Luding and metre gauge restricts carriage of goods in bulk to the State. Gauge conversion of Luding-Badarpur-Jiribam railway line and Badarpur to Baruigram on the way to Kumarghat in Tripura has also been sanctioned and declared as national project. The work of upgradation must be completed by 2009 as per target.

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 perhaps once a week by use of small aircraft like ATR. This is likely to facilitate movement of foreign tourists especially in Tripura as well as other North Eastern states.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation has intimated that the existing traffic potential between Dhaka and Agartala is not estimated to be sufficient for introduction of direct flights between Agartala and Dhaka.

Considering the prospect of tourism development between Bangladesh and NE Region, Ministry of Civil Aviation may be requested to explore the possibilities of the introduction of direct air service between Agartala and Dhaka.

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 at about Rs.100 crores in an IIFT study conducted 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 have to work to prevent such trade.

With the commencement of Border Fencing works in this sector, local economy of Tripura will be badly mauled. 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 (Ragha) & 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 2006-07 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.

Srimantapur Land Customs Station at present is handling both the cargo and passenger traffic and opposite to this Station Bangladesh is having Bibirbazar Land Customs Station. The strategic advantage of this Station is that the nearest city in Bangladesh from Srimantapur Land Customs station is Comilla and having distance of just 12 Kms. It is worthy to mention here that the most important 'VISHWA 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 justify 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 Gonti 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 750 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. All the statutory clearance like forest clearances, pollution control board's clearances etc have already been obtained. Project report has also been prepared.

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 rapidly but it still low from the national average. As a consequence of national policy, some of the achievements with respect to reductions in income 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 remains below the official poverty line.

6. The Land constraint

The fact that 60 per cent of the State is under forests is, in important respects, an asset 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 land area on which to proceed. 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 livelihoods 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 provision.

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 Government has to ensure universal school enrolment and retention, particularly in upper primary and senior schools. This requires increased investments in the expansion of school infrastructure - with 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 through 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. That 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.

9. **Socio-economic targets in 2012 :**

The socio-economic targets of Tripura has been fixed on the basis of corresponding targets fixed for all India. These are as follows :

Item	India	Tripura
Income & Poverty	Accelerate growth rate of GDP from 8% to 10%.	9% of GDP
Education	To reduce drop out rates of children from elementary school from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% by 2011-12.	To reduce gap to 0%
Universal Primary Education		Enrolment : 100% by 2012
Literacy	Increase in literacy rate to 85% by 2012	Literacy rate 100%
Gender gap in literacy	Lower gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points.	1.6 percentage points
Sex Ratio	935	974
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Reduce IMR to 28 per 1000 live births by 2012	< 20/1000
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	1 per 1000 live birth by 2012	<1/1000
Fertility Rate (FRI)	Reduce total FR to 2.1	To sustain present status of 1.87
Drinking water	Clean drinking water for all by 2009	Clean drinking water for all by 2009
Malnutrition	Reduce among children (0 to 3 age) to half its present level	Reduce among children (0-3 age) to half its present level
Anemia in women & girls	Current Level ; 51.8%, 11th plan Goal Reduction by 50% i.e 25%	Reduce by 50 % by end of 11th plan
HIV/ AIDS,		zero level increase
Malaria, Jaundice, TB, Asthma etc.		To reduce by 50%
Safe drinking water	All Villages by 2009	To cover all habitations
Rural Electrified		1050 habitations
Rural Roads (new connectivity (500+)		743 nos. habitations 2530 km by 2009-10
Housing (IAY)		80,000 Nos.

