



सत्यमेव जयते

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2011-2012



Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Planning (Statistics) Department
Government of Tripura, Agartala
www.destripura.nic.in

ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TRIPURA 2011-12



**Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Planning (Statistics) Department
Government of Tripura, Agartala.
www.destripura.nic.in**

CONTENTS

Sl.No.	Chapter	Page
1.	ECONOMIC SITUATION	3
2.	POPULATION	32
3.	STATE INCOME	47
4.	STATE FINANCE & PLANNING	58
	a) State Finance	58
	b) Planning	68
5.	PRICE & COST OF LIVING	75
6.	POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT	83
7.	FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS	102
8.	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES	111
	a) Agriculture	111
	b) Horticulture	128
	c) Animal Resources	137
	d) Fisheries	153
9.	FORESTRY	159
	a) Forestry	159
	b) Rubber	167
10.	CO-OPERATION	171
11.	PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT	189
	a) Panchayat	189
	b) Rural Development	197
12.	URBANISATION	205
13.	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	216
	a) Power	218
	b) Irrigation	222
	c) Transport	224
	d) Vehicle	230
	e) Communication	231
	f) Banking	231
14.	INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE	235
	a) Industries	235
	b) H.H. & S.	262
	c) Information Technology	268
	d) Tourism	273
15.	EDUCATION	279
	a) School Education	279
	b) Higher Education	284
	c) Social Education	294
	d) Sports & Youth Affairs	300
16.	HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE	307
	a) Health	307
	b) Family Welfare	317
	c) Drinking Water & Sanitation	323
17.	WELFARE	328
	a) Tribal Welfare	328
	b) Schedule Caste Welfare	354
18.	HOUSING	361
19.	FUTURE ASSESSMENT & LOOK	366
	PART- II	374
20.	STATISTICAL TABLES	375

PART-I

1) ECONOMIC SITUATION

Introduction:

The Present issue of "Economic Review of Tripura, 2011-12" is the 13th in an un-interrupted series that shows the overall macro-economic performances, thrust areas for development as well as trend of the State's economy during the fiscal year of 2011-12. It focuses and analyses the development trend as well as progress achieved in different sectors of the State's economy during the annual plan period of 2011-12. Besides, it also analyses on new initiatives, potential areas as well as constraints faced in the process of economic development of the State.

The erstwhile princely State of Tripura merged with the Indian Union after independence on the 15th October 1949 and became a Union Territory without a legislature with effect from November 1, 1956 and a popular ministry was installed in Tripura on July 1, 1963. Tripura became a full fledged State on the 21st January, 1972.

With a view to taking the administration closer to the people, reorganization of administrative units was taken-up in which number of Districts increased from 4 to 8, Sub-divisions from 17 to 23. These administrative units started functioning from 21 January, 2012, the Statehood Day during 2011-12. The State has now, 8-Districts, 23 Sub-divisions, 45-Blocks and also one Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) created under the 6th Schedule of the Constitution.

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

Background:

Tripura is the 3rd smallest State of India located in the North Eastern Region of the country. It has diverse range of topography, people, flora and fauna. The State is a landlocked hilly state with altitudes varying from 15 to 940 meters above sea level, though majority of the population live in the plains. It is situated between latitudes 22°56' and 24°32' North, and longitudes 90°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 (erstwhile East Pakistan) is about 856 Km (84 percent of its total border); while it shares 53 Km border with Assam and 109 Km border with Mizoram. Tripura is connected with the rest of the Country by only National Highway-44, which runs through the hills to Cachar District in Assam.

The State has a tropical climate and receives adequate rainfall during the monsoons. 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 leopards, 182 elephants and 92 bisons in the State.

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

The economy of Tripura had suffered from disturbed conditions of extremism and insurgency over the last two decades, which directly

hindered the human safety as well as economic development process in the recent past. The State has now come out from that disturbed phase arising out of law and order. On the otherhand, State's economy is basically agrarian. More than 50 percent of its population depend on agriculture and contribution of agriculture and allied activities to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is around 23 percent.

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

On the other hand, the 13th Finance Commission's grant appears to be unfavourable to Tripura as it under assessed the committed requirements of the State Government. As a result, the State's Finances has come under severe fiscal stress and strain since the State has limited scope for generation of additional resources for meeting the committed liabilities.

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

The State's Budgetary process has targeted schematic allocation of resources especially to economic and social sectors covering the State's share for all Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) as well as additional resource mobilization by increasing the tax base from existing potential areas for keeping the fiscal deficit under control. In this background, understanding of the State's macroeconomic profile is necessary for assigning the fiscal priorities and envisioning the economic prosperity of the State.

Effect of the Partition of the Country on Tripura:

The partition of India in 1947 had an enormous and enduring impact on the process of social and economic development of Tripura. 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, 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. The State's resources came under severe strain due to heavy influx of refugees into the State from erstwhile East Pakistan, mainly due to its long international border.

It lost all its rail-heads-to the west, south and north-as they fell in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, and the State was then 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.

Natural gas deposits are among the most important feature of Tripura's natural resource base. Natural gas-based thermal power plants have already been set-up at Barmura in Sepahijala District and Rokhian West Tripura District. Besides, construction of one 740-MW gas based thermal power project at Palatana near Udaipur in Gomati District has been taken-up by ONGC and another 104-MW gas based thermal power project at Monarchak in Sonamura Sub-Division of Sepahijala District has been taken-up by NEEPCO.

Most of the parts of the State are rural and about 74 percent of the State's population live in rural areas. Upliftment of rural poor as well as improvement in the quality of life of the economically weaker sections of the society has been one of the basic objectives of development planning in the State. Tripura is the second highest in terms of density of population among the North-Eastern States i.e., next to Assam. Over 60 percent of the States' area is classified as forest area leaving about 27 percent for cultivation. The State has many rain-fed, non-perrenial rivers and streams flowing into neighbouring Bangladesh.

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

Table-1.1

Districts	Sub-Divisions	Blocks	Panchayats	Revenue Villages	TTAADC Vilages	AMC/ NP
West Tripura	3	6	70	96	77	2
Shepahijala	3	5	103	119	52	2
Khowai	2	6	49	78	58	2
Gomati	3	7	62	134	95	2
South Tripura	3	6	90	138	70	3
Dhalai	4	6	34	146	96	2
Unokati	2	3	51	78	28	2
North Tripura	3	6	52	89	51	1
Tripura	23	45	511	878	527	16

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

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

Although, overall performance of the State's real economy remained impressive despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation, but due to a slow down of the national economy as a part of global economic crisis and price rise as well as unfavourable 13th Finance Commission grants, the economy of the State has also come under severe fiscal strain.

The nature of the existing employment pattern in Tripura can also be found from the 5th Economic Census results. It is revealed from the report that about 3,85,708 persons were working in 1,89,423

establishments in 2005 against 2,68,257 persons in 1,04,427 establishments in 1998. Out of the total workers of 3,85,708 persons in 2005, 2,59,910 (67.38 percent) were in rural areas and remaining 1,25,798 (32.61 percent) were in the urban areas. As per the report, the total hired workers in 2005 were 2,05,397 ,i.e. 53.25 percent of the total workers.

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

Demographic profile:

The Registrar General of India has released the provisional population figures for Census-2011. The provisional population of Tripura for 2011 was 36,71,032, out of which 18,71,867 males and 17,99,165 females.

The provisional data of Census-2011 shows that Tripura ranks 18th in terms of density of population at all India level. Among the North-eastern states, Tripura remained the second highest populous State after Assam.

The population density of Tripura in 2011 was 350 persons per sq. Km., which means that now 45 more people live in a sq. km. area in the State than they lived a decade ago. The population density for all India in 2011 was 324.

The Census- 2011 data reveals that the sex ratio was 961 as against 948 (per 1000 males). 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 and further to 961 in 2011.

Literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of development in a society. The literacy rate for Tripura in 2011 works out to 87.75 percent for the population 7 years and above, which was 73.20 percent in 2001 and 60.44 percent in 1991. The corresponding figures in 2011 for males and females were 92.91 percent and 84.76 percent, respectively. At the State level, gap in male-female ratio in the State was reduced to 8.15 percent in 2011 as against 17.01 percent in 2001.

The following Table shows district level area, population, literacy,

sex ratio and density based on Census-2011 provisional data.

Table : 1.2.

Districts	Area in sq.km.	Total population	Literacy	sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (per sq.km)
West Tripura	942.55	917534	91.31	972	973
Shepahijala	1044.78	484233	84.14	952	463
Khowai	1005.67	327391	88.37	961	326
Gomati	1522.8	436868	86.19	959	287
South Tripura	1534.2	433737	85.09	956	283
Dhalai	2400	377988	86.82	945	157
Unokati	591.93	277335	87.58	966	469
North Tripura	1444.5	415946	88.77	968	288
Tripura	10486.43	3671032	87.75	961	350

The population of Tripura is characterized by social diversity. The people of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) comprise about one-third of the population. As per Census-2001, ST population of the State is 9,93,426 which is 31 percent of the total population of the State. There are 19-sub tribes among the ST population of the State with their own cultural identity, namely i) Tripuri, ii) Reang, iii) Jamatia, iv) Chakma, v) Lusai, vi) Mog, vii) Garo, viii) Kuki, ix) Chaimal, x) Uchai, xi) Halam, xii) Khasia, xiii) Bhutia, xiv) Munda, xv) Orang, xvi) Lepcha, xvii) Santal, xviii) Bhil and xix) Noatia. The ST and SC Census data for 2011 has not yet been released by the Registrar General of India.

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

The following Table shows the key demographic issues of the State during 1951 to 2011.

Table : 1.3.

Year	1951	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Population (in lakhs)	6.46	15.56	20.53	27.57	31.99	36.71
Density of population (per sq.km)	62	148	196	263	305	350
Schedule Tribes (lakhs)	2.37	4.51	5.84	8.53	9.93	NR
Schedule Castes (lakhs)	0.40	1.93	3.10	4.51	5.56	NR

NR=Not released.

Source: - Census-2011 (P), RGI, Govt. of India.

Vital rates:

The data of latest Sample Registration Survey (SRS) of Registrar General of India for 2011 reveals that the estimated birth rate in the State was 14.3 per thousand population, which is much lower than all India figures of 21.8 per thousand population. In 2011, the death rate of the population was 5.0 per thousand population against similar rate of 7.1 at all India level. The infant mortality rate posted at 29 per thousand population in the State against similar rate of 44 per thousand population at all India level in 2011.

Life expectancy:

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

Economy:

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

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

The ongoing surge in prices of the food items in the state as well as in the country, has significant implications for the agriculture sector as

well as overall macroeconomic and financial stability. Agriculture growth has remained much lower than the growth rates witnessed in the industrial and services sectors in the State.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at 2004-05 prices or in real terms for 2011-12 (A) was 8.6 percent. There is no denying the fact that the State has put efforts for ensuring sustainable economic growth after having serious law and order set-backs by augmenting better fiscal consolidation and economic development, which has also been appreciated by the Planning Commission of India in-particular and other Central Ministries.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices increased from Rs.8,903.53 crore in 2004-05 and to Rs.11,797.07 crore in 2007-08 and to Rs.19,909.58 crore in 2011-12 (A) and to Rs.22,138.82 crore in 2012-13 (Q).

The per capita income of the State also rose steadily from Rs.24,394 in 2004-05 to Rs.31,111 in 2007-08 and to Rs.45,087 in 2010-11(P) and to Rs.55,004 in 2012-13 (Q).

Table- 1.4.

(in Rs)

Year	Per capita income with 2004-05 new base
2004-05	24,394
2005-06	26,668
2006-07	29,081
2007-08	31,111
2008-09	35,587
2009-10	39,815
2010-11(P)	45,087
2011-12(A)	50,175
2012-13(Q)	55,004

P=Provisional,A=Advance & Q=Quick.

The liberalisation and reforms of the Indian economy started in 1990s with the proclaimed objective to accelerate industrial growth in the country has not given the much-needed boost for any industrial growth in this backward State. Infact, the State Government is the main facilitator for any investments in the State. The high growth rate of the National

economy through economic reforms has limited impact and effect on industrialization for overcoming the backwardness as well as increasing the gainful employment in Tripura and, North Eastern Region as a whole.

13th Finance Commission:

The State finance has been facing distress due to award of the 13th Finance Commission on account of under assessment of salaries and pension liabilities of the State Government employees.

Approach of 13th Finance Commission was different from previous Finance Commissions because a normative formula has been applied for computation of salary on the base year of 2005-06. On base of 2005-06, 35 percent increase for pay revision has been considered to work out figure for 2006-07. For subsequent years, 6 percent increase has been considered for increment and DA with 1 percent attrition. Moreover, while assessing salary expenditure, 13th Finance Commission applied another criterion that salary should not exceed 35 percent of revenue expenditure net of interest and pension. Salary above this ceiling will have to be reduced by 10 percent every year till it is brought down below 35 percent. All these factors have actually hurt the State where-in traditionally salary expenditure has been contributing large proportion of non-plan revenue expenditure. This can be revealed from the fact that non-plan salary and pension expenditure of the State for 2010-11 was Rs. 2027.19 crore and Rs.661.50 crore, respectively as against the assessment of 13th Finance Commission for the same year was Rs.1505.05 crore and Rs.455.21 crore, respectively.

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

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

such committed liabilities.

Approach and strategy of Planning in Tripura:

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

Objectives:

- i) The priority before the State Government is firstly, the equitable improvement, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Religious Minorities and Other Backward Classes, secondly, the equitable development of Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) areas to the same standard and level with the rest of Tripura.
- ii) Provision for clean drinking water and housing, eradication of illiteracy and malnutrition, improving the health standards, electrification and connection by the road of all habitations;
- iii) Additional employment opportunities in non-government sectors;
- iv) Realistic and time bound resource based planning and mobilization of additional resources;
- v) To attain self-sufficiency in the production of food-grains and fish as well as double the production of animal inputs, fruits and vegetables and extension of irrigation.
- vi) Involving all sections of the people and their democratically elected representatives in decentralised planning process so as to achieve effective balanced development of the State.
- vii) Appropriate use of available land and water resources;

Perspective Plans:

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

Opportunities:

Low availability of infrastructure, as indicated above, has made the process of economic development extremely difficult. The State has the strengths, which are required to be exploited for ensuring sustained

economic development by increasing the gainful employment. The North Eastern Region of India is close to the South East Asian Region, which has 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.

i) *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, rubber, 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/ha) and higher than the National average of 18,280 kg/ha. Infact, all vegetables grow well in the State. Therefore, the State has potential for high value horticultural crops and food processing.

ii) *Rubber and tea*: Tripura is the second largest producer of natural rubber followed by Kerala. 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. The productivity of rubber in the State is around 1200 kg/ha/year, which is quite high. Total producton of rubber in 2011-12 was 32,332 MT in the State.

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 7482.27 hectares. Tea produced in the State has good blending qualities. Production of bio-tea, which does not have any chemical residue, has been taken up as special venture.

The rubber and tea plantation activities have a special socio-

economic significance in rehabilitation of shifting cultivators, i.e., jhum cultivation done by the tribals of the State. Tripura is the second largest producer of rubber in the country. In 2011-12, the total area under rubber was 57,620 hectares. About, one lakh hectares of land is suitable for rubber plantation in the State.

iii) *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 580 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.

iv) *Border Trade with Bangladesh:* Tripura has 84 percent of its border common with the neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Trade with Bangladesh for exporting of agricultural produces, medicines, cycle parts etc across the border needs to be promoted. On 11th January 2012, an Indo-Bangala Business meet was held at Agartala, where-in Smti. Sheikh Hasina, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh chaired the meet. Besides, future trade with the Southeast Asian countries may also boost the economic development of the State.

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

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

vi) *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.

vii) *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 be encouraged for overseas employment opportunities, which are increasing day by day.

Weakness:

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

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

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

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

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

Due to the increase in population and consequent addition to the labour force, the supply of labour continues to outstrips the demand resulting in rise of un-employment and under employment at an alarming rate stage. The un-employment situation in the State has assumed alarming proportions. Total job seekers in the Employment Exchanges of the State were 5,71,207 as on March 2012.

Priority sectors of Tripura:

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

- i) Agriculture and Irrigation.
- ii) Drinking water.

- iii) Housing
- iv) Road connectivity
- v) Education
- vi) Healthcare and
- vii) Rural Electrification.

District Plan under 11th Five Year Plan:

Preparation of the Development Plans for the year 2007-08 and 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) under Gramoday and Nagaroday were taken up during 2007-08 with active participation of the three tier Panchayat Raj Institutes (PRI) bodies.

The State Government has constituted the District Planning Committees in all earlier four districts of the State in September, 2008.

11th Five Year Plan (2007-12):

Improvement of the standards of living of the common man is the basic objective of the planning. Keeping in view the above, a holistic approach for all round development of the State is envisaged during the 11th Plan. Due to higher incidence of poverty and low paying capacity of the people, scope for generation of resources from within the State is extremely limited. There was not much development of physical infrastructure in terms of rail and road connectivity, which is affecting the long term development of the State. This will be given specific emphasis during the 11th Plan.

Outlay for 11th Five Year Plan:

Financial Resource (FR) estimates for 11th Plan (2007-12) were discussed in the Planning Commission on 17th December 2007 with the officials of the State Government and size of the 11th Plan has been indicated at Rs.8852 crore (at 2006-07 constant prices).