PART - II

Table - 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
<u>State:</u>						
Andhra Pradesh	275045	38527413	37682594	76210007	277	978
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	579941	518027	1097968	13	893
Assam	78438	13777037	12878491	26655528	340	935
Bihar	94163	43243795	39754714	82998509	881	919
Chhattisgarh	135191	10474218	10359585	20833803	154	989
Goa	3702	687248	660420	1347668	364	961
Gujarat	196024	26385577	24285440	50671017	258	920
Haryana	44212	11363953	9780611	21144564	478	861
Himachal Pradesh	55673	3087940	2989960	6077900	109	968
Jammu & Kashmir(1)++	222236	5360926	4782774	10143700	46	892
Jharkhand	79714	13885037	13060792	26945829	338	941
Karnataka	191791	26898918	25951644	52850562	276	965
Kerala	38863	15468614	16372760	31841374	819	1058
Madhya Pradesh	308245	31443652	28904371	60348023	196	919
Maharashtra	307713	50400596	46478031	96878627	315	922
Manipur +	22327	1161952	1131944	2293896	103	974
Meghalaya	22429	1176087	1142735	2318822	103	972
Mizoram	21081	459109	429464	888573	42	935
Nagaland	16579	1047141	942895	1990036	120	900
Orissa	155707	18660570	18144090	36804660	236	972
Punjab	50362	12985045	11373954	24358999	484	876
Rajasthan	342239	29420011	27087177	56507188	165	921
Sikkim	7096	288484	252367	540851	76	875
Tamil Nadu	130058	31400909	31004770	62405679	480	987
Tripura	10492	1642225	1556978	3199203	305	948
Uttar Pradesh	240928	87565369	78632552	166197921	690	898
Uttaranchal	53483	4325924	4163425	8489349	159	962
West Bengal	88752	41465985	38710212	80176197	903	934
<u>Union Territory</u>						
A. & N. Islands	8249	192972	163180	356152	43	846
Chandigarh	114	506938	393697	900635	7900	777
D. & N. Haveli	491	121666	98824	220490	449	812
Daman & Diu	112	92512	65692	158204	1413	710
Delhi	1483	7607234	6243273	13850507	9340	821
Lakshadweep	32	31131	29519	60650	1895	948
Pondicherry	479	486961	487384	974345	2034	1001

Source: - Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

* The area figures of States and UTs do not add up to area of India because:

(i) The shortfall of 7 square km area of Madhya Pradesh and 3 square km area of Chhattisgarh is yet to be resolved by the Survey of India.

(ii) Disputed area of 13 square km. between 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 - 2