3.1. The sectoral break-up of 11th Plan (2007-12) and expenditure (provisional) for the period is indicated below:

Table- 1.5. : 11th FYP Outlay.

	Major Heads Minor Heads of Development	Projected Outlay of Eleventh Plan 2007-12 (at	Percentage to total	Expenditure (Provisional) during 11th Plan
I.	Agriculture & allied activities	72306.60	9.02	58091.88
II.	Rural Development	87024.00	9.83	48053.06
III.	Special Area Programme	47738.46	5.39	59226.84
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	54439.80	6.15	22419.61
V.	Energy	61105.14	6.90	29316.36
VI.	Industry & Minerals	26750.86	3.02	22183.61
VII.	Transport	98351.82	11.11	130303.96
VIII.	Communications	35.72	0.00	0.00
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	11743.56	0.47	28037.73
X.	General Economic Services	24526.80	2.77	5867.37
XI.	Social Services	385150.52	43.51	309557.46
XII.	General Services	16026.72	1.81	33819.45
	TOTAL :	885200.00	100.00	746877.33

Special Plan Assistance (SPA):

An amount of Rs.255.55 crore (10 percent state share + 90 percent central share) was sanctioned for 59-projects under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) by the Planning Commission in 2011-12, out of which an amount of Rs.230 crore was released as 90 percent grant by the Government of India at the fag end in 2011-12 and Rs.12.89 crore was utilized.

Non-Lapseable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR):

The Non- Lapseable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) was created in 1998-99 with the 10 percent of the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of the Central Ministries/Departments earmarked for the development of North Eastern States including Sikkim.

The broad objective of the NLCPR is to ensure speedy development of infrastructure in the North Eastern Region thereby increasing the flow

of budgetary financing for new infrastructure schemes/projects in the Region. Both physical and social infrastructure sectors such as irrigation and flood control, power, road & bridges, education, health, water supply & sanitation, infrastructure development of agriculture & allied service and youth welfare activities are considered for providing funds under central pool, with projects in physical infrastructure sector receiving priority.

Ministry of DoNER has so far sanctioned 103 projects under NLCPR since inception upto 2011-12 with the total approved cost Rs.1392.04 crore, out of which 39-projects were completed till 2011-12.

Northern Eastern Council (NEC):

During 2011-12, the State has received fund for Rs.59.85 crore under NEC project, out of which fund utilized during year was Rs.51.85 crores.

Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP):

The Government of Tripura has introduced "Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa" (BEUP) in the financial year 2001-2002 under which every Member of Legislative Assembly of the State will have a choice to suggest to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate for works to the tune of Rs.5 lakh in a year. This amount of Rs.5 lakh has been increased to Rs.7.50 lakh in 2004-05, Rs.10.00 lakh in 2005-06 and Rs.15 lakh in 2011-12 onwards.

The MLAs are authorised to recommend schemes as per guidelines of BEUP, to the tune of Rs.15 lakh per year to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate, for developmental works in their constituency area.

The State Planning (P&C) Department is functioning as a Nodal Department for implementation of the scheme. Sub-Divisional Magistrates are also functioning as the Nodal Officers for implementation of the works under BEUP. During 2011-12, Rs.900 lakh was released to the 17-Sub-Divisional Magistrates (Nodal Officers) for implementation of the works, permissible under BEUP guidelines.

Approach to 12th Five Year Plan:

The Union Cabinet approved the approach paper that targets 9 percent economic growth during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17) period. The theme of the next five year plan would be 'faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth'.

Thrust areas for 12th Five Year Plan:

The State has adopted multi pronged strategy which focuses on building infrastructure, strengthening social infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable growth, social and regional equity, improving quality of life, capacity building and skill development, widening livelihood opportunities, etc. For this, emphasis has been laid on the following:

a) Reducing Infrastructural deficit: There is a need to bridge the infrastructural gaps to meet the growing aspirations of the people. Further, growth in economic activities is to be supported by robust infrastructure. The Plan approach in Tripura has taken note of the vital infrastructural needs like roads, power, drinking water, irrigation, etc.

b) Sustaining growth in agricultural and allied sector: Dependence of large population on agri and allied activities and its contribution to the State Domestic Product make it a priority sector in the planning process. The sectoral plans have been re-oriented for greater public investment and capacity building.

c) Expanding an strengthening capacity of key social sector: Health, education, women and child welfare, nutrition and food security are critical pillars of sustainable development. Attention has therefore been paid to the key sectors like health, education and rural development.

d) Inclusiveness: Flow of adequate benefits to the historically disadvantaged groups is one of the key underlying theme of the Plan document. Thrust has been laid for public investment for creating equal opportunities for SC/ST/OBCs and minorities. This is necessary for their empowerment and greater participation in the development process.

e) Social and regional equity: There is a need for closing the gap between the deprived local population and the rest of the country. It is therefore necessary that there is enough investment for expansion of social infrastructure for covering the disadvantaged sections, backward, remote and border areas.

f) Greater convergence for improvement in livelihood and income opportunities: Strengths of strong social capital and vibrant democratic institutions is being leveraged for converging schemes in social sectors such that it leads to sustained livelihood opportunities for the poor and deprived.

g) Capacity building and Skill Development: Developing capacity and building strong human resource base is a fundamental necessity for multiplying the returns from public investments in infrastructural development. Emphasis is being laid in building capacity of human resources for greater employment opportunities.

h) Institutional decentralization: Focus on better governance and deeper involvement of people through network of decentralized institutions at village and Block level.

Projection of growth rates for 12th Five Year Plan:

The Planning Commission, Government of India has projected State-wise sectoral growth targets for 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) based on past performance and growth trends. As per the approach paper of Planning Commission for the 12th Plan and growth rate of national economy is projected at an average rate of 9 percent during 2012-2017. Health, education and skill development, environment and natural resources and infrastructure development will be the focus areas in the 12th Five Year Plan.

The following approach has been adopted for projecting the GSDP growth rate for Tripura.

- a) Use of past trends, growth during 10th and 11th Plan.
- b) Compare the Planning Commission target for the 11th Plan and the Achievement (during first four years) of the said Plan.
- c) Use the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) Tripura figures for realization during 11th Plan.
- d) Take into account the projection of DES-Tripura for the 12th Plan.

The tables below reflect the sectoral contribution (based on DES-Tripura estimates) and the GSDP Growth rates (sector wise) for the 10th and 11th Plan (four years) and the targeted growth rate for the 12th Plan as per the Planning Commission.

Table: 1.6. : Contribution in GSDP.

Sectors	Contribution of sectors
Agriculture (%)	23.84
Industry (%)	24.33
Services (%)	51.83
Total (%)	100

The following Table shows the sectorwise growth rates of Tripura for the 10th and 11th (four years) Plans and the targets for 12th Plan.

Table 1.7. : Sectorwise growth rate.

Sectors	10th Plan realisation as per DES Tripura	11th Plan targets set planning Commission	11th plan Realisations (%)		12th Plan Targets (%)	
			As per Planning Commission	As per DES Tripura	As per Planning Commission Government of India	Figures arrivee at by DES-Tripura on the basis of part trends
Agriculture	3.8	1.4	6.4	6.4	5.87	5
Industry	6.1	8	2.9	8.4	7.64	8.25
Services	4.3	8	7.6	9.6	8.49	10
Total	5.1	6.9	6.1	8.6	7.65	8.5

Fiscal Reforms:

Fiscal targets to be achieved:

The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a roadmap for fiscal correction for Central and State finances. In accordance with the projected debt to GSDP ratios over the 13th FC period (2010-11 to 2014-15), the 13th FC has drawn up roadmaps for the States, specifying timeliness for the elimination of revenue deficits and reduction in the financing gap to 3 percent of GSDP. The fiscal year 2010-11 has been designated as a year of adjustment. All the States covered in this note, except Punjab, are to eliminate their revenue deficit and curtail their financing gap to 3 percent of GSDP by 2011-12, and maintain the same thereafter.

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.

The States had to make amendments in respective FRBM Act, incorporating the above targets as a pre-condition for release of all state-specific grants and debt relief measures.

FRBM:

The prime objectives of the FRBM Act are as follows:

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

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

- i) Quarterly review reports of the Finance Minister are placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly from 3rd Quarter of 2006-07.
- ii) Fiscal policy statements along with fiscal correction path and disclosures for the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and have been submitted before the Tripura Legislative Assembly.
- iii) The targets of the FRBM achieved during the period of 12th Finance Commission with exception of the financial year 2009-10 which got affected due to revision of pay & pension of the State Government employees and pensioners, respectively.
- iv) Tripura has successfully introduced the Value Added Tax (VAT) since 2005. The VAT growth has been impressive in the State.

Value Added Tax (VAT):

The State Government following the decision of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers has implemented the state level VAT from the financial year 2005-06 replacing the earlier sales tax system. The Value Added Tax is a multi point tax and inspired till the level of final consumption of goods. The revenue collection through VAT in the state is quite encouraging and showed an increasing trend. Moreover, a

large number rates and tax structures in sales tax regime has been reduced to only three basic rates i.e., 1 percent, 4 percent and 12.5 percent under VAT.

Fiscal Management:

The Government of Tripura continued to make progress in fiscal correction and consolidation programme during 2011-12 in-terms of fiscal restructuring prescribed by the Finance Commission as well as targets fixed under the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005.

As a part of compliance of the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005, Quarterly Review Report of the Finance Minister has been placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly during 2011-12.

The State Budget for 2011-12 (RE) envisages expenditure of Rs.7054.71 crore comprising Rs.5025.91 crore of revenue expenditure and Rs.1757.58 crore of capital expenditure, Rs.262.32 crore public debt and Rs.8.91 crore payment of loans and advances. Expenditure during the year 2011-12 (RE) was gone up by 20.27 percent over the previous year of 2010-11 (Actual).

Receipts are expected to be Rs.7034.72 crore including Rs.6399.72 crore of revenue receipts and Rs.635.00 crore of capital receipts. While capital receipts was increased by 12.01 percent in 2011-12 (RE) over 2010-11 (Actual) and revenue receipts was increased by 19.24 percent.

Fiscal constraints:

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

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

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

In May 2011 the Reserve Bank of India has opened first ever branch office in the State at Agartala for timely disposal of the monetary issues.

Power Sector reforms:

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

Implementation of Sch. Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006:

To recognize the forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers over the forest land under their occupation for self-cultivation, rights over minor forest produce and traditional rights, the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is being implemented in the State.

About 1,19,958 forest dwellers (individual claims) had been given Forest Rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and the quantum of land involved is 1,68,802.774 hectares till 31st March, 2012. State Government has decided to dovetail schemes of line departments, MGREGA, Indo-German Development Council (IGDC) and Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) for gainful utilization of land given to forest dwellers under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (ROFR) Act, 2006. Project proposal for release of fund amounting to Rs.444 crore for supporting livelihood activities including housing, drinking water, health & sanitation for the forest dwellers had

been submitted to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Planning Commission of India for consideration.

Externally Aided Projects:

Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC):

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 implemented since 2007-08. It has a project cost of Rs.399 crore (JBIC loan Rs.334 crore; Tripura Government Rs.59 crore). Repayment of the loan will start from 10th year and is to be completed within 40 years. The objective of the project is poverty reduction of the people dependent on forest resources to be implemented over 8 years. It will be implemented in the Forest Divisions of Sadar, Teliamura, Kailashahar, Udaipur, Bagafa, Kanchanpur (Pecharthal Range) and Gumti (Amarpur Range). The project has been sanctioned by JBIC as 90 percent grant and 10 percent as loan.

Indo-German Development Bi-lateral Cooperation Project:

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

The project implementation will span over a period of six years starting from 2008-09 involving project cost of Rs.14,000 lakhs and cover a project area of 3,431 km² area comprising 65 percent of total forest area in Dhalai and North Tripura Districts. The target group is 104 villages covering 48,608 households. The major activities are both through Joint Forest Management Committees (22,500 ha) and outside Joint Forest Management areas (7,500 ha). The project is under implementation.

Public Private Partership (PPP):

The Central Government has been laying emphasis on adoption of Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for development of infrastructure. In view of the 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.

Scope for further augmentation of State's Own Resources?

The following offers a scope for augmenting the States' resources:

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

Development Review, 2011-12:

Price situation of the State is influenced by over all price behaviour of the country. The price situation has shown upward trends during 2011-12 as compared to previous year of 2010-11. The year-on-year inflation based on CPI for Industrial Workers shows that the general inflation has reached at 7.36 percent in May 2012.

Inflation started hardening from January 2011 in the State and started picking-up from June 2011 and touched highest in May 2012. The high rate of inflation was mainly due to high increase of prices in food group and PoL.

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

The available estimates of agricultural production for 2011-12 shows that the production of rice, maize, pulses, oil seed and potato have increased over the previous year. The cropping pattern in Tripura acquires typical character of hill agriculture as a part of North Eastern Region, where two distinct and parallel farming system viz i) shifting or jhum cultivation and ii) settle farming cultivation exists in Tripura. The cropping pattern of the State shows that about 98 percent area is utilized for food crops and remaining 2 percent area only is under non-food crops.

Tripura has a total cultivable land of 2,80,000 hectares and irrigation potential of 1,27,000 hectares. Out of the available water resources 79,000 hectares can be brought under assured irrigation through surface water and 48,000 hectares through ground water. Total potential created upto 31st March, 2012 was 1,10,524 hectares.

The total fish production in the State was 53,349 MT in 2011-12, which was 42,284.73 MT in 2009-10. From 2nd Five Year Plan onwards stress was given to raise fish seeds by adopting hypophysation technique, as there was no reverine and other sources in the State for collection of fish seed. In 2011-12, 343.43 millions fish seed (fry) was produced in the State, which was 221.05 millions in 2006-07 and the State has become a surplus State in fish seed production.

To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation over 23466.88 hectares was taken up on degraded forestland during 2011-12. Further 149.54 lakhs seedlings have been distributed up to March, 2012 by the Forest Department for plantation on private and non-forest land. An innovation scheme of 'Angan-Ban Prakalpa' for productive use of fallow land in private holding is being implemented by the State Forest Department.

Total number of fair price shops in the State has also increased to 1,673 in March 2012, from 1,651 in March 2011. There are 618 fair price shops in TTAADC areas and remaining 1,055 fair price shops are in non-TTAADC areas catering to the needs of 7,34,711 families of the State under the Public Distribution System.

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

The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MREGA) has been implemented in all the four districts of the State. Till March 2012 the number of job card holders were 6,01,212, which was 6,00,615 in March 2009. The total mandays generated was 490.13 lakh in 2011-12 against 374.53 lakh in 2010-11. There were 38,632 Self Help-Groups (SHGs) till 2011-12, out of which Women SHGs were 20,724.

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

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,605 in 2004-05 which rose to 1,650 in 2007-08 and further to 1,720 in 2011-12. Total membership of these cooperative societies was 5.37 lakh in 2004-05 which rose to 5.38 lakh in 2007-08 and 6.51 lakhs in 2011-12. There were 123 Co-operative Societies in the State which were run by women.

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

The State has one Central University and one private University (ICFAI), 16-General Degree Colleges, 1-Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, 2-Medical Colleges, 3-Polytechnics, 1-Government Law College, 1-Government Music College, 1-Art & Craft College, 1-Agriculture College, 1-Fisheries College, 1-Veterinary College, 1-Paramedical College, 1-Pharmaceutical College, 1-Physical Education College, 3-Nursing Institutes, 1-State Government Museum, 1-State Archives and 24-Public libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

In the private sector, apart from the ICFAI University, Tripura the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Science College and a Holy Cross General College are also functioning.

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

The State has 2,343- Primary Schools, 1,240- Senior Basic Schools, 572- High Schools and 362-Higher Secondary Schools, 180- Madrassa are running through out the State in 2011-12. Total 3,92,132 children of primary stage and 2,22,317 children of upper primary stage (VI-VII) have been benefited under mid-day-meal scheme (khichudi programme) during 2011-12.

In 2011-12, there were 19-Hospitals, 11-Rural Hospitals and Community Health Centres, 79-Public Health Centres, 603-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries including Homeo/Ayurvedic clinics, 7- Blood Banks and 7-Blood Bank centers in the State. The State Government has been providing basic facility to all section of the society. In addition to these facilities, the State government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the Homeopathic and Ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially to the poor in the rural areas.

The following table shows the major health indicator of the State, 2011 vis-à-vis all India.

Table- 1.9. : Health Indicators.

Sl. No.	Category	All India	Tripura
1	Birth rate, 2011	21.8	14.3
2	Death rate, 2011	7.1	5.0
3	Natural growth rate, 2011	14.7	9.4
4	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 2011	44	29
5	Couple Protection Rate (CPR),NFHS-3	56.03	65.08
6	TFR(Total Fertility Rate), NFHS-3	2.68	2.22
7	Maternal Mortality Rate, SPP-2000	4.37	4
8	Sex ratio, Census-2001	940:1000	961:1000

The installed capacity of power generation was 131 MW and power generated within the State was 824.63 MU in 2011-12. The power purchased from Central Sector (Grid) was 425.68 MU and total unit sold to ultimate customers in 2011-12 was 624 MU in 2011-12. Out of which maximum power sold for domestic consumption was 341.06 MU followed by 76.52 MU for irrigation/public water purposes in 2011-12. Present peak power demand of the State is 221 MW in 2011-12, out of which own generation was 106 MW in 2011-12. There remains a shortfall of about 55-60 MW. The shortfall is covered by load-shedding of one hour during peak load period. The demand of the State has been estimated to be 396 MW by 2012 considering the demand arising out of RGGVY and industrialization in the State.