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION BY CENSUS

<i>State / Union Territory</i>	<i>1901-11</i>	<i>1911-21</i>	<i>1921-31</i>	<i>1931-41</i>	<i>1941-51</i>	<i>1951-61</i>	<i>1961-71</i>	<i>1971-81</i>	<i>1981-91</i>	<i>1991-01</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
INDIA	5.75	-0.31	11.00	14.22	13.31	21.51	+24.80	+24.66	+23.87	+21.54
State:										
Andhra Pradesh+	12.49	-0.13	12.99	12.75	14.02	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20	14.59
Arunachal Pradesh*	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.91	35.15	36.83	27.00
Assam++	16.99	20.48	19.91	20.40	19.93	34.98	34.95	23.36	24.24	18.92
Bihar	1.52	-0.97	9.74	12.22	10.58	19.79	20.91	24.16	23.38	28.62
Chhatisgarh	24.15	1.41	14.51	13.04	9.42	22.77	27.12	20.39	25.73	18.27
Goa	2.36	-3.55	7.62	7.05	1.21	7.77	34.77	26.74	16.08	15.21
Gujarat	7.79	3.79	12.92	19.25	18.69	26.88	29.39	27.67	21.19	22.66
Haryana	-9.70	1.95	7.14	15.63	7.60	33.79	32.22	28.75	27.41	28.43
Himachal Pradesh	-1.22	1.65	5.23	11.54	5.42	17.87	23.04	23.71	20.79	17.54
Jammu & Kashmir**	7.16	5.75	10.14	10.36	10.42	9.44	29.65	26.69	30.89	29.43
Jharkhand	11.19	0.31	16.88	12.13	9.35	19.69	22.58	23.79	24.03	23.36
Karnataka	3.60	-1.09	9.38	11.09	19.36	21.57	24.22	26.75	21.12	17.51
Kerala	11.75	9.16	21.85	16.04	22.82	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.43
Madhya Pradesh	12.38	-2.40	10.21	12.06	8.38	24.73	29.28	27.16	27.24	24.26
Maharashtra	10.74	-2.91	14.91	11.99	19.27	23.60	27.45	24.54	25.73	22.73
Manipur+++	21.71	10.92	16.04	14.92	12.80	35.04	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86
Meghalaya	15.71	7.21	13.83	15.59	8.97	27.03	31.50	32.04	32.86	30.65
Mizoram	10.64	7.90	26.42	22.81	28.42	35.61	24.93	48.55	39.70	28.82
Nagaland****#	46.76	6.55	12.62	6.04	8.60	14.07	39.88	50.05	56.08	64.53
Orissa	10.44	-1.94	11.94	10.22	6.38	19.82	25.05	20.17	20.06	16.25
Punjab	-10.8	6.26	12.02	19.82	-4.58	21.56	21.70	23.89	20.81	20.10
Rajasthan	6.70	-6.29	14.14	18.01	15.20	26.20	27.83	32.97	28.44	28.41
Sikkim	48.98	-7.05	34.37	10.67	13.34	17.76	29.38	50.77	28.47	33.06
Tamil Nadu	8.57	3.47	8.52	11.91	14.66	11.85	22.30	17.50	15.39	11.72
Tripura	32.48	32.59	25.63	34.14	24.56	78.71	36.28	31.92	34.30	16.03
Uttar Pradesh	-1.36	-3.16	6.56	13.57	11.78	16.38	19.54	25.39	25.61	25.85
Uttaranchal	8.20	-1.23	8.74	13.63	12.67	22.57	24.42	27.45	23.13	20.41
West Bengal	6.25	-2.91	8.14	22.93	13.22	32.80	26.87	23.17	24.73	17.77
Union Territory:										
A. & N. Islands	7.34	2.37	8.78	14.61	-8.28	105.13	81.17	63.93	48.70	26.90
Chandigarh	-16.07	-1.65	9.10	14.11	7.47	394.13	114.59	75.55	42.16	40.28
D. & N. Haveli	19.52	6.99	23.23	5.70	2.70	39.56	27.96	39.78	33.57	59.22
Daman & Diu	1.45	-3.26	15.98	17.52	13.55	-24.56	70.85	26.07	28.62	55.73
Delhi	1.98	18.03	30.26	44.27	90.00	52.44	52.93	53.00	51.45	47.02
Lakshadweep	4.85	-6.31	17.62	14.43	14.60	14.61	31.95	26.53	28.47	17.30
Pondichery @	4.39	-5.06	5.93	10.20	11.31	16.34	27.81	28.15	33.64	20.62

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

+ One village Ramtapur (code No.217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukhal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901-1951. (ii) The total population of all districts of Andhra Pradesh for 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 Censuses do not tally with the total population of the state. The differences between the figures for the state total and the totals of all districts are 21599 for 1901, (-) 70,744 for 1911, (+) 16,456 for 1921 and (+) 8,240 for 1931. The difference is due to an error that has occurred in Table A-2 of 1941, when the population data of Medak and Nizamabad districts were recast in accordance with certain inter district transfers that had taken place between Medak and Nizamabad districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad state during the decade 1931-1941.

* Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.

++ The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Intrepolation'.

+++ The population of Manipur state by sex includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district for Census 2001.

*** In working out 'decade variation' and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,441) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 sq.kms. of areas only in 1961 censused areas of Tuensang district of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq.km. 2. Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the back decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto and Mokokchung. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961. 3. In working out 'decade variation and 'percentage decade variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of Nagaland state, the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) and the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

@ The distribution of population of Pondicherry by sex for 1901 (246,654) and 1931 (285,011) is not available.

Table - 3

Estimated birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate, 2006.

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	23.1	24.7	18.6	7.4	8.0	6.0	15.7	16.8	12.7	55	61	37	
Bigger states													
Andhra Pradesh	18.7	19.5	16.7	7.4	8.0	5.7	11.3	11.5	11.0	54	60	37	
Assam	24.3	25.7	15.5	8.6	9.1	5.7	15.7	16.6	9.8	66	68	41	
Bihar	29.4	30.2	22.9	7.5	7.6	6.2	21.9	22.6	16.7	58	59	44	
Chhatisgarh	26.5	28.0	19.6	8.1	8.5	6.5	18.4	19.5	13.1	59	61	49	
Delhi	18.1	20.0	17.8	4.8	5.2	4.7	13.4	14.8	13.1	36	41	35	
Gujarat	23.0	24.5	20.7	7.2	8.1	5.8	15.8	16.4	14.9	52	60	36	
Haryana	23.4	24.5	20.8	6.6	7.0	5.7	16.8	17.5	15.1	55	60	44	
Jammu & Kashmir	19.0	20.4	14.1	5.8	6.0	4.9	13.2	14.4	9.2	51	53	38	
Jharkhand	26.1	27.8	19.0	7.3	7.6	5.8	18.8	20.1	13.2	48	51	31	
Karnataka	19.9	21.2	17.5	7.3	8.3	5.4	12.6	12.9	12.1	47	52	35	
Kerala	14.7	14.8	14.5	6.8	6.9	6.4	7.9	7.8	8.0	13	14	10	
Madhya Pradesh	28.5	30.5	21.5	8.7	9.4	6.2	19.8	21.1	15.3	72	77	50	
Maharashtra	18.1	18.7	17.3	6.6	7.3	5.7	11.5	11.4	11.6	34	41	24	
Orissa	21.5	22.4	16.1	9.2	9.5	7.0	12.4	12.9	9.1	71	73	52	
Punjab	17.6	18.3	16.4	7.0	7.7	5.9	10.6	10.6	10.5	43	47	35	
Rajasthan	27.9	29.2	23.7	6.8	7.0	6.0	21.1	22.2	17.7	65	72	40	
Tamil Nadu	15.8	16.0	15.5	7.2	8.0	6.3	8.5	8.0	9.2	35	38	31	
Uttar Pradesh	29.5	30.5	25.5	8.5	9.0	6.5	21.0	21.5	18.9	69	72	51	
West Bengal	17.9	19.8	12.7	6.3	6.3	6.4	11.6	13.5	6.3	37	39	29	
Smaller states													
Arunachal Pradesh		22.2	23.4	17.3	5.1	5.6	3.3	17.0	17.8	13.9	37	41	15
Goa	14.7	13.0	15.8	7.2	8.4	6.4	7.5	4.5	9.4	13	11	13	
Himachal Pradesh	17.4	17.9	12.6	7.1	7.3	5.0	10.4	10.6	7.7	47	49	25	
Manipur	14.6	14.4	15.2	4.4	4.2	4.9	10.2	10.2	10.3	12	13	9	
Meghalaya	24.4	26.1	17.0	7.5	7.9	6.0	16.9	18.2	11.0	56	57	46	
Mizoram	18.2	22.5	13.7	5.2	6.0	4.3	13.0	16.5	9.4	23	27	16	
Nagaland	17.4	17.7	16.1	5.0	5.4	3.8	12.3	12.3	12.4	21	18	29	
Sikkim	18.1	18.2	17.5	5.3	5.4	4.4	12.8	12.8	13.1	34	36	20	
Tripura	17.1	17.9	13.5	6.5	6.6	6.4	10.5	11.3	7.2	39	40	32	
Uttarakhand	20.4	21.3	17.0	6.8	7.1	5.3	13.6	14.2	11.7	48	52	25	
Union Territories													
A. & N. Islands	15.8	17.7	12.5	4.5	5.1	3.4	11.3	12.6	9.1	34	38	23	
Chandigarh	15.7	23.1	15.0	4.0	3.2	4.1	11.7	19.9	10.9	27	25	28	
D. & N. Haveli	27.8	27.2	30.0	4.8	5.3	3.2	22.9	21.9	26.8	34	38	18	
Daman & Diu	17.8	19.5	15.1	5.5	5.4	5.7	12.2	14.1	9.4	27	29	23	
Lakshadweep	18.3	18.1	18.5	6.5	7.3	5.7	11.8	10.8	12.9	24	25	23	
Pondichery	15.1	15.4	14.9	7.7	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	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 2004-06.