In Tripura, there were 328 Scheduled Commercial Bank Branches including RRB with total deposit of Rs.8,730 crore against total credit of Rs.2,738 crore at the end of March 2011. Out of these, the lone Regional Rural Bank (RRB) the Tripura Gramin Bank had 123 branches. The credit-deposit ratio of Tripura stood at 31.36 percent against all India similar credit-deposit ratio of 75.13 percent in March 2011.

2) POPULATION

The Population Census is an important source of statistical information on different characteristics of the people of the State as well as the Country. It provides valuable information about the land and its people at the given point of time. It also gives trends in the population and



its various characteristics, which are essential inputs for demography, work force, literacy, housing and household basic amenities, urbanisation, social group, language, migration, religion, differently able etc.

Census-2011: Census-2011 is the fifteenth in the unbroken series since 1872 and is the seventh after independence. It was conducted in two phases viz. i) houselisting & housing census and ii) population enumeration done in-collaboration with the respective State Governments. The first phase of Census in the State was completed during 1st May to 15th June 2010 and second phase conducted during 9th to 28th February 2011. The Census moment and the reference date for Census-2011 is fixed at 00:00 hours of 1st March 2011.

The provisional population of Tripura for 2011 was 36,71,032, out of which 18,71,867 males and 17,99,165 females. The salient features of Census-2011, provisional data are as follows:

- **As per Census-2011 provisional data total population of the State was 36,71,032.**
- **State ranks 18th in terms of density of population in the Country although it is third smallest State.**
- **Literacy rate has gone up to 87.75 percent in 2011.**
- **Sex ratio has increased to 961 in 2011.**

- i) The population of Tripura has increased 4,71,829 during the decade 2001-2011. The provisional population of Tripura in 2011 was 36,71,032.
- ii) The All India population has increased by more than 181 millions during the decade 2001-2011. The provisional population of India was 1,21,01,93,422.
- iii) Decadal growth of population in the State during 2001-2011 was 14.75 percent and males growth was 13.98 percent and females was 15.55 percent, respectively. The similar All India decadal growth rate during 2001-2011 was 17.64 percent, out of which males decadal growth rate was 17.19 percent and females was 18.12 percent.
- iv) The total number of children in the age-group 0-6 in Tripura was 4,44,055.
- v) The proportion of child population in the age group of 0-6 years to total population in Tripura was 12.10 percent while the corresponding figure in 2001 was 13.64 percent.
- vi) The sex ratio has increased by 13 points in the State and reached to 961 in 2011 as against 948 in 2001. On the otherhand, the similar sex ratio at the national level has increased by 7 points and reached to 940 in 2011 as against 933 in 2001.
- vii) Literacy rate in the State has gone up from 73.19 percent in 2001 to 87.75 percent showing an increase of 14.56 percent. The similar literacy rate for All India has gone up from 64.83 percent in 2001 to 74.04 percent in 2011 showing an increase of 9.21 percentage points.
- viii) In Tripura, literacy rate has improved sharply among females as compared to males. While the effective literacy rate for males rose from 81.0 to 92.18 percent making a rise of 11.18 percent during 2001-2011 as against 18.24 percent for females, which stood at 83.15 percent.
- ix) Ten States and Union Territories including Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have attained literacy rate of above 85 percent.

- x) Density of population has increased by 45 points and reached to 350 in 2011 as against 305 in 2001.

The State ranks 18th 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.

A comparative key demographic feature in 2001 and 2011 for Tripura and All India is presented in the following table.

Table- 2.1. : Demography.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2001 Census		2011 Census	
			Tripura	India	Tripura	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Population	in lakhs	31.99	10288	36.11	12101
2.	Decadal growth rate	percent	16.03	21.53	14.75	17.64
3.	Density	per Sq. Km.	263	273	350	382
4.	Sex-rate	per'000 males	948	933	961	940
5.	Literacy rate	percent	73.20	65.38	87.75	74.04
6.	ST population	percent	31.05	8.20	NR	NR
7.	SC population	percent	17.37	16.20	NR	NR

Source: Census-2001, RGI.

The population rate has declined to 14.75 percent during the intra-census period of 2001-2011 from earlier 16.03 percent in 1991-2001. The population growth rate has also declined at all India level to 17.64 percent from 21.53 percent in 1991-2001.

Density of population: The population density of Tripura in 2011 was 350 persons per sq. Km., which means that now 45 more people live in a sq. km. area in the State than they lived a decade ago. The population density for all India was 324 in 2011.

The provisional data of Census-2011 shows that Tripura ranks 18th position in terms of density of population at all India level. Among the North-eastern states, Tripura remained the second highest populous State after Assam.

Rural population: The present rural population forms about 73.82 percent in 2011 against 81 percent in 2001 and 84.70 percent in 1991 in the State.

Total rural population was 27,10,051 in 2011, out of which males and females population were 13,85,505 and 13,24,546, respectively, as per provisional result of Census-2011.

Urban population: In 2011, 26.17 percent of the state's population was in urban areas as against about 19 percent in 2001 and 15.30 percent in 1991.

Total urban population was 9,60,981 in 2011, out of which males and females population were 4,86,362 and 4,74,619, respectively, as per provisional result of Census-2011.

Sex composition: The Census- 2011 data reveals that the sex ratio was 961 as against 948 (per 1000 males). 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 and further to 961 in 2011.

The all India sex ratio in 2011 was of 940 (per 1000 males).

The Census-2011 provisional data reveals that the total male and female population was 18,71,867 and 17,99,165, respectively in the State.

Child population: The Census-2011 data also reveals that the child population in the age group 0-6 was 4,44,055, out of which 2,27,354 males and 2,16,701 females. The proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 years was 12.09 percent in 2011 as against 13.64 percent in 2001. The following Table shows the position of child population of eight districts in Tripura as per the provisional data of Census-2011.

Table- 2.2. : Child population.

Districts	Child population in the age group 0-6		
	Males	Females	Persons
West Tripura	89,753	46,310	43,443
South Tripura	53,750	27,573	26,177
North Tripura	59,891	30,384	29,507
Dhalai	54,416	27,600	26,816
Khowai	37,668	19,377	18,291
Shipahijala	58,094	29,868	28,226
Gomati	54,196	27,833	26,363
Unokoti	36,287	18,409	17,878
Tripura	4,44,055	2,27,354	2,16,701

Source: Census-2001, Publication.

The following table depicts total population, sex ratio, density as well as decadal growth rate of all eight Districts in the State based on Census-2011 provisional data.

Table- 2.3. : Demography by districts.

Districts	Total Population			Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density per sq.km.)
	Male	Female	Persons		
West Tripura	9,17,534	4,65,279	4,52,255	972	973
South Tripura	4,33,737	2,21,796	2,11,941	956	283
North Tripura	4,15,946	2,11,397	2,04,549	968	288
Dhalai	3,77,988	1,94,342	1,83,646	945	157
Shepahijala	4,84,233	2,48,033	2,36,200	952	463
Khowai	3,27,391	1,66,989	1,60,402	961	326
Unokati	2,77,335	1,41,074	1,36,261	966	469
Gomati	4,36,868	2,22,957	2,13,911	959	287
Tripura	3671032	1871867	1799165	961	350

Source: - Census-2011 (P), RGI, Govt. of India.

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

Literacy rate: Literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of development in a society. The literacy rate for Tripura in 2011 works out to 87.75 percent for the population 7 years and above, which was 73.20 percent in 2001 and 60.44 percent in 1991. The corresponding figures in 2011 for males and females were 92.91 percent and 84.76 percent, respectively. At the State level, gap in male-female rate in the State reduced to 8.15 percent in 2011 as against 17.01 percent in 2001.

Table- 2.4. : Literacy rate by districts.

Districts	Literates			Literacy rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
West Tripura	7,55,880	3,95,697	3,60,183	91.31	94.45	88.10
South Tripura	3,23,326	1,75,563	1,47,763	85.09	93.39	79.54
North Tripura	3,16,084	1,66,306	1,49,778	88.77	91.88	85.57
Dhalai	2,80,930	1,54,161	1,26,769	86.82	92.45	80.83
Shepahijala	3,58,550	1,94,978	1,63,572	84.14	89.40	78.62
Khowai	2,56,036	1,37,533	1,18,503	88.37	93.17	83.39
Unokati	2,11,103	1,12,369	98,734	87.58	91.61	83.40
Gomati	3,29,833	1,79,366	1,50,467	86.19	91.92	80.23
Tripura	28,31,742	15,15,973	13,15,769	87.75	92.18	83.15

Source: Census-2011 publication.

On the otherhand, literacy rate at all India level stood at 74.04 percent in 2011 as against 65.38 percent in 2001.

AADHAR: The Unique Identification number (AADHAAR), which identifies people on the basis of their demographic information and biometrics. The AADHAR project of UIDAI was launched in Tripura on 18 November 2010. Over 90 percent of total population has so far been covered under UIDAI.

National Population Register: The Government of India has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) to have a comprehensive database and initial data are already captured during 1st phase operations of Census-2011. The NPR envisages-i) collection of personal details of all residents in the country and ii) capturing of photographs and finger prints of all residents who are of age 15 years and above.

Variation of population during 1901 to 2011: 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 the neighbouring country of Bangladesh (then East Pakistan). The rate of growth of population was

lower from 1961 to 1991, but still higher than all India rate. Population growth during this period was also affected by immigration from Bangladesh, particularly around 1971, when that country gained independence. However, there was a striking decline in the decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 (16.03 percent), which went further down to 14.75 percent during 2001-2011.

The variation of population for Tripura during hundred years period of 1901 to 2011 is presented in the following table.

Table- 2.5. : ST & SC population.

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
2011(Prov)	NR	NR	36,71,032	14.75

Source: Census Reports.

Vital rates: Considerable progress has been made by the State in respect of socio-demographic parameters like birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate etc. Data from the Sample Registration Survey (SRS) indicates that these rates have not only declined for Tripura but these are also well below the all India level.

The birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate for Tripura and all India during the years 1995 to 2011 are presented below.

Table- 2.6. : Vital rates.

(Per thousand)

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant mortality rate	
	India	Tripura	India	Tripura	India	Tripura
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995	28.3	18.9	9.0	7.7	74	45
1996	27.5	18.4	8.9	6.5	72	49
1997	27.2	18.3	8.9	6.8	71	51
1998	26.5	17.6	9.0	6.1	72	49
1999	26.1	17.0	8.7	5.7	70	42
2000	25.8	16.5	8.5	5.4	68	41
2001	25.4	16.1	8.4	5.6	66	39
2002	25.0	14.9	8.1	5.7	63	34
2003	24.8	14.5	8.0	5.5	60	32
2004	24.1	15.0	7.5	5.5	58	32
2005	23.8	16.0	7.6	5.7	58	31
2006	23.5	16.6	7.5	6.3	57	36
2007	23.1	17.1	7.4	6.5	55	39
2008	22.8	15.4	7.4	5.9	53	34
2009	22.5	14.8	7.8	5.1	50	31
2010	22.1	14.9	7.2	5.0	47	27
2011	21.8	14.3	7.1	5.0	44	29

Source: SRS Bulletins, RGI

Future estimated population till 2025:

The population of Tripura is expected to be 38,09,000 in 2015, 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.

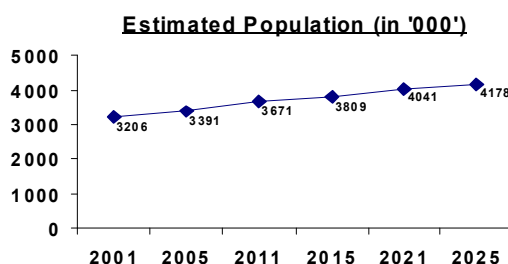
Table- 2.7. : Future population.

(‘000)

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
2001	3,206	2,663	543
2005	3,391	2,783	608
2006	3,432	2,810	622

2007	3,474	2,838	636
2008	3,515	2,865	650
2009	3,557	2,892	665
2010	3,599	2,919	680
2011	3,671	2,710	961
2015	3,809	3,050	759
2021	4,041	3,184	857
2025	4,178	3,187	991

Source: RGI, New Delhi.



Population profile of North Eastern States:

A comparative picture of area and population of the North Eastern States based on Census-2011 is presented below.

Table- 2.8. : Area & population of NE States.

States	Area(sq.km.)	Population	Decadal growthrate (1991-2011)
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13,82,611	25.92
Assam	78,438	3,11,69,272	16.93
Meghalaya	22,429	29,64,007	27.82
Manipur	22,327	27,21,756	18.65
Mizoram	21,081	10,91,014	22.78
Nagaland	16,579	19,80,602	(-) 0.47
Tripura	10,492	36,71,032	14.75
Sikkim	7,096	6,07,688	12.36

Source: - RGI &CSO, New Delhi

The comparative socio-demographic parameters like birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for 2011 among the North-Eastern states of India are presented in the following table.

Table- 2.9. : Vital rates of NE States.

(per thousand population)

<i>N-E states</i>	<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Death rate</i>	<i>Infant mortality rate</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Assam	22.8	8.0	55
Arunachal Pradesh	19.8	5.8	32
Manipur	14.4	4.1	11
Meghalaya	24.1	7.8	52
Mizoram	16.6	4.4	34
Nagaland	16.1	3.3	21
Sikkim	17.6	5.6	26
Tripura	14.3	5.0	29

Source: SRS, RGI

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

The ST and SC population data has not been released for Census-2011 by the Registrar General of India, New Delhi, therefore our analysis is based on Census-2001 data.

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

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

Broad age structure for General, SC and ST population:

The study of age distribution of various segments of population gives us a meaningful insight about the social, economic and demographic characteristics of these special population groups as revealed from the data of Census-2001 since similar data Census-2011 has not yet been released by the Registrar General of India.

Table- 2.10. : Distribution of population.

Age structure	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
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: SRS, RGI

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

Religion:

The religion data has not been released for Census-2011 by the Registrar General of India, New Delhi, therefore our analysis is based on Census-2001 data.

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

Table- 2.11. : Religion.

Religious Communities	Population	Proportion	Literacy rate	Female literacy	Proportion of child population
Hindu	27,39,310	85.60	75.30	67.30	13.00
Muslims	2,54,442	8.00	60.90	51.40	18.60
Christians	1,02,489	3.20	67.90	57.30	15.70

Buddhists	98,922	3.10	49.20	37.40	17.90
Sikhs	1,182	0.04	98.40	89.50	4.50
Jains	477	0.01	82.90	78.40	11.90
Others	1,277	0.04	75.40	65.30	12.10
Religion not stated	1,104	0.03	73.10	65.90	14.00

Source: Census-2001, RGI.

Differently able:

The differently able data has not been released for Census-2011 by the Registrar General of India, New Delhi, therefore our analysis is based on Census-2001 data.

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

Table- 2.12. : Differently-able population.

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

Source: Census-2001, RGI

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) *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 endeavor will be on eliminating of poverty, illiteracy and socio-economic upliftment of the people.

Households by possession of assets:

Availability of assets to the households like radio/transistor, television, computer, mobile, scooter/moped etc. based on Census-2011 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 2.13. : Availability of assets.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Number</i>			<i>Percentage</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
Total number of households	8,42,781	6,07,779	2,35,002	100.0	100.0	100.0
Radio/Transistor	1,07,995	80,746	27,249	12.8	13.3	11.6
Television	3,77,988	2,05,683	1,72,305	44.9	33.8	73.3
Computer/Laptop						
-with internet	8,612	2,489	6,123	1.0	0.4	2.6
Computer/Laptop						
-without internet	53,344	1,989	21,355	6.3	5.3	9.1
Landline only	4,05,115	2,33,957	1,71,158	48.1	38.5	72.8
Mobile only	3,60,143	2,14,022	1,46,121	42.7	35.2	62.2
Both	27,481	9,956	17,525	3.3	1.6	7.5
Bi-cycle	3,31,560	2,23,872	1,07,688	39.3	36.8	45.8
Scooter/ Motorcycle/ Moped	69,463	28,451	41,012	8.2	4.7	17.5
Car/Jeep/Van	18,443	7,839	10,604	2.2	1.3	4.5
None of the specified assets	2,34,638	2,09,711	24,927	27.8	34.5	10.6

Source: - Census-2001, RGI.

Immunisation:

The State has also been successfully implementing the Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme since 1995-96 through people's participation and mass media campaign for better quality of life through eradication of polio for the future generation. Tripura has reached the target or surpassed the target in different phases of Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme as can be seen in the following table. Infact, not only has the coverage of the programme increased, it has also created awareness among the poor even residing in the remote and difficult areas of the State. The following table shows the achievement as well coverage of the Pulse-Polio Programme in the State till 2011-12.