Table - 4
POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
(Census-2001)

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes					% to total Population
	Males	Females	Persons	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	86088760	80546940	166635700	133010878	33624822	16.2
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	6228011	6111485	12339496	10219409	2120087	16.2
Arunachal Pradesh	3590	2598	6188	3062	3126	0.6
Assam	943674	882275	1825949	1553691	272258	6.9
Bihar	6784676	6263932	13048608	12178555	870053	15.7
Chhatisgarh	1213194	1205528	2418722	1899055	519667	11.6
Goa	12047	11744	23791	10720	13071	1.8
Gujarat	1866283	1726432	3592715	2180441	1412274	7.1
Haryana	2188585	1902525	4091110	3210917	880193	19.3
Himachal Pradesh	763333	738837	1502170	1403050	99120	24.7
Jammu & Kashmir	403256	366899	770155	636016	134139	7.6
Jharkhand	1640583	1548737	3189320	2588094	601226	11.8
Karnataka	4339745	4224185	8563930	6417243	2146687	16.2
Kerala	1525114	1598827	3123941	2553725	570216	9.8
Madhya Pradesh	4804881	4350296	9155177	6914726	2240451	15.2
Maharashtra	5063062	4818594	9881656	6093829	3787827	10.2
Manipur	29934	30103	60037	20802	39235	2.8
Meghalaya	5920	5219	11139	7065	4074	0.5
Mizoram	212	60	272	65	207	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	NSC
Orissa	3073278	3008785	6082063	5378788	703275	16.5
Punjab	3714350	3314373	7028723	5318254	1710469	28.9
Rajasthan	5067679	4626783	9694462	7739926	1954536	17.2
Sikkim	13807	13358	27165	23872	3293	5.0
Tamil Nadu	5932925	5924579	11857504	8308890	3548614	19.0
Tripura	283186	272538	555724	455623	100101	17.4
Uttar Pradesh	18502838	16645539	35148377	30816596	4331781	21.1
Uttaranchal	780772	736414	1517186	1256122	261064	17.9
West Bengal	9469659	8982896	18452555	15524925	2927630	23.0
Union Territory:						
A. & N. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	NSC
Chandigarh	86187	71410	157597	14740	142857	17.5
D. & N. Haveli	2159	1945	4104	2834	1270	1.9
Daman & Diu	2498	2340	4838	2920	1918	3.1
Delhi	1265182	1078073	2343255	188378	2154877	16.9
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	NSC
Pondichery	78140	79631	157771	88545	69226	16.2

Source: - Population of Census, Office of the Registrar General of India.

Notes: -

1) Figures of India and Manipur exclude figures of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for 2001.

India & Jammu & Kashmir exclude population and households of those portions Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan & China.

NSC – No Scheduled Castes Notified.

Table - 5
POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ...(concl.)
(Census-2001)

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Tribes						% of SC & ST Population to total population
	Males	Females	Persons	Rural	Urban	% 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 - 6