Table- 2.14. : Pulse-pilio immunisation.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Round</i>	<i>O.P.V. given</i>	<i>% Achiev.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1995-96	1 st Round	2,29,265	100.40	0-3 Years
	2 nd Round	2,38,725	104.50	
1997-98	1 st Round	3,40,078	97.20	0-5 Years
	2 nd Round	3,50,627	100.30	
1999-00	1 st Round	3,82,424	102.00	0-5 Years
	2 nd Round	3,87,972	104.00	
	3 rd Round	3,92,982	105.00	
	4 th Round	4,01,819	108.00	
2001-02	1 st Round	4,05,215	99.90	0-5 Years
	2 nd Round	4,11,895	101.59	
2004-05	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	1 st Round	4,16,097	99.63	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,16,006	99.61	0-5 years
2008-09	1 st Round	4,11,555	98.54	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,11,848	98.62	0-5 years
2009-10	1 st Round	4,06,248	97.65	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,08,724	98.25	0-5 years
2010-11	1 st Round	4,07,551	98.96	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,08,318	99.14	0-5 years
2011-12	1 st Round	4,07,932	98.96	0-5 years
	2 nd Round	4,05,352	99.14	0-5 years

Source: State Health Department

Concluding remarks:

The State has achieved higher literacy rate of 87.75 percent in 2011. The gap in male-female rate in the State reduced to 8.15 percent in 2011 as against 17.01 percent in 2001, which yielded positive result in reducing growth of population during the census decades of 2001-2011.

On the otherhand, migration to the State including cross border migration especially from neighbouring Bangladesh has also reduced.

The density of population of the State has increased to 350 per sq. km. in 2011. On the other hand, net area available for agriculture is about 27 percent, which is far below the national level of 43.40 percent. The State, therefore, needs to implement successfully the already taken "Perspective Plans for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forestry and Irrigation" to address the future demands of food, effectively and efficiently. The data of Sample Registration Survey (SRS) reveals that natural growth rate of population has remained low in the State over more than one decade or so as compared to all India, which also indicates the reason for reduced population growth in the State.

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

3) STATE INCOME

Usefulness of Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) and its related macro-economic aggregates in planning and policy making is widely known. Improvement in the availability of basic data over the years helped to review the methodology from time to time for estimating the Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP), also known as State Income, in a comprehensive manner. Updating the data base and shifting the base year to a more recent year has constantly been undertaken in the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics for capturing the structural changes or shifts that have taken place in the State's economy.



State Domestic Product is usually estimated by income originating approach, wherein incomes generated by the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the State are aggregated. It represents the value of goods and services produced within the State, counted without duplication during a specific period, usually a fiscal year. The Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) estimates and related aggregates are prepared both at current and constant prices.

The Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) provides a comprehensive, conceptual and accounting frame work for analyzing and evaluating the performance of an economy. All goods and services produced during the period have to be included whether they are marketed i.e., exchanged for money or bartered or even produced for own use.

- **State's economy achieved a growth rate of 8.6 percent.**
- **Per-capita income of the State estimated to be Rs.55,004/- in 2012-13.**
- **Gross State Domestic Product estimated to be 22138.82 crore.**

These estimates over a period of time reveals the extent and direction of the changes in the level of economic development. Sectoral composition of GSDP gives an idea of the relative position of different sectors in an economy over a period of time, which not only indicates the real structural changes taking place in the economy but also facilitates formulation of plans and policies for overall economic development. These estimates when studied in relation to the total population of the State indicate the level of per capita net out-put of goods and services available or standard of living of the people in the State.

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 prices 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 at current prices by mid-year projected population of the State.

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

Choice of 2004-05 as the base year:

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

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

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

Use of results of recent surveys and censuses and type studies:

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

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

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

Guiding Principles for New Series:

The three major components influencing the present revision exercise includes (i) revision of base year to a more recent year (for meaningful analysis of structural changes in the economy in real terms), (ii) complete review of the existing data base and methodology employed in the estimation of various macro-economic aggregates including choice of the alternative databases on individual subjects and (iii) to the extent feasible, implementing the recommendations of the System of National Accounts (SNA), 1993 and 2008.

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

Improvements in coverage and procedures of compilation:

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

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

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

in nominal terms on the basis of data available on average revenue per user (ARPU).

Implementation of 1993 and 2008 SNA:

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

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

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

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

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

At current prices:

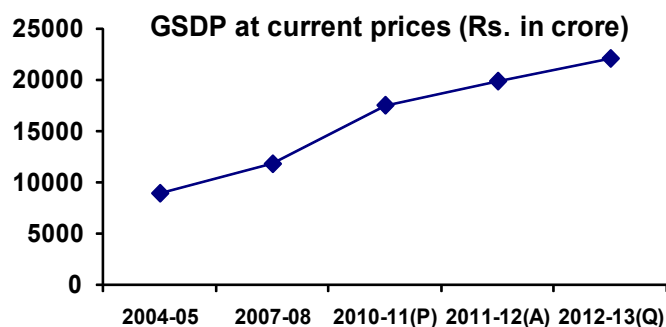
According to new base of 2004-05, GSDP at current prices increased from Rs.8903.53 crores in 2004-05 to Rs.11797.07 crores in 2007-08 and Rs.15402.70 crores in 2009-10 and Rs.22138.82 crores in 2012-13 (Quick). On the other hand, the NSDP at current prices increased from Rs.8169.69 crores in 2004-05 to Rs.10808.09 crores in 2007-08 and Rs.14162.34 crores in 2009-10 and Rs.20258.00 crores in 2012-13 (Quick).

Table- 3.1. : GSDP/NSDP at current prices.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	GSDP at current prices	NSDP at current prices
2004-05	8903.53	8169.69
2005-06	9826.02	9040.45
2006-07	10914.23	9980.61
2007-08	11797.07	10808.09
2008-09	13572.64	12509.00
2009-10	15402.70	14162.34
2010-11(P)	17545.36	16226.75
2011-12(A)	19909.58	18268.58
2012-13(Q)	22138.82	20258.00

Source: DES, Tripura.



At constant prices:

The GSDP at constant prices increased from Rs.8903.53 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.10988.43 crore in 2007-08 and Rs.13305.90 crore in 2009-10 and Rs.16993.08 crore in 2012-13 (Quick). The NSDP at constant prices has also increased from Rs.8169.69 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.10082.20 crore in 2007-08 and Rs.12287.29 crore in 2009-10 and Rs.15645.84 crore in 2012-13 (Quick).

Table- 3.2. : GSDP/NSDP at constant prices.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	GSDP at constant prices	NSDP at constant prices
2004-05	8903.53	8169.69
2005-06	9421.79	8708.18
2006-07	10202.45	9458.04
2007-08	10988.43	10082.20
2008-09	12024.92	11146.29
2009-10	13305.90	12287.29
2010-11	14397.24	13253.84
2011-12	15644.65	14397.22
2012-13	16993.08	15645.84

Source: DES, Tripura

Per Capita Income:

The per capita income at current prices has been increased from Rs.24,394 in 2004-05 to Rs.31,111 in 2007-08 and Rs.39,815 in 2009-10 and to Rs.55,004 in 2012-13 (Quick) with new base of 2004-05. Per Capita National Income at current prices during the said period rose from Rs.24,349 in 2004-05 to Rs.35,430 in 2007-08 and Rs.46,171 in 2009-10 and to Rs.60,603 in 2011-12(Provisional).

Table- 3.3. : Per-capita income.

(in Rs)

Year	NSDP-Tripura 2004-05 new base	All India 2004-05 new base
2004-05	24,394	24,349
2005-06	26,668	27,367
2006-07	29,081	31,502
2007-08	31,111	35,430
2008-09	35,587	40,141
2009-10	39,815	46,117
2010-11	45,087	53,996
2011-12	50,175	60,603
2012-13	55,004	NA

P=Provisional.

Source: CSO, New Delhi & DES, Tripura

Sectoral share in Net State Domestic Product:

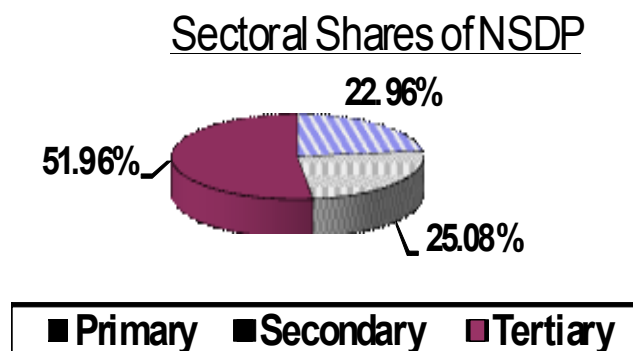
Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing and mining and quarrying constitutes the primary sector; manufacturing (registered and un-registered), construction, electricity, gas and water supply constitutes the secondary sector and the remaining activities like transport including railways and air-transport,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

The sectoral shares of NSDP at current and with new 2004-05 series for different years are presented in the Table-3.4.

Table- 3.4. : Sectoral share.

Year	Tripura		
	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)
2004-2005	27.39	21.38	51.23
2005-2006	27.64	22.58	49.78
2006-2007	25.74	24.08	50.18
2007-2008	25.24	22.93	51.83
2008-2009	23.73	24.24	52.03
2009-10	23.69	21.02	55.29
2010-11	23.52	22.32	54.16
2011-12	23.25	22.89	53.86
2012-13	22.96	25.08	51.96

Source: DES, Tripura.



Performances of NSDP from 2004-05 to 2012-13 (Q):

Estimates of NSDP for 2004-05 to 2012-13 (Q) for Tripura with new base of 2004-05 by industry of origin at current prices are presented in the Table-3.7.

Table- 3.5. : NSDP by sectors.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry	2004-05	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (A)	2012-13 (Q)
A	PRIMARY- SECTOR				
1	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED	213044	358078	390776	426558
1.1	AGRICULTURE & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	176851	257101	278943	302641
1.2	FORESTRY & LOGGING	24269	67041	73075	79651
1.3	FISHING	11924	33936	38758	44265
2	MINING QUARRYING	10695	23550	33912	38659
	SUB-TOTAL:	223739	381628	424688	465217
B	SECONDARY-SECTOR				
3	MANUFACTURING	32893	43088	50559	64607
3.1	REGISTERED	22276	20085	22496	30369
3.2	UN-REGISTERED	10617	23003	28064	34238
4	ELECTRIC., GAS & WATER SUPP.	5805	28206	32968	38533
5	CONSTRUCTION	135964	290982	334629	404901
	SUB-TOTAL:	174662	362276	418156	508041
C	TERTIARY-SECTOR				
6	TRADE HOTEL & RESTAURANT.	110520	193132	204720	217003
7	TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMU.	15033	63182	71342	75652
7.1	RAILWAYS	117	261	313	376
7.2	TRASPORT BY OTHER MEANS	23313	48833	54693	56334
7.3	STORAGE	170	591	680	382

7.4	COMMUNICATION	7993	13497	15656	18161
8	FINANCE, BANKING, INSURANCE				
8.1	BANKING & INSURANCE	15753	41733	48828	51269
8.2	REAL ESTATE, OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING & B.S L.S *	44540	99234	111142	120033
9	COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICES				
9.1	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE	89015	194979	224226	242164
9.2	OTHER SERVICES	135427	286510	323757	346420
	SUB-TOTAL:	418568	878770	984015	1052542
10	GRAND TOTAL:	816969	1622675	1826858	2025800
11	POPULATION IN '00	33490	35990	36410	36830
12	PER CAPITA (in Rs.)	24394	45087	50175	55004

P = Provisional Estimate, * Business and Legal Services.

A = Advance.

Q = Quick.

Source: DES, Tripura

Concluding remarks:

Overall performance of the State's economy remained impressive till 2011-12 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation from main land of the country even due to recent effects on the national economy as well as price rise. The economy of the State may come under pressure due to under assessment of the committed requirements of the State Government. As a result, State Finance has come under severe fiscal stretch and strain. Therefore, some strong steps are required to keep the present development process by efficient use of the available resources and curtailing the revenue expenditure among others.

The average annual growth rate in real terms of Gross State Domestic Product (NSDP) for 2011-12(Q) was 8.6 percent. The similar growth trend

is also projected in 2012-13. The Planning Commission, New Delhi has appreciated the efforts of the State Government for efficient fiscal management and persuing the economic growth.

It is revealed that there is a structural shift of the State's economy infavour of secondary sector from primary sector due to considerable investment and growth of the public sector construction work. Even then, the level of investment from private sector is yet to gear-up, which is evident from the fact that the contribution of the manufacturing sector is only 3.19 percent of the total NSDP at current prices. Therefore, there is need for higher private investment in the State which would also mitigate the un-employment and poverty to a large extent. The future investment possibilities as well as the trade with the Bangladesh may improve the trade and transport sub sectors in particular.

4) STATE FINANCE & PLANNING

The State Government, while presenting the Budget, focused on fiscal correction and consolidation with due emphasis on allocating expenditure on social sectors. With a view to focus on the welfare and empowerment of women and girl child, the State Government has introduced the concept of 'Gender Budget' from the fiscal year 2006-07. At the Statement No-14 containing information on 17 Departments has been included in the Budget At A Glance for 2012-13.



Strengthening of economic activity in the State's economy in recent years has been recognized by sustainable economic growth of over 8 percent in real terms, which is also recognized by various Central Ministries. Tripura as a special category State deserves special attention as the development efforts in the State remain mainly dependent upon transfers from Central Government like other ten special category States in the country.

Apart from fiscal corrections, improving the quality of expenditure through expenditure prioritization as well as efficient service delivery, reducing the existing level of debt obligations notwithstanding the improvement in recent years, and providing adequate financial support

- ❑ ***Tripura achieved and maintained a sustainable economic growth of over 8 percent during 11th Five Year Plan.***
- ❑ ***13th Finance Commission has grossly under assessed the committed requirements of State Government.***
- ❑ ***During 2011-12 the total expenditure of Rs.6437.89 crore.***
- ❑ ***Decentralised planning under "Bottom up Planning" approach has been adopted by the State Government.***

to the local bodies including Tripura Tribal areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC).

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

Despite lack of private investments, low level of capital formation, lower per capita income, in-adequate infrastructure facilities, lack of PPP, geographical isolation and communication bottleneck's as well as high level of poverty and un-employment; the Government of Tripura has to undertake high levels of public investment for development and sustaining economic growth of over 8 percent during entire 11th plan period. Moreover, the State also maintained in revenue surplus during 11th plan period.

On the other hand, on-going nationwide surge in prices of major food items as well as LPG and POL has significant and major implications for overall macroeconomic and fiscal stability of the State in 2011-12.

Economy of Tripura is basically agrarian. About 50.83 percent of its population depends on agriculture for livelihood. The contribution of agriculture and allied activities to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is about 22 percent in the terminal year of 11th Plan in 2012-13. The land available for cultivation is relatively restricted. Terrain and forest cover are such that only 27 percent of geographical area is cultivable. On the other hand, performance in agriculture continues to be essentially monsoon driven. Considering the background, the State Government has drawn-up the Perspective Plans for the- i) agriculture ii) horticulture iii) animal resources iv) forest v) fishing and vi) irrigation sectors for achieving and maintaining the sustainable development and economic growth.

In May 2011, Reserve Bank of India has opened first ever branch office in the State at Agartala for timely disposal of monetary issues.

13th Finance Commission:

The State finance has been facing distress due to award of the 13th Finance Commission on account of under assessment of salaries and pension liabilities of the State Government employees.

Approach of 13th Finance Commission was different from previous Finance Commissions because a normative formula has been applied for computation of salary on the base year of 2005-06. On base of 2005-06, 35 percent increase for pay revision has been considered to work out figure for 2006-07. For subsequent years, 6 percent increase has been considered for increment and DA with 1 percent attrition. Moreover, while assessing salary expenditure, 13th Finance Commission applied another criterion that salary should not exceed 35 percent of revenue expenditure net of interest and pension. Salary above this ceiling will have to be reduced by 10 percent every year till it is brought down below 35 percent. All these factors have actually hurt the State where-in traditionally salary expenditure has been contributing as large proportion of non-plan revenue expenditure. This can be revealed from the fact that non-plan salary and pension expenditure of the State for 2010-11 was Rs. 2027.19 crore and Rs.661.50 crore, respectively as against the assessment of 13th Finance Commission for the same year was Rs.1505.05 crore and Rs.455.21 crore, respectively.

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

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

The comparisons between state's assessment of receipts and expenditure and that of the 13th Finance Commission are presented in the following Table.

Table- 4.1.

(Rs in Crore)

Sl. No.	Items	Assesed by State Government	Assessed by 13th Finance Commission	Shortfall/ Excess
1	2	3	4	5
A.	Own Revenue Receipts			
1	Own Tax Revenue	4012.89	3699.15	313.74
2	Own Non-Tax Revenue	712.04	785.09	-73.05
	Total (1-2)	4724.93	4484.24	240.69
B.	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure			
3	Salary	13924.43	7727.90	6196.53
4	Arrer Salary	2200.00	0.00	2200.00
5	Interest Payment	2544.93	2649.88	-104.95
6	Pension	3944.79	2779.09	1165.70
7	Others	4234.61	3192.26	1042.35
	Total (3-7)	26848.76	16349.13	10499.63

Source- Finance Department, Tripura.

Moreover, in the macro-fiscal front, the State has been maintaining a revenue surplus. So far, the State has also performed well in expenditure control relative to other special category States.

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

Fiscal Reforms:

Fiscal targets to be achieved:

The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a roadmap for

fiscal correction for Central and State finances. In accordance with the projected debt to GSDP ratios over the 13th FC period (2010-11 to 2014-15), the 13th FC has drawn up roadmaps for the States, specifying timeliness for the elimination of revenue deficits and reduction in the financing gap to 3 percent of GSDP. The fiscal year 2010-11 has been designated as a year of adjustment. According to the road map except Punjab, all States' are to eliminate their revenue deficit and curtail their financing gap to 3 percent of GSDP by 2011-12, and maintain the same thereafter.

Fiscal targets of the State:

The revenue deficit (difference between revenue and revenue receipts and revenue expenditure), fiscal deficit (difference between total revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts and total expenditure) and outstanding debt to GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) targets for States for the award period of FC-XII for Tripura State is given in the table below:

Table- 4.2. : Fiscal targets.

As percent of GSDP

Fiscal ratios	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Revenue Deficit-GSDP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiscal Deficit-GSDP	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total outstanding liabilities on percentage of GSDP	45.2	44.9	44.6	44.2	43.8

The States had to make amendments in respective FRBM Act, incorporating the above targets as a pre-condition for release of all state-specific grants and debt relief measures.

FRBM:

The prime objectives of the FRBM Act are as follows:

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

vi) Conduct of fiscal policy in a medium term frame-work.

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

- i) Quarterly review reports of the Finance Minister are placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly from 3rd Quarter of 2006-07.
- ii) Fiscal policy statements along with fiscal correction path and disclosures for the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and have been submitted before the Tripura Legislative Assembly.
- iii) The targets of the FRBM achieved during the period of 12th Finance Commission with exception of the financial year 2009-10 which got affected due to revision of pay & pension of the State Government employees and pensioners, respectively.
- iv) Tripura has successfully introduced the Value Added Tax (VAT) since 2005. The VAT growth has been impressive in the State.

Financial constraints:

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

In recent years, there has been a tendency on the part of Finance Commissions to link central transfers with fiscal policy of States. The legislation of Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act was made in June 2005 is one of the example of such linkages.

Value Added Tax (VAT):

The State Government following the decision of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers has implemented the state level VAT from the financial year 2005-06 replacing the earlier sales tax system. The Value Added Tax is a multi point tax and inspired till the level of final consumption of goods. The revenue collection through VAT in the state is quite encouraging and showed an increasing trend. Moreover, a large number rates and tax structures in sales tax regime has been reduced to only three basic rates i.e., 1 percent, 4 percent and 12.5 percent under VAT.

Fiscal Indicator:

The overall budgetary position in-terms of development and non-development expenditures of Tripura for 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Provisional) are presented in the following table.

Table- 4.3. : Fiscal indicators.

		<i>(Rs in Crore)</i>	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12 (Provisional)</i>
<i>I.</i>	<i>Development expenditure</i>		
<i>A.</i>	<i>Economic services of which</i>	1262.12	1384.28
<i>i)</i>	<i>Agriculture and allied services</i>	438.16	422.52
<i>ii)</i>	<i>Rural development</i>	126.79	164.27
<i>iii)</i>	<i>General economic services</i>	41.32	74.43
<i>iv)</i>	<i>Water and power development</i>	192.63	168.51
<i>v)</i>	<i>Industry and minerals</i>	51.54	66.14
<i>vi)</i>	<i>Transport and communication</i>	351.86	405.92
<i>vii)</i>	<i>Others</i>	59.82	82.49
<i>B.</i>	<i>Social services of which</i>	2015.73	2509.21
<i>viii)</i>	<i>Education, sports, art and culture</i>	967.34	1092.96
<i>ix)</i>	<i>Medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation</i>	378.08	549.97
<i>x)</i>	<i>Social security and welfare including S.C. and S.T. welfare</i>	550.35	726.58
<i>xi)</i>	<i>Housing and urban development</i>	98.34	111.75
<i>xii)</i>	<i>Information and publicity</i>	21.62	28.65
	<i>Total: development expenditure (A+B)</i>	3277.85	3893.49
<i>II.</i>	<i>Non-development expenditure</i>		
<i>a)</i>	<i>Revenue expenditure under general services</i>	1912.17	2032.76
<i>i)</i>	<i>Organs of States</i>	51.98	47.02
<i>ii)</i>	<i>Fiscal services</i>	30.70	33.37
<i>iii)</i>	<i>Interest payment and servicing of debt</i>	447.32	493.27
<i>iv)</i>	<i>Administrative services</i>	727.40	729.07
<i>v)</i>	<i>Pension and miscellaneous general services</i>	654.77	730.03
<i>(b)</i>	<i>Compensation and assignment to local bodies and panchayat raj institutions</i>	101.42	103.51

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2011-12**

C)	Capital expenditure	333.02	408.14
i)	General services	126.37	176.73
ii)	Discharge of internal debt (NET)	173.77	172.63
iii)	Repayment of loans of Govt. of India	31.92	44.89
iv)	Loans and advance to Govt. servants and miscellaneous loans	0.96	13.89
v)	Others	0	0
	Total: Non-development expenditure	2346.61	2544.41
III.	Aggregate expenditure (I + II)	5624.46	6437.90
IV.	% of development expenditure to total expenditure	41.72	39.52

The following table shows the State's budget in brief for 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Table-4.4. : Budget in brief.

<i>(Rs in Crore)</i>			
Sl. No.	Receipts / Expenditure	2010-11	2011-12 <i>(Provisional)</i>
A.	1. Receipt		
	1.1. Revenue receipt	5168.60	6476.90
	1.2. Capital receipt	558.71	419.99
	1.3. Total: A (1.1+1.2)	5727.31	6896.89
B.	2. Expenditure		
	2.1. Revenue expenditure	4359.47	4809.23
	2.2. Capital expenditure	1058.33	1397.26
	2.3. Public debt	205.70	217.52
	2.4. Payment of loans and advance and advance	0.96	13.89
	2.5. Total: B (1+2+3+4)	5624.46	6437.90

The following table shows the tax as well as non-tax revenues of Tripura for 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Table-4.5. : Revenues.

(Rs in Crore)

Sl No	Item	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 (Provisional)
I.	Receipt under revenue account:		
A)	State tax revenue:		
i)	Taxes on income, expenditure, property and capital transaction	68.71	70.37
ii)	Taxes on commodities and services of which	553.63	787.65
	a) Sales tax	444.93	666.32
	b) Taxes on vehicles	21.92	25.18
	c) State excise	85.85	94.68
	d) Others	0.93	1.47
	State own tax revenue (i) + (ii)	622.34	858.02
iii)	Share in central taxes	1122.36	1307.56
	Total- A: (i)+(ii)+(iii)	1744.70	2165.58
B.	Non-tax revenue	3423.90	4311.32
(i)	State non-tax revenue	131.79	214.22
(ii)	Grants received from centre	3292.11	4097.10
	Total revenue receipt (A+B)	5168.60	6476.90
II.	Receipt under capital account :		
i)	Loans from Govt. of India	3.36	6.07
ii)	a) Internal debt-open market loan	459.05	312.52
	b) Net negotiated loan	93.50	99.30
iii)	Recoveries of loans and advances	2.80	2.10
iv)	Net of public accounts, contingency fund and inter-state settlement	(-) 200.73	(-) 278.52
v)	Contingency fund	0.00	0.00
vi)	Opening balance	0.00	0.00
	Total II: capital receipts (i) to (vi)	558.71	419.99
III.	Aggregate receipts (I+II)	5727.31	6896.89
	% of state's own tax revenue to total receipts:	10.87	12.44

The following Table shows the details of fiscal indicators of State during 2010-11 to 2011-12 (Provisional).

Table- 4.6. : Fiscal indicators.

Sl. No.	Item	<i>(Rs in Crore)</i>	
		2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
1.	Tax revenue	1744.70	2165.58
1a	State's own tax revenue	622.34	858.02
1b	Share in central taxes	1122.36	1307.56
2	Non-tax revenue	3423.90	4311.32
2a	State's own tax revenue	131.79	214.22
2b	Grants	3292.11	4097.10
3	Total revenue receipts	5168.60	6476.90
4	Non-debt capital receipts	2.80	2.10
5	Total receipts	5171.40	6479.00
6	Revenue expenditure	4359.48	4809.23
7a	Plan expenditure	1887.30	2396.87
7b	Non-plan expenditure of which	3737.16	4041.03
i)	Interest payments	447.32	493.27
ii)	Pensions	654.77	730.02
iii)	Salaries	1976.92	2019.21
iv)	Others	658.15	798.53
8	Capital expenditure	1059.29	1411.15
8.a	Plan expenditure	1007.53	1334.95
8.b	(i) Non-plan expend excluding re-payment of loan	51.77	76.20
9	Capital outlay	1264.98	1628.67
9a	Plan	1007.52	1334.95
9b	Non-plan	257.46	293.72
10	Loans & advances	0.96	13.89
10a	Plan	0.83	13.81
10b	Non-plan	0.13	0.08
11	Total expenditure	5624.46	6437.90
11a	Plan	1887.30	2396.87

11b	Non-plan	3737.16	4041.03
12	Revenue deficit (-)/surplus(+) (3-6)	809.12	1667.67
13	Fiscal deficit (-)/ surplus(+) [5-11-8b(ii)]	-247.37	258.62
14	Primary deficit (-)/ surplus(+) [13-7b(i)]	199.95	751.89
15	Total outstanding liabilities (as at the end of the year)	6452.90	6863.63
16	GSDP at current prices	17545.36	19909.58
17	Revenue deficit (as % of GSDP)	4.61	8.38
18	Fiscal deficit (as % of GSDP)	-1.41	1.30
19	Primary deficit (as % of GSDP)	1.14	3.78
20	Total outstanding liabilities (as % of GSDP)	36.78	34.47
21.	Stat's own tax revenue (as % of GSDP)	3.55	4.31

PLANNING:

Tripura enjoys a stable polity and continuity in developmental strategy and policy direction. The developmental thrust and the new policies being constantly conceived, implemented and monitored at the highest levels of the State Government is being reflected in the up-turn of the real economy of this small and isolated State of the North-East. This considerable turn-out in the elections was in itself a strong indication of the commitment of the common people of Tripura to the representative democracy and peace which has now returned to the State after a prolonged phase of insurgency.

Approach and strategy of Planning in Tripura:

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

Objectives:

- * The highest priority before the Government of Tripura is, firstly, the equitable improvement in the general standard of living of

all sections of the population, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Religious Minorities and other backward classes, secondly, the equitable development of Autonomous District Council areas to the same standard as the non-Autonomous District Council areas.

- * Provision for clean drinking water and housing, eradication of illiteracy and malnutrition, improving the health standards, electrification and connection by the road of all habitations within next five years;
- * Additional employment opportunities in Non-Government Sectors:
- * Realistic and time bound resource based planning and mobilization of additional local resources;
- * To attain self-sufficiency in the production of food-grains and fish and double the production of animal inputs, fruits & vegetables and extension of irrigated areas:
- * 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.

Priority sectors of Tripura:

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

- i) Agriculture and Irrigation.
- ii) Drinking water.
- iii) Housing.
- iv) Road connectivity
- v) Education
- vi) Healthcare and
- vii) Rural Electrification.

State of the economy:

The annual growth rate of the State which was 6.56 percent for 2002-03 has risen to 8.16 percent for the year 2005-06 and 7.16 for 2007-08, and it stood at 8.6 percent in 2011-12. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current price which stood at Rs.4, 866 crores in 1999-2000 grew to Rs.9,826.02 crore in 2005-06 and increased to about Rs.11,797.07 crore in 2007-08 and further to Rs.19,909.58 crore in 2011-

12. As result of the inclusive growth and economic policies, the constant effort being put for sustaining the high growth rate trajectory and as result, the per capita income of the State has risen from Rs.24,394 in 2004-05 to Rs.31,111 in 2007-08 and further to Rs.50,175 in 2011-12.

Decentralized Planning under "Bottom up Planning" Approach:

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

With the similar objective of Gramoday, the State Government had launched during 2002-03, a new programme of resource based participatory planning entitled "Nagaroday", in the Agartala Municipal Council and in all Nagar Panchayats for the preparation of the Annual Plan 2002-03 and 10th Five Year Plan. The main objective of the Nagaroday programme is to ensure direct participation of the people in the process of planning and implementation with a view to provide better civic amenities and facilities to the people living in urban areas and for improving the quality of life, environment and economic condition.

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

District Plan under 11th Five Year Plan:

Preparation of the Development Plans for the year 2007-08 and 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) under Gramoday and Nagaroday were taken up during 2007-08 with active participation of the three tier Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) bodies.

The State Government has constituted the District Planning Committees in all earlier four districts of the State in September, 2008.

11th Five Year Plan (2007-12):

Improvement of the standards of living of the common man is the basic objective of the planning. Keeping in view the above, a holistic approach for all round development of the State is envisaged during the 11th Plan. Due to higher incidence of poverty and low paying capacity of the people, scope for generation of resources from within the State is extremely limited. There was not much development of physical infrastructure in terms of rail and road connectivity, which is affecting the long term development of the State. This will be given specific emphasis during the 11th Plan.

Outlay for 11th Five Year Plan:

Financial Resource (FR) estimates for 11th Plan (2007-12) were discussed in the Planning commission on the 17th December 2007 with the officials of the State Government and size of the 11th Plan size has been indicated as Rs.8852 crore (at 2006-07 constant prices).

The sectoral break-up of 11th Plan (2007-12) and expenditure (provisional) for the period is indicated below:

Table: 4.7. : Outlay & expenditure of 11th FYP.

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
Major Heads/Minor Heads of	Projected of Eveventh Plan 2007-12 (at 2006-07 prices)	% to total	Expenditure (Provisional) during 11th Plan	
I. Agriculture & allied activities	72306.60	9.02	58091.88	
II. Rural development	87024.00	9.83	48053.06	
III. Special area programme	47738.46	5.39	59226.84	
IV. Irrigation & flood control	54439.80	6.15	22419.61	
V. Energy	61105.14	6.90	29316.36	
VI. Industry & minerals	26750.86	3.02	22183.61	
VII. Transport	98351.82	11.11	130303.96	
VIII. Communications	35.72	0.00	0.00	
IX. Science, technology & environment	11743.56	0.47	28037.73	
X. General economic services	24526.80	2.77	5867.37	
XI. Social services	385150.52	43.51	309557.46	
XII. General services	16026.72	1.81	33819.45	
TOTAL :	885200.00	100.00	746877.33	

Annual Plan, 2011-12:

Proposed revised outlay during the year 2011-12 was Rs.164305.00 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs.178781.09 lakhs was spent. The sector wise revised outlay and expenditure during the year 2011-12 is given below:

Table- 4.8. : Annual plan, 2011-12.

	Name of sector	Annual Plan 2010-11		
		Propose	Expenditure	% of expen.
		Revised		over outlay
		outlay		
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	7489.13	13825.93	184.61
II.	Rural Development	9464.56	10017.29	105.84
III.	Special Area Programme	16910.65	12576.46	74.37
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	6091.36	5026.68	82.52
V.	Energy	1616.33	2821.24	155.33
VI.	Industries & Minerals	3190.69	4053.46	127.04
VII.	Transport	18676.17	25883.85	138.59
VIII.	Communication	0	0	0
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	4322.97	7579.39	175.33
X.	General Economic Services	1194.81	1059.07	88.64
XI.	Social Services	83345.28	86195.31	103.42
XII.	General Services	11803.05	9742.41	82.54
	Grand Total :	164305.00	178781.09	108.81

Special Plan Assistance (SPA):

An amount of Rs.255.55 crore (10 percent state share + 90 percent central share) was sanctioned for 59-projects under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) by the Planning Commission in 2011-12, out of which an amount of Rs.230 crore was released as 90 percent grant by the Government of India at the fag end in 2011-12 and Rs.12.89 crore was utilized.

Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR):

The Non- Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) was created in 1998-99 with the 10 percent of the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of the Central Ministries/Departments earmarked for the development of

North Eastern States including Sikkim.

The broad objective of the NLCPR is to ensure speedy development of infrastructure in the North Eastern Region thereby increasing the flow of budgetary financing for new infrastructure schemes/projects in the Region. Both physical and social infrastructure sectors such as irrigation and flood control, power, road & bridges, education, health, water supply & sanitation, infrastructure development of agriculture & allied service and youth welfare activities are considered for providing under central pool, with projects in physical infrastructure sector receiving priority.

Ministry of DoNER has so far sanctioned 103 projects under NLCPR since inception upto 2011-12 with the total approved cost Rs.1392.04 crore, out of which 39-projects is completed till 2011-12.

Northern Eastern Council (NEC):

During 2011-12, the State has received fund for Rs.59.85 crore under NEC project, out of which fund utilized during year was Rs.51.85 crores.

Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa (BEUP):

The Government of Tripura has introduced "Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa" (BEUP) in the financial year 2001 - 2002 under which every Member of Legislative Assembly of the State will have a choice to suggest to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate for works to the tune of Rs.5 lakh in a year. This amount of Rs.5 lakh has been increased to Rs.7.50 lakh in 2004-05, Rs.10.00 lakh in 2005-06 and Rs.15 lakh in 2011-12 onwards.

The MLAs are entitled to recommend schemes as per guidelines of BEUP, to the tune of Rs.15 lakh per year to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate, for developmental works in their constituency area.