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 - 7

NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED IN INDIA

State/Union Territory	Towns			Villages		
	Total(1)	Electrified(2)	Percentage	Total(1)	Electrified(2)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL INDIA	4673	4673	100	587258	495031	84.3
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	264	264	100	26586	26565	99.9
Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	100	3649	2316	63.5
Assam	93	93	100	24685	19081	77.1
Bihar@@	271	271	100	67513	48166	71.2
Chhatisgarh	31	31	100	19720	18540	92.9
Goa	31	31	100	360	360	100.0
Gujarat*	264	264	100	18028	17940	99.5
Haryana	94	94	100	6759	6759	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	58	58	100	16997	16891	99.4
Jammu & Kashmir(+)	58	58	100	6477	6303	97.3
Jharkhand(^)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	306	306	100	27066	26772	98.9
Kerala	197	197	100	1384	1384	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	465	465	100	51806	50474	97.3
Maharashtra*	336	336	100	40412	40351	99.8
Manipur	31	31	100	2182	2084	95.5
Meghalaya	12	12	100	5484	3484	63.5
Mizoram	22	22	100	698	695	99.6
Nagaland	9	9	100	1216	1216	100.0
Orissa(a)	124	124	100	46989	37347	79.5
Punjab	120	120	100	12428	12428	100.0
Rajasthan	222	222	100	37889	37255	98.3
Sikkim@	8	8	100	447	405	90.6
Tamil Nadu	469	469	100	15822	15822	100.0
Tripura	18	18	100	855	820	95.9
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	15681	13317	84.9
Uttar Pradesh	753	753	100	97122	55461	57.1
West Bengal	382	382	100	37910	31705	83.6
Union Territory:						
A. & N. Islands	1	1	100	504	501	99.4
Chandigarh	5	5	100	25	25	100.0
D. & N. Haveli	1	1	100	71	71	100.0
Daman & Diu	2	2	100	24	24	100.0
Delhi	32	32	100	199	199	100.0
Lakshadweep	4	4	100	7	7	100.0
Pondichery	11	11	100	263	263	100.0

Source: - Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power.

Table - 8

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	20	1,323	370	44	1,698	443	-	-	-
North Tripura	7	163	66	7	90	29	-	-	-
South Tripura	7	163	79	13	215	70	-	-	-
Dhalai	2	26	13	6	87	23	-	-	-
Tripura	36	1,675	528	70	2,090	566	-	-	-

<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	40	572	276	4	166	11	108	3,758	1100
North Tripura	19	216	107	1	1	-	34	470	202
South Tripura	26	239	116	-	-	-	46	618	266
Dhalai	7	135	52	-	-	-	15	248	88
Tripura	90	1,161	551	5	167	11	203	5,094	1,656

Source: - RBI, June, 2007, Mumbai.

Table - 9

OCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS

(Total)

All-India/State Union Territory	No. of Occupied Residential Houses 2001	No. of Households 2001	No. of Households per 100 Occupied Residential Houses		No. of Persons per 100 Households	
			1991	2001	1991	2001
<i>I</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 - 10

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 - 11

Literacy rate for persons aged 60+ by sex and residence, 2001

	<i>Total</i>			<i>Rural</i>			<i>Urban</i>		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
<i>I</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 - 12

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: 13

Per Capita Income in North-Eastern States and in India at current prices

States	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Arunachal Pradesh	13990	15260	17664	17124	19322	22185	22335	25836
Assam	12282	12803	13059	14421	15487	17013	18211	20166
Manipur	13260	12369	12970	13250	14728	18386	20326	22495
Mizoram	16443	16635	17245	18429	18555	18904	19691	20618
Meghalaya	14359	15674	17216	18157	19830	21232	22847	24672
Nagaland	13819	16903	18961	20407	20821	20998	21083	N A
Sikkim	14890	16077	17324	19428	21476	23791	26412	29521
Tripura	14119	15983	18368	19059	21138	22836	25700	27777
All India	15881	16688	17782	18885	20895	23199	25956	29646

Source: - DESs of Assam/Arunachal Pradesh/Nagaland/Manipur/Meghalaya/Mizoram/Tripura/Sikkim

Table No - 14

Neonatal, postneonatal, 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 (iq)	Child mortality (cq)		Under-five mortality		
(sq)	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 - 15

Selected housing characteristics by state, India 2005-06

facility	Percentage of households:					
	With electricity	With improved source of drinking water ¹			With toilet	
number of persons per room used for sleeping	Using solid fuel for cooking ²	Living in a pucca house		Mean		
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.