The Planning (P&C) Department of the State Government is functioning as a Nodal Department for implementation of the scheme. Sub-Divisional Magistrates are also functioning as the Nodal Officers for implementation of the works under BEUP. During 2011-12, Rs.900 lakh was released to the 17 Sub-Divisional Magistrates (Nodal Officers) for implementation of the works, permissible under BEUP guidelines.

Concluding remarks:

Overall performance of the State's economy remained impressive till 2011-12 despite its several infrastructural bottlenecks as well as geographical isolation. But due to slow down of the national economy as

a part of global economic crisis as well as price rise during last two successive years; the economy of the State has also come under severe pressure since the State has limited scope for generating own resources.

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

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

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

The flag-ship programmes need to be implemented in the State in a time bound manner, apart from other schemes and programmes.

5) PRICE AND COST OF LIVING

Stability in price level has a direct impact on the economic development of an economy of a State. Rising prices lead to increase in the inequalities of income. It also affects the fixed income groups of the society. For last couple of years, the State in particular and the country as a whole is experiencing high price rise. The changes in prices affect a wide range of economic activities and also the purchasing power of the people.



Infact, price influences both quantum and pattern of consumption.

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

The rate of inflation is measured by the statistical device "Index Numbers of prices" considered as a barometer of the economic activity. A stable price with mild and tolerable rate of inflation is said to stimulate

- ❑ ***Overall inflation in the Sate during 2011-12 remained high in both Rural & Urban areas due to increase in prices of primary articles.***
- ❑ ***Annual inflation in the State based on CPI-IW is 7.36 percent in March, 2012.***
- ❑ ***Increase in prices of primary articles and POL substantially contributed for high inflation.***

economic growth, particularly in economies where recourses are substantially underemployed. But unchecked rise in prices endangers as well as effects economic prospects and growth and also social stability.

It 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 is essential for sustaining economic growth and also ensuring equitable distribution of goods and services to all section of the people.

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

Overall price-situation in the country:

Overall inflation in the country during 2011-12 remained high both in rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation.

Inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI):

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

The all India WPI (2004-05=100) has moved gradually from 149.5 in March, 2011 to 154.2 in July, 2011 and it stood at 157.4 in November, 2011. Finally, it ended-up at 16.1 in March, 2012. The inflation based on WPI on year on year basis was 7.69 percent in March, 2012.

Rural price behavior:

The general price behavior in rural areas at all India can be analysed with the help of CPI for Agricultural Laborers (CPI-AL), 1986-87=100. The CPI- AL has steadily moved from 526 in April, 2011 and 533 in June, 2011 and thereafter shows an increasing trend. The year-on-year basis inflation measured on CPI-AL shows that the inflation was 12.88 percent in March 2011 year-on basis at all India level.

It is revealed from the above analysis that retail prices at all India level behaved an up-ward trend during the fiscal 2011-12. The fuel prices were the key driver of domestic inflation during 2011-12. Besides, prices of primary food articles also posed some upward pressures on inflation in 2011-12.

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 the neighbouring contry of Bangladesh.

The price situation in the State is influenced by the overall price behaviour of the country. The price situation in the State during 2011-12 was high and not favourable in the State and shows upward trend compared to proceeding year of 2010-11.

Retail price behavior of essential commodities in rural areas:

Retail prices of essential commodities from 146 rural markets of different Blocks are being collected by the field Officials of the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics on regular basis.

A comparative analysis of data of average retail prices in the State for the months of March 2011 and March, 2012, reveals that retail prices of only four essential commodities declined out of 19 commodities, which were atta, moong dal, onion and sweet pumkin. The declined rate was - 2.51 percent, 2.35 percent, 4.12 percent and 2.60 percent, respectively in 2011-12 as compare to preceding year of 2010-11.

The retail prices of mustard oil, fish (small), egg, gur, milk (cow), rice, salt, meat and green chillies increased in 2011-12. The maximum increase for retail prices was observed for rice, potato, brinjal, gur, mustard oil and salt in 2011-12 as compared to 2010-11.

Table- 5.1.

Average rural retail prices of essential commodities in
Tripura during 2011 and 2012

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Prices (In rupees) during		Percentage variation (+,-) in March '2011 over, March' 2012
			March 2011	March 2012	
1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	20.34	21.34	+ 4.92
ii)	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	18.29	19.05	+ 4.16
iii)	Atta	Kg.	22.04	21.50	- 2.51
iv)	Moong Dal	Kg.	74.36	72.65	- 2.35
v)	Masur Dal	Kg.	61.96	62.68	+ 1.16
vi)	Potato	Kg.	9.63	11.10	+ 15.26
vii)	Onion	Kg.	18.71	17.97	- 4.12
viii)	Green chillies	Kg.	40.90	44.33	+ 8.39
ix)	Pumpkin(Sweet)	Kg.	13.44	13.10	- 2.60
x)	Brinjal	Kg.	13.73	15.67	+ 14.13
xi)	Fish (Small)	Kg.	129.54	153.86	+ 18.77
xii)	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	297.02	341.63	+ 15.02
xiii)	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	25.72	28.10	+ 9.25
xiv)	Milk (Cow)	Liter	28.71	30.50	+ 6.23
xv)	Mustard Oil(Loose)	Liter	77.70	93.88	+ 20.82
xvi)	Sugar	Kg.	38.27	40.57	+ 6.0
xvii)	Gur	Kg.	44.58	46.01	+ 3.21
xviii)	Tea (leaf) loose	100 g.	17.16	18.65	+ 8.68
xix)	Salt (pkt)	1Kg. pkt	11.46	12.95	+ 13.0

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/ Middle Class Employees/Rural Labour & Agricultural Labour may be the useful instrument to study price behavior and the general price effect in the State. The Consumer Price Index Numbers measure the overall price

movement of goods and services at the consumption stage. The Consumer Price Index Numbers are generally constructed for specified section of the population.

Inflation based on Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial Workers:

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

The inflation rate based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) captures the retail price movement for different sections of consumers. The inflation based on the CPI-IW (2001=100) was also high and it was 7.36 percent in May-2012 year-on-year basis.

The CPI-IW exhibits up-ward trend during the year 2011-12. It gradually moved from 160 in March, 2011 to 164 in June 2012 without any sign of declining tendency. It increased to 175 in June, 2012.

The following table shows the year-on- year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura with base (2001=100) years 2011 and 2012.

Table- 5.2. : CPI-IW.

Sl. No.	Months	2011	2012	Percentage variation during 2011-2012
i)	March	160	168	5.00
ii)	April	163	173	6.13
iii)	May	163	175	7.36
iv)	June	164	175	6.71

Source: - Labour Bureau- Shimla.

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

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 469 in April 2010 and it thereafter increased and stood at 486 in August 2010 and 530 in January 2011. Finally, it ended with 533 in June, 2011.

The inflation rate based on CPI-AL on a year-on-year basis was 12.88 percent in March 2011, which was 6.94 percent in the preceding year. At all India level, the inflation rate on year-on-year basis based on CPI-AL was 9.14 percent in March, 2011.

The movements of the CPIs for Agricultural labour and Rural Labour during 2005 to 2011 may be seen in the following table:

Table- 5.3. : CPI-AL & CPI-RL.

Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
CPI-Agri. Labour	April 2005	336	318	341	332
	April 2006	346	334	354	336
	April 2007	387	369	394	390
	April 2008	410	403	429	429
	April 2009	440	441	463	468
	April 2010	470	469	545	538
	April 2011	534	526	587	587
Percentage increased during	2005 to 2006	2.98	5.03	3.81	1.20
	2006 to 2007	11.85	10.48	11.30	16.07
	2007 to 2008	5.94	9.21	8.88	10.00
	2008 to 2009	7.32	9.43	7.93	9.09
	2009 to 2010	6.82	6.35	17.71	14.96
	2010 to 2011	12.10	13.62	11.60	8.74
CPI-Rural Labour	April 2005	328	315	344	332
	April 2006	346	334	362	353
	April 2007	376	365	395	390
	April 2008	404	400	429	429
	April 2009	436	437	468	468
	April 2010	464	464	546	538
	April 2011	528	524	585	587

Percentage increased during	2005 to 2006	5.49	6.03	5.23	6.33
	2006 to 2007	8.67	9.28	9.12	10.48
	2007 to 2008	7.44	9.59	8.61	10.00
	2008 to 2009	7.92	9.25	9.09	9.09
	2009 to 2010	6.42	6.18	16.67	14.96
	2010 to 2011	13.79	12.93	7.14	9.11

Source: - Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Middle Class Employees of Agartala:

The CPI for Middle Class Employees at Agartala was 3585 in April 2011 and it increased to 3634 in May 2011. In June 2011, it increased to 3666 and thereafter increased further to 3936 in January 2012. In April, 2012 it stood at 3963, showing an inflation of 10.54 percent year on year basis.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined:

The Central Statistics Office, Government of India has introduced a new series of consumer price index for all India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined for the purpose of intra temporal price comparison with effect from February, 2011.

Table- 5.4. : CPI.

Category	Year	Tripura	All-India
<i>CPI-Combined:</i>			
February	2011	107	105
March	2011	108	106
April	2011	108	106
May	2011	107.1	107.4
June	2011	108.8	108.2
July	2011	110.4	110.4
December	2011	--	113.9
<i>CPI-Urban:</i>			
February	2011	105	104
March	2011	105	104

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2011-12

April	2011	105	105
May	2011	105.3	105
June	2011	107	107.3
July	2011	108	108.9
December	2011	110.9	112.4
<i>CPI-Rural:</i>			
February	2011	108	107
March	2011	109	107
April	2011	109	108
May	2011	108.2	108.7
June	2011	108.6	109.9
July	2011	113	111.6
December	2011	--	115

Source: - CSO, New Delhi.

Concluding remarks:

Price situation during 2011-12 in the State was not favourable and shows up-ward trends in both rural and urban areas. The increase in prices of primary articles and mineral oils substantially contributed for high inflation. The increasing price trend of the State is greatly influenced by the price behaviour of the country as a whole. Overall price situation was hardened in 2011-12.

All major retail prices like rice (medium), rice (coarse), atta, moong dal, masur dal, mustard oil, fish (small), egg(duck), milk, gur, sugar, onion, tea-leaf, green chillies noticed an increasing trend in 2011-12 over 2010-11.

6) POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT

Plan strategies and programmes are designed by the Government with a special focus at employment generation. Though Population Census is the most credible source of data on employment structure and labour force, conducted after a lag of ten years. Therefore, to bridge the data gaps, quinquennial rounds of National Sample Survey (NSS) on



employment and unemployment and Economic Censuses are conducted. In addition, employment data of organized sector is available through mandatory returns of factories, which are registered under Factories Act, 1948. The Employment Market information (EMI) programme provides employment data of public and private sector establishments.

Inclusive growth must create adequate livelihood opportunities commensurate with the expectations of a growing labour force. The late 2007 onwards shows that the entire world economies including the developed nation are suffering from serious employment crisis as an impact of economic recession, although the Indian economy did not crunch much due to earlier inherited pattern of the planned economic development initiated since 1st Five Year Plan, 1950-51. Moreover, the

- ❑ **Total job seekers registered in the Live Register as on 31-03-2012 in the State was 5,71,207.**
- ❑ **As per census 2001, out of total workers (main & marginal) 84.72 percent were in rural areas.**
- ❑ **MGNREGA is successfully being implemented in the state and 490.13 mandays generated in 2011-12.**
- ❑ **Average daily factory employment in the State was 48,436 in 2011-12.**

process of economic development could not be much effective as the contemporary pattern of growth of Indian economy is jobless especially for the Northeastern States and the growth of GSDP do not necessarily imply an equivalent growth of employment.

Generation of productive and gainful employment, on a sufficient scale especially during 12th Plan period, 2012-13 to 2016-17 to absorb the growing labour force both in rural and urban areas is one of the main strategies of achieving the inclusive growth. The experiences in acceleration of employment growth in the State during 11th Plan period, 2007-08 to 2011-12 is modest. On the other hand, the high price rise stated since 2007, the people in general of the State have also come under severe pressure. The State may face serious problems for solving the issue of un-employment in-particular due to economic set backs. The most important recent fiscal constraint of Tripura is not so favourable 13th Finance Commission's awards for the committed liabilities of the State. The Centre provided about 85 percent of the State's revenues. The fiscal condition of the State are determined to a large extent by the level of Central transfers.

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

The MGNREGA is successfully being implemented in the State for reducing the rural poverty and performances in 2011-12 shows that Rs.490.13 lakhs rural mandays were generated with an expenditure of Rs.945.59 crores.

The development and utilization of human resources as well as 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. Moreover, the district level Human Development Indices (HDI) varies among the districts of the State as indicated in the Tripura Human Development Report (THDR), 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.

Employment as per 5th Economic Census, 2005:

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

Table- 6.1. : Employment status.

Sl. No.	Major activity	Employment				
		West Tripura	South Tripura	North Tripura	Dhalai	Total
1	Farming of animals	3,218	2,415	1,027	1,115	7,775
2	Agri services, forestry & hunting	2,626	4,036	683	605	7,950
3	Fishing	457	909	436	495	2,297
4	Agricultural activities (1+2+3)	6,301	7,360	2,146	2,215	18,022
5	Mining & Quarrying	41	51	673	215	980
6	Manufacturing	31,498	15,615	15,974	5,298	68,385
7	Electricity, gas & water supply	1,589	834	583	255	3,261
8	Construction	1,152	595	691	110	2,548
9	Wholesale Trade	2,445	814	720	174	4,153
10	Retail Trade	54,063	22,851	1,6872	9,935	1,03,721
11	Restaurants & hotels	6,311	3,916	2,480	1,310	14,017
12	Transport & storage	9,768	3,876	3,149	1,000	17,793
13	Communication	1,597	839	845	260	3,541
14	Financial insurance, real estate & business services	4,549	2,342	968	338	8,197
15	Community, social &	9,272	4,760	5,837	1,633	21,502

	personal services					
16	Other (un-specified) activities	65,148	26,159	18,720	9,561	1,19,588
17	Non-agricultural activities(5-16)	1,87,433	82,652	67,512	30,089	3,67,686
18	Agri & non-agri activities(4+17)	1,93,734	90,012	69,658	32,304	3,85,708

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

The report also indicated the distribution of all establishments and persons working therein by size-class of employment in 2005, which are presented in the following Table.

Table- 6.2. : Size class of employment.

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

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

The following also table depicts a comparison among the earlier four 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- 6.3.: Employment as per 5th Economic Census vis-a-vis 4th EC

Sl. No.	Districts	4 th Economic Census			5 th Economic Census		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
i)	West Tripura	74,339	69,707	1,44,046	1,05,226	88,508	1,93,734
ii)	South Tripura	45,086	13,425	58,511	73,374	16,638	90,012
iii)	North Tripura	30,509	16,031	46,540	51,192	18,466	69,658
iv)	Dhalai	17,726	1,434	19,160	30,118	2,186	32,304
	Total	1,67,660	70,344	2,68,257	2,59,910	1,25,798	3,85,708

Source: - DES-Tripura.

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

Table : 6.4. : Growth in employment.

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

Source: - Economic Census Reports, DES-Tripura.

On the other hand, job seekers have been increasing over the years due to higher literacy rates in the State and the employment situation has now become alarming. In 1990, there were 1,76,742 un-employed job seekers in the state, which rose to 2,50,729 in 1998 and further, raised to 3,66,207 in March 2002, in March 2005 it stood at 4,21,835 and in March 2008 the figure touched at 5,32,775 and further to 5,71,277 in March 2012. Till recent year, Government sector has been the only avenue for organized employment in this backward State since the State has almost no industry under organized sector except brickfields and age old tea industry, where-in scope of organized employment for the educated persons are negligible.

On the other hand, agriculture sector has become stagnant and is unable to provide any further employment. Against this background the State Government has rightly initiated the "Swavalamban", a self employment programme.

Workforce as per Census-2001:

The workforce data based on Census-2001 shows that the total number of workers (main & marginal) in the State was 11,59,561. Out of these total workers, 9,12,292 were the main workers and 2,47,269 were the marginal workers in 2001. The workforce data of Census-2011 is yet to be released by the Registrar General of India.

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

Composition of main workers:

The Census-2011 workforce data is yet to be released therefore, the percentage distribution of main workers according to economic classification as per 1981, 1991 and 2001 Censuses is presented in the table below:

Table- 6.5. : Classification of workers.

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

Source: - Census-2001, RGI.

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

Work participation rate:

The work participation rate (WPR) of 36.2 per cent in 2001 Census is an improvement compared to 31.1 per cent recorded in 1991 Census. The work participation rate among the Schedule Castes population of

the state is 32.5 per cent in 2001 against 28.7 per cent in 1991 Census. Among the Scheduled Tribes also the work participation rate has increased from 35.8 per cent in 1991 Census to 42.7 per cent in 2001 Census. The Census-2011 workforce data has not released so far.

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

Male work participation rate:

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

Female work participation rate:

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

Main and marginal workers:

Census-2001 classified the workers 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 marginal workers i.e. those who worked for less than 183 days in a year.

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

The total marginal worker was 2,47,269 in 2001 compared to 56,454 in 1991. The incidence of marginal workers among the males was low as compared to 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 for only 5 percent of the total marginal workers in the State.

Male workers:

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

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

Female workers:

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

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

Poverty:

The concept of poverty is associated with socially perceived deprivation with respect to basic human needs. The basic human needs are usually listed in the material dimension as the need to be adequately nourished, the need to be decently clothed, the need to be reasonably sheltered, the need to escape avoidable diseases, the need to be (at least) minimally educated and the need to be mobile for purposes of social interaction and participation of economic activity. Poverty is one of the main barriers between entitlement and access to income, employment, education, housing, health and other basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter and safe drinking water.

The Planning Commission has defined poverty line on the basis of recommended nutritional requirements of 2400 calories/person/day in rural areas and 2100 calories/person/day in urban areas.

Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty, 2009:

The Planning Commission, Government of India set-up an expert group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh Tendulkar to examine a new poverty line and estimates. The expert group has considered this issue and has suggested new methodology to arrive at state wise and all India rural and urban poverty lines for 2004-05 based on National Sample Survey (NSS) round on household consumer expenditure which provides data for the calculation of poverty estimates by the Planning Commission, Government of India.

Based on the estimates of the expert group headed by Prof. Suresh Tendulkar, the final set of new poverty ratio for 2004-05 for Tripura comes about 44.5 percent for rural areas and 22.55 percent for urban areas against all India poverty ratio of 41.8 percent for rural areas and 25.7 percent for urban areas, respectively. The total poverty ratio combining the rural and urban stood at 40.6 percent for Tripura against 37.2 percent for all India in 2004-05 as per the new expert group estimates.

The new expert group has also given the final poverty lines for all the states including the North-Eastern states. The final poverty line for Tripura was Rs.450.49 for rural areas and Rs.555.79 for urban areas as against Rs.446.68 for rural areas and Rs.578.8 for all India in 2004-05.

Earlier in 2007, Planning Commission, Government of India estimates poverty for Tripura, based on head count ratio of Assam, for the Uniform Recall Period (URP) consumption distribution data of NSS 61st Round, 2004-05, yields a poverty ratio of 22 percent for rural areas in Tripura. In this official estimate of the incidence of poverty released by the Planning Commission as Nodal Agency for Government of India, the poverty line as well as measures of poverty and inequality for Tripura and for all North Eastern States are the same as for Assam, and are not calculated separately and therefore, could not depict the poverty in real terms for Tripura. The State Government has actually criticized such poverty ratio based on Assam ignoring the state specific poverty ratio for the North-Eastern states. 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.

Now, re-estimation of poverty ratio based on new revised methodology as suggested by the expert group chaired by Prof. Suresh Tendulkar for the previous years has also become necessary to know

the trends in poverty in both rural and urban areas in state.

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

Mandays generation during 2011-12 by earlier districts is presented in the following Table.

Table- 6.6. : Mandays generated.

(Rs in Lakhs)

District	No. of job card holder	No. of families demanded	No. of families provided work	Total mandays generated work	Average mandays generated (in lakhs)	No. of households completed 100 mandays
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West	256873	245214	244995	206.25	84	70556
South	157802	144755	144675	134.01	93	70377
North	114736	107661	107624	87.14	81	29649
Dhalai	71801	69499	69499	62.72	90	31877
Total	601212	567129	566793	490.12	86	202459

Poverty alleviation programmes:

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

A number of poverty alleviation and employment opportunities programmes including the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGREGA) are being implemented by the State Government, the

details is in box -6.1. The Union Government has taken the wage employment programmes, the outreach of these programmes increased especially during 1989 to 2007. These self targeting wage employment programmes implemented by the State Government with central assistance with the objective to provide enhanced livelihood security, especially of those dependent on casual manual labour.

MGREGA:

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

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

- 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 providing 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.
- iii) 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.

- iv) *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.
- v) *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.
- vi) *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.
- vii) *Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)*: The main objective of this scheme is to create awareness and accelerate sanitation coverage in houses, schools in rural areas.
- viii) *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.
- ix) *Swajaldhara*: On December 2002 the reform initiative in the Rural Drinking Water Sector were sealed up throughout the country by launching the Swajaldhara by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Since then, all the reforms initiative 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.

During 2011-12, agreed outlay as per Labour Budget was Rs.1,04,229.998 lakhs and there was a target for generating 500.00 lakhs mandays.

The detail status report of MGREGA in Tripura during 2011-12 is presented in the following table.

Table- 6.7. : Status of MGREGA

i)	Number of job card holders	6,01,212
ii)	Number of households provided employment	5,66,793
iii)	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	490.13
iv)	Average mandays generated	86
v)	Number of families provided work	5,66,793
vi)	Number of families demanded work	5,67,129
vii)	No. of households completed 100 mandays	2,02,459
vii)	Carryover fund of last year to this year(Rs in lakh)	728.66
viii)	Central release (Rs in lakh)	95,932.57
ix)	State's release (Rs in lakh)	3,542.72
x)	Miscellaneous receipts (i.e, interest) (Rs in lakh)	668.66
xi)	Total fund available for 2001-12 (Rs in lakh)	1,00,872.62
xii)	Total expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)	94,559.93

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP):

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP) has been launched since 2009-10 by the Government of Tripura. It is modeled on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The vision of this scheme is to provide employment to one adult member of each listed BPL family of each ULBs in AMC areas. State of Tripura has decided to provide 75 days employment in a year. The Scheme is fully funded by the State Government of Tripura from its own budget.

The total fund released from Finance Department (Budget), Government of Tripura is 20 crore under this scheme and entire fund was released to Agartala Municipal Council and all Nagar Panchayats. The detailed position of implementation of TUEP up to 2011-12 is given below:

Table- 6.8. : Status of TUEP.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Job card issued	Fund placed 2011-12	Expdn. 2011-12	Mandays generated 2011-12	Avg. days, 2011-12
1)	Agartala Municipal Council	24408	1000.00	505.777	326456	14
2)	Khowai Nagar Panchayat	1331	73.254	46.06	23457	18
3)	Teliamura Nagar Panchayat	2236	81.312	64.004	49192	22
4)	Ranirbazar Nagar Panchayat	1500	59.178	57.05	37712	25
5)	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1683	61.71	48.36	40989	24
6)	Bishalgarh Nagar Panchayat	1489	63.527	23.91	19760	14
7)	Udaipur Nagar Panchayat	1944	98.958	30.66	28391	15
8)	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	809	48.928	25.67	21744	27
9)	Belonia Nagar Panchayat	2227	74.837	63.50	55675	25
10)	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	880	33.531	24.49	15897	18
11)	Santirbazar Nagar Panchayat	1596	61.337	52.31	29681	20
12)	Dharmanagar Nagar Panchayat	1527	107.717	59.68	45810	30
13)	Kailashahar Nagar Panchayat	1447	76.962	61.30	33219	23
14)	Kumarghat Nagar Panchayat	1089	53.792	42.76	23576	22
15)	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	1310	53.88	43.23	32580	25
16)	Ambassa Nagar Panchayat	886	51.077	34.89	29109	33
	Total:	46362	2000.00	1183.651	813248	22

Manpower & Employment:

One of the main functions of the State Employment Services & Manpower Planning is to register the names of un-employed job-seekers having various kinds of educational degrees and diplomas and sponsoring the names of eligible candidates as per requisition of the employers in various sectors as well as renewal of the employment registration card.

The first Employment Exchange established in Tripura at Agartala in 1957. At present, there are following six Employment Exchanges functioning in the State. Out of these, three District Employment Exchanges are functioning at the district head quarters Ambassa, Kailashahar, Udaipur; one Town Employment Exchange is functioning at Dharmanagar and remaining two Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped.

- i) Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Agartala.
- ii) Special Employment Exchange of Physically Handicapped, Agartala.
- iii) District Employment Exchange, Udaipur, Gomati.
- iv) District Employment Exchange, Kailashahar, Unokati.
- v) District Employment Exchange, Ambassa, Dhalai.
- vi) Town Employment Exchange, Dharmanagar, North Tripura.

Besides, under the control of these six Employment Exchanges, twenty Employment Information & Assistance Bureau are functioning in different Sub-Divisional Magistrates (SDMs) and Block Development Officer (BDOs) offices for assisting the unemployed. The apex body of these Employment Exchanges is the State Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning established in 1973 under Labour (Employment) Department, Tripura.

On the otherhand, District Employment Exchange Offices are manned with district level officers and the Town Employment Exchange, Dharmanagar is also manned with officer of the Department.

The State Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning also acts in-accordance with the Employment Exchanges (compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and rules made there under in 1960 as well as Equal Opportunities, protection of rights and full participation Act, 1995 and rules made there under in 1996.

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

In 2011-12, this Directorate published a booklet titled "containing information on recruitment to Indian Army as well as three leaflets containing information on job opportunities published and displayed job opportunities in SDM and Block Offices as well as employment exchanges. Besides, career talks on career guidance and motivational programmes for new generation have been made in different schools,

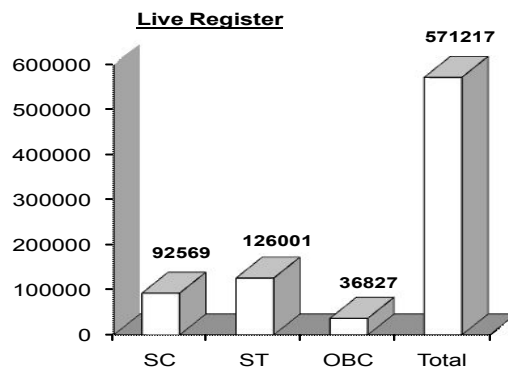
community halls and colleges. During 2011-12, thirty-two career programmes in different schools/ venues have been conducted.

Total job-seekers registered in the Live Register as on 30-03-2012 in the State was 5,71,217 and details are as follows.

Table- 6.9. : Job-seekers by category.

SC	ST	OBC	PH	Ex-Serviceman	Un-reseved	Total
92,569	1,26,001	36,827	4,098	937	3,10,775	5,71,217

Source: Employment & Manpower.



The registered job-seekers in Live Register of Special Employment Exchange for PH as on 30-06-2011 was 4,098, which is presented by category in the following Table.

Table- 6.10. : PH job-seekers.

Orthopedically	Visually	Hearing	Mentally	Multiple	Total
2,958	573	476	70	21	4,098

Source: Employment & Manpower, Tripura.

Status of registration of job-seekers in the six employment exchanges of the State as on 31-03-2012 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 6.11.: Job-seekers at employment exchanges.

Sl. No.	Name of Exchanges	Male	Female	Total
i)	Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Agartala.	1,95,365	1,29,575	3,24,940
ii)	District Employment Exchange,			

Udaipur, Gomati District.	73,622	45,108	1,08,730
iii) District Employment Exchange, Kailashahar, Unokati.	19*,057	11,038	30,095
iv) Town Employment Exchange, Dharmanagar, North District.	30,901	19,912	50,813
v) District Employment Exchange, Dhalai, Ambassa.	35,316	18,931	54,247
vi) Special Employment Exchange for PH, Agartala.	1,553	839	2,392
TOTAL :	3,55,814	2,15,403	5,71,217

Source: Employment & Manpower, Tripura.

Factory Employment:

The data available from State Factories & Boilers Organisation for 2011-12, the average daily factory employment in the State was 48,436. Out of these, the district-wise average number of workers employed during the year 2011-12 is as follows.

Table-6.12.: Factory employment.

District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85 section	Total Factories	Average No. of Workers employed
West	284	72	534	890	30,825
South	108	20	190	318	14,497
North	131	9	70	210	11,557
Dhalai	49	8	29	86	6,580
Total	572	109	823	1,504	63,459

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

Tripura Public Service Commission:

In the year 2011-12, 390 posts were advertised by the TPSC, 23,355 numbers of applications were received for these posts and 187 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 recourses, 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 throughout the year.

Technology imputes:

A good number of rural technologies have been developed by various research organisations for both agriculture and non-agriculture sectors through funding from NIRD, Hyderabad, CSIR, ICAR etc. may be

requested to impart training of unemployed youth, women. The technology so developed and suitable for hill farming etc. may be transferred in the State. There is a need to establish Training and Technology Development Centres (TTDCs) in each district of the State.

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

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

Concluding remarks:

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

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

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

7) FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The Public Distribution System evolved as a major instrument of the Government's economic policy for ensuring availability of food-grains to the public at affordable prices as well as enhancing food security for the poor. It is an important constituent of the programme for poverty eradication and is intended to serve as a safety net for the large number of poor who are nutritionally weak. The responsibility of procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food etc. lies with the Central Government, while creating the network of Fair Price Shop, distribution of food-grains, identification of families below poverty line, issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of Fair Price Shop etc. rests with the State Government.



As the State is deficit in food-grains production and almost all essential commodities are imported from other parts of the country, therefore, Public Distribution System (PDS)/Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) and thereby, provides best way of food security to the people. It is needless to say that State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department plays the key role in ensuring steady and timely supplies of PDS and also keeping open market prices of essential commodities under control over the plan periods. The Consumer Protection Act and Rules, added more responsibility of administering consumer affairs and institutions have been created under

- **Total number of Fair Price Shop in the State is 1,673 in 2011-12.**
- **Total rationing families in the State is 9,29,068 as on March, 2012.**
- **Total godowns in the State is 115 with a storage capacity of 37383 MT.**

the said Act namely Tripura State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Fora.

Objectives:

- i) Uninterrupted operation & maintenance of PDS/TPDS/OWS.
- ii) Quality control under PDS/TPDS/OWS.
- iii) Control and monitoring of market prices of essential commodities.
- iv) Ensuring availability of POL-products including LPG.
- v) Protection of consumer interest and ensuring consumer welfare.

Strategies:

- i) Transportation of food-grains, foodstuffs and other essential commodities. Time to time review of movements/ induction of food-grains/essential goods through surface transport system.
- ii) Construction of new godowns, renovation and repair of existing godowns.
- iii) Quality control of foodgrains/foodstuffs.
- iv) Implementation of different control orders under Essential Commodities Act, 1986.
- v) Close monitoring of supply and market price of essential commodities/consumer goods/goods and services through regular inter-action with the Merchants Association, Chamber of Commerce & Industries etc.
- vi) Ensuring adequate and regular supply of POL products including LPG to the consumers by oil companies and maintaining close monitoring and persuasion. This also includes prevention and detection of adulteration of POL products detrimental to the interests of the consumers.
- vii) Creating consumer friendly atmosphere in the state by regular inter-action and seeking co-operation from all stake holders including Merchant Associations, Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Public Sector Undertakings, Government Departments, Autonomous Bodies, Non Government Organisations as well as Other organizations directly associated with consumers welfare and the Institutions created for redressal of consumer grievances.

A three-tire strategy has been adopted to keep vigil over the functioning of Fair Price (FP) shops. Firstly, statutory inspection of Fair

Price shops by field officials, secondly; exercising close vigil by Public Bodies including Fair Price shop level vigilance committees and finally, Inspection-cum-Complaint Register maintained Fair Price shops for recording of the complaints from consumers.

Programmes and Schemes:

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

1. *Above Poverty Line (APL)*: In 2011-12; 6,34,068 families were covered for providing rice @Rs.18 Kg/ family per month within the Government of India monthly APL allocation of 12,592 MT rice at the cost of Rs.10.35 per kg against the present market price of rice for Rs. 18-20/Kg of the similar quality.

2. *Below Poverty Line (BPL)*: Till 2011-12, 1,81,876 families identified as BPL families and allotments were made as per quota fixed by Government of India for rice @ 35 kg per month per family @ Rs.6.15 per kg against monthly ceiling of 8,250 MT of rice. The State Government

has given additional rice of 12 kg. per month @ APL in the selected villages.

3. *Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)*: There were 1,13, 124 families in 2011-12 as per quota fixed by the Government of India and identified from the poorest of the identified BPL families in the State. They were provided rice @ 35 kg rice per month per family @ Rs.3/- per kg against Government of India monthly allocation of 3,960 MT rice.

4. *ANNAPURNA (ANP)*: The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department is the nodal department of the scheme. Under the scheme, beneficiaries are getting 10 kg. of rice per month, per head, free of cost from Fair Prices shops. The beneficiaries have been identified by Panchyat Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies. In 2011-12, 14,851 senior citizens (65 years old or above), who were not covered under the National Old Age Pension Scheme are getting the benefit under the scheme.

5. *National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NPNSPE) (mid-day-meal)*: The State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department arranges procurement, lifting, storage and delivery of food-grains under the scheme throughout the state. The students prosecuting studies in primary schools and upper primary schools were getting the benefit of the Scheme @ 3 kg. rice per month free of cost. However, the same scheme has been modified to provide cooked meal since April, 2003 pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court of India.

6. *PDS wheat (atta) and Sugar*: In 2011-12, the Government of India was allotted 2,353 MT of wheat and 2,647 MT of sugar under PDS for the State, which the beneficiaries were getting @ Rs.10/- and 13.50/- kg. of wheat and sugar, respectively. The distribution scale was one kg. per head per month for Agartala Municipal Council areas and 700 gm. per month for the rest of the areas in the State. During festive season, flour and suji and sugar were also distributed at reasonable price as fixed by the Government as special festival programme at normal or double scale.

7. *PDS Salt*: Packet iodized salt was also distributed to the ration cardholders through Fair Price shops in the State as per allotment of Government of India. It is distributed at the scale of 500 gm. per head per month at the rate of Rs.7.00/kg. per packet with the monthly requirement of 1,325 MT.

8. *PDS SKO (Kerosene Oil)*: Kerosene Oil is also distributed through

Fair Price shops @ 1 litre/ per head per month throughout 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 3,264 kl.

Godowns:

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

Table- 7.1.: Godowns.

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.

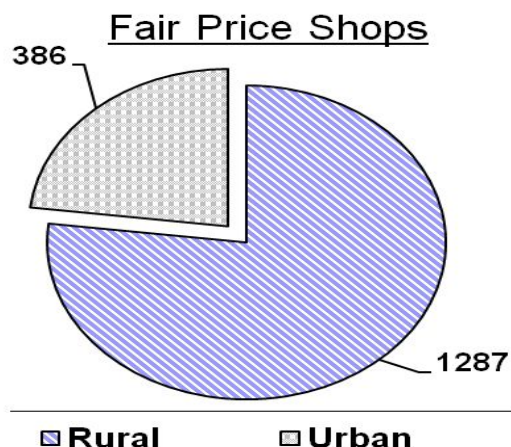
Fair Price Shops:

Total number of Fair Price shops in the State has increased from 1,651 in March, 2011 to 1,673 in March, 2012. Of these, 618 Fair Price shops were in Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) areas and 1055 Fair Price Shops in non-TTAADC areas catering the needs of 9,29,068 families in the State. The District wise break-up of the Fair Price shops in 2011-12 as well as their distribution in TTAADC and non-TTAADC areas in presented in the following table.

Table- 7.2. : Fair price shops.

Sl. No.	District	No. of F.P. Shops					Total Ration Cards
		Rural	Urban	Total	ADC	Non-ADC	
1	North	245	44	289	88	174	262
2	Dhalai	162	19	181	152	41	193
3	West	540	242	782	202	567	769
4	South	340	81	421	176	273	449
	Total	1287	386	1673	618	1055	1673

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.



Allotment, procurement & offtake:

i) Allotment: The Government of India allotted 3,34,667 MT rice under PDS/TPDS/OWS during 2011-12 compared to 2,85,793 MT in 2010-11. The allotment quantity of wheat and sugar for the 2011-12 year was 25,851 MT and 30,200 MT, respectively. The details are given in the following Table.

Table- 7.3. : PDS allotment.

(in Mt)

Sl. No.	Item	2008-09	2010-11	2011-12
i)	Rice	2,69,621	2,85,793	3,34,667
ii)	Wheat	28,044	28,124	25,851
iii)	Sugar	31,752	32,918	30,200

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Total allotment of rice could not be delivered at cent percent level due to labour disputes and other administrative constraints in 2011-12. However, the State Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department has successfully implemented the PDS and other welfare schemes like Annapurna and Mid-day-meals, WBNP, Sabla through its PDS channel.

ii) Procurement: The State Government lifted 3,00,728 MT rice from Food Corporation India in 2011-12 as compared to 2,64,898 MT in 2010-11. Procurement of wheat in 2010-11 was 13,962 MT compared to 21,734 MT in 2010-11. In 2011-12, the State Government lifted 27,826 MT of sugar compared to 30,960 MT during 2010-11. The details of

procurements during 2008-09 to 2011-12 are presented in the following Table.

Table-7.4. : PDS procurement.

Sl. No.	Item	(in Mt)		
		Procurement of ration commodities from FCI		
		2008-09	2010-11	2011-12
i)	Rice	276,819.20	2,64,898	3,00,725
ii)	Wheat	18,495	21,734	13,962
x)	Sugar	24,941	28,010	27,826

Source: Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Off take:

In 2011-12, off-take of rice under all schemes was 2,82,794 MT against 2,68,460 MT. Off-take of wheat in 2011-12 was 17,522 MT as compared to 22,147 MT in the year 2010-11. The following Table shows the off-take of rice, wheat, salt, sugar and kerosene oil in 2011-12 in the State.

Table- 7.5. : PDS off-take.

Commodity	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Rice	2,68,982	2,68,460	2,82,794
Wheat	17,994	22,147	17,522
Salt	10,847	8,917	6,936
Sugar	26,426	30,738	27,061
K. oil	39,264	39,264	39,264

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Legal metrology (weights & measures):

Activities of State Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Organisation are primarily aimed at eliminating any possible scope of cheating of the consumers by the unscrupulous section of the business community. With a view to achieve this objective, the organization undertakes verification of commercial weight or measure periodically with the help of official standard equipments to ensure accuracy of the commercial weight or measure etc. Besides, the organization contributes handsome amount of non-tax revenue to the State exchequer collected from the

sources like verification fees and fine imposed on the defaulters. The achievements of State Weights & Measures Organisation in 2011-12 is presented in the following Table.

The achievement of Legal Metrology in 2010-11 in the State is presented in the following Table.

Table- 7.6. : Legal metrology.

Parameters	Total	% Increase over previous year
No. of traders whose weights, measures etc. verified	27,368	- 1.68
Nos. of inspection	24,856	5.19
Raids conducted	1,940	- 1.27
Revenue Collection (Rs. in lakhs)	77.62	87.7

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

The achievements of Consumer Courts in 2011-12 are presented in the following Table.

Table- 7.7. : Consumer courts.

Particulars	Status upto March 2012	
	District Flora	State Commission
No. of cases filed	2658	1367
No. of cases disposed	2459	1335
% of Disposal	92.51	97.65

Source: - Food & Civil Supplies Department, Tripura.

Joint venture for Consumer Awareness:

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

Consumer Club:

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

Concluding remarks:

Total allotment of rice from Government of India has been increased in 2011-12. On the otherhand, allotment of sugar has been decreased in 2011-12 over 2010-11. The State Food & Civil Supplies Department has successfully implemented the central schemes, like Annapurna, NPNSPE, SDGR, National Food for work etc. through its PDS channel. Total allotment of rice could not deliver at cent percent level due to labour disputes and other administrative constraints in 2011-12.

8) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

8.1. Agriculture:

Tripura is primarily an agriculture based economy. The Census-2001 data reveals that about 52 percent of total main workers are engaged in agriculture including 28 percent cultivators and 24 percent agricultural labourers. A small and marginal farmer constitutes about 96 percent of the total farmers in the state against All India similar proportion of 78 percent. Availability of cultivable land



is one of the main constraints of the state. Therefore, agriculture and allied activities has been remained as the backbone of the State's economy and rural economy is largely driven by this sector.

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

- ❑ ***About 27 percent of land is available for cultivation in the State.***
- ❑ ***The State has become surplus producer of certified HYV paddy and mustard seeds.***
- ❑ ***State Government has taken Perspective Plans for Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery sectors for attaining self sufficiency.***
- ❑ ***Three bio-fertilizer production centers at Udaipur, Dharmanagar, and Ambassa are functioning under PPP model.***

The agriculture has an important potential demand base for both industry and services sectors, in addition to being the supply base for food and raw materials. The better performance of the agriculture has a direct and multiplier effect across the economy. Agriculture sector plays the key role in the State's economy. The economy of Tripura is agrarian and rural based. Agriculture and allied sectors in the economy of Tripura primarily refers to cultivation, animal husbandry, pisciculture, horticulture and floriculture.

The 60 percent of the geographical area is forest 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 food-grains in the State.

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

Perspective Plan:

The State Government formulated a ten year Perspective Plan with the ultimate objective of achieving self-sufficiency in food grain production. Implementation of the Perspective Plan was initiated in 2000-01. The Perspective Plan for self-sufficiency in food production has led to significant increase in production. Till 2010-11, the food grain production was increased to 7.12 lakh tons from 5.13 lakh tons in 1999-2000 against the requirement of 8.44 lakh tons. The gap in production during 2010-11 was 1.32 lakh tons.

The demand for food grains in Tripura is projected at 8.56 lakh tons for the year 2011-12. Rice continues to hold the key to sustained food security in the State. Rice alone contributes 96 percent to the total food grain production target and will require a productivity level of 3,051 kg/ha in 2011-12, which is significantly greater than the present average yield of 2700 kg/ha. The Perspective Plan, was re-visited and extended

by 2 years up to 2011-12 to achieve target of 8.62 lakh tons. The quick estimates indicate that the production of food grain is likely to reach 7.30 lakh tons during 2011-12 as against 7.12 lakh tons during 2010-11.

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

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

Achievements under Perspective Plan:

The following are some of the achievements made during the Perspective Plan:

i) Certified HYV seeds production and seed replacement rate: The State has become surplus producer of certified HYV paddy and mustard seeds. Seed replacement rate (SRR) of HYV certified paddy has been maintained at the optimum level of 33 percent for the last few years. In case of mustard, the SRR is 50 percent. Steps have been taken to achieve self-sufficiency in HYV pulses and groundnut seeds also.

b) Increasing use of bio-fertilizer: There is one central bio-fertilizer laboratory in Agartala to monitor the quality in production in various laboratories within the State. The bio-fertilizer production centers at Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Ambassa are functioning under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model. Ten more mini bio-fertilizer production units are coming-up in ten blocks through the support of Rastriya Krishi Bima Yojona (RKBY). Besides, one bio-fertilizer production center already started production under private management. As a result, use of bio-fertilizer have increased manifold from meager 1.4 ton in 1999-2000 to 1069 tons in 2010-11 and increased up to 1500 tons in 2011-12.

c) Use of Chemical Fertilizer: Use of chemical fertilizers has increased from 25 kg per ha in NPK to 44 kg per ha in 2010-11. It is increased up to 55 kg per ha by 2011-12.

d) *Increasing flow of Credit to Agriculture through Kisan Credit Card (KCC):* Special initiatives have been taken by the State Government to increase flow of credit to agriculture through Kisan Credit Card (KCC), which include sponsoring of eligible farmers to banks. Total number of farmers in the state is about 3.58 lakh, of which so far 1.32 lakh farmers have been covered under KCC. State has drawn up plan in consultation with Banks to cover all eligible farmers under KCC in next three years. Total 1,14,872 nos. of farmers has been issued KCC during 2011-12.

e) *Increasing irrigation potential:* Area under assured Irrigation increased from 52,197 ha in 1999-2000 to 1,04,995 ha by March 2010.

The comparative scenario of the Perspective Plan in the State is presented in the following Table.

Table : 8.1. : Status of Perspective Plan.

Components	Status in base year, 1999-2000	Achiev. in 2009-10	Achiev. in 2010-11	Achiev. in 2011-12
Production of food grains (Lakh tons)	5.13	6.48	7.12	7.30
HYV paddy seed replacement rate (%)	2.80	33	33	33
HYV certified paddy seed production (Tons)	Not introduced	4,440	4,321	4,500
Per ha use of chemical fertilizer (Kg/Ha)	25	39	44	55
Bio-fertilizer use (Tons)	1.4	258	1,069	1,500
Area coverage under SRI method (Ha)	Not introduced	59,577	72,815	86,630
Area under assured irrigation (Ha)	52197	1,04,995	1,08,449	1,10,524
Kisan Credit Card (KCC) issued (Nos)	Not introduced	30,469	59,294	1,14,872
Cropping intensity (%)	169	176	184	185

P= Provisional, N.A.= Not available.

The measures are envisaged in the Perspective Plan to achieve the targeted delivery by 2011-12.

- i) The measures envisaged under the Perspective Plan include bringing 20,000 ha of additional area under kharif and rabi paddy, bringing area under SRI up to one lakh ha from 59,577 ha.

Introduction of hybrid paddy in 10,330 ha, area under maize to be increased to 5,000 ha from 2,352 ha, hybrid maize cultivation to be introduced in plain land/ table land situations, 5,115 ha new area to be covered under pulses cultivation taking the total area under pulses to 12,500 ha and 10,000 ha to be covered under oilseeds.

- ii) Cent percent seed treatment, short duration HYVs are being popularized to increase cropping intensity wherever feasible in irrigated situation. The production of HYV certified seeds of paddy, pulses, mustard in the state through registered growers as well as in the Government farms, amelioration of acidic soils in 40,000 ha area, use of micronutrients in 25,000 ha balanced and optimum use of fertilizer to be promoted together with use of organic manures and bio-fertilizer to optimize the efficiency of nutrient use.
- iii) The per ha use of chemical fertilizer to be increased from 39 kg to 99 kg and creating of buffer stock of fertilizers for ensuring availability as per need of the farmers, promoting farm mechanization and increasing cropping intensity from 176 percent to 206 percent,
- iv) Crop specific training to farmers for adoption of modern agricultural technologies and farmers field school for the whole cropping season.
- v) Increasing the flow of credit to agriculture through KCC etc. The Government has also given due importance on irrigation and has taken steps to cover entire 1.17 lakh ha irrigable land by 2012.

Major achievement after implementation of Perspective Plan:

i) Production of food grains (in Lakhs Tons): The improvement in food grains production during the Perspective Plan period can be depicted in the following Table.

Table : 8.2. : Food-grains production.

Year	Requirement	Food grains production	Gap
2004-05	7.66	6.12	1.54
2005-06	7.77	6.14	1.63
2006-07	7.88	6.30	1.58

2007-08	8.00	6.49	1.51
2008-09	8.12	6.35	1.77
2009-10	8.22	6.48	1.74
2010-11	8.44	7.12	1.32
2011-12	8.56	7.30	1.26
*2012-13	8.54	7.79 (Target)	---

ii) Production of HYV certified paddy seed: The State was fully dependent for HYV seeds from out side state, but special initiatives were taken to make the state self sufficient in respect of HYV seeds. Now, the state is producing surplus quantity of HYV seeds. The surplus production is being marketed to the neighboring seven North Eastern states through National Seed Corporation (NSC). The status of seeds production for paddy and its supply to NSC over last three years is presented in the following Table.

Table- 8.3. : Status of seeds of production.

Year	Production in M.T.	Supplied by NSC in M.T.
2006-07	4000	34.98
2007-08	4000	15.12
2008-09	4000	134.37
2009-10	4040	106.32
2010-11	4321	0
2011-12	4500	39.96

iii) Crop diversification: As a part of crop diversification, State Government has given special thrust on increasing area and production of pulses and oilseeds in the state for which pulses and oilseed policies have been adopted.

Approach and strategy for increasing pulses and oilseed cultivation:

- i) Bringing additional area under cropping systems,
- ii) Increased production and productivity,
- iii) Area based approach,
- iv) Crop specific approach,
- v) Seed village approach,

- vi) Processing,
- vii) Front line demonstration/ Block demonstrations,
- viii) Oil seed production shall be increased by increasing the area through inclusion in cropping sequence once in a year,
- ix) Adopting high productivity and high oil content varieties can also increase production,
- x) Emphasis should be given on problem-oriented research,
- xi) 50-100 percent seed replacement of high yielding improved varieties of oilseeds,
- xii) More area to be brought under irrigation,
- xiii) Use of organic manure and chemical fertilizer,
- xiv) Easy credit flow to oil seed cultivators,
- xv) Training and re-training of farmers as well as field personals.

Use of Fertilizer:

The distribution of chemical fertilizers as well as use of chemical fertilizers are depicted during the years 2006-07 to 2011-12 in following Table.

Table- 8.4. : Use of fertilizer.

Components	2006-07	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Distribution of Chemical Fertilizer (MT)	42,491	35,133	37,410	45,994	1,20,500
Per Ha. use of chemical fertilizer (KG/Ha)	47	41.5	39	44	55

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.



The following Table shows the bio-fertiliser production in the State during 2006-07 to 2011-12.

Table- 8.5. : Bio-fertilizer production.

Item	2006-07	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Bio-fertilizer production(Mt)	20	16.93	258	1069	1500

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Integrated Pest Management:

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

Marketing and quality control:

It is an established fact that if quality of the product is not ensured, cultivators cannot fetch good remunerative of their produces. Quality of produce is the pre-condition for proper marketing of their products. Moreover, post harvest technology is also a pre-condition to get a remunerative price, in addition. Untill marketing networks are not improved from villages where production of agricultural crops are initially made by the cultivators upto the level of wholesale markets and from whole sale markets to the retail markets of different parts, the cultivators will not get remunerative price and naturally they will lose interest to cultivate crops. It is, therefore, imperative that both qualities of farm produces as well as marketing facility are required to be improved for the betterment of the farmer's community of State.

The market development work for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are presented in the following Table.

Table- 8.6.

Sl. No	Items	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Micro management, Nos.	13	15	Nil
2	State plan, Nos.	30	10	Nil

Flow of credit to agriculture through Kisan Credit Card (KCC):

All out efforts have been made to issue Kisan Credit Cards to all eligible farmers. The State Department of Agriculture conducted fresh survey for identifying the eligible farmers as on 31st March 2009 and based on which banks will sanction the Kisan Credit Cards (KCC). The detail bank wise sanction and disbursement is shown for the years 2004-05 to 2011-12 in the following Table.

Table- 8.7.

Bank-wise distribution of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC),2004-05 to 2011-12, in Nos.

Year	UBI	SBI	UCO	CBI	Other Commercial Bank	TGB	TSCB	Grand Total
2004-05	2735	3018	185	29	0	4373	2307	12647
2005-06	2471	3813	205	4	0	4921	510	11924
2006-07	4597	3729	36	6	0	5681	294	14343
2007-08	6748	5682	89	30	0	6389	260	19198
2008-09	6717	5398	110	25	0	14763	261	27274
2009-10	8804	8818	50	2	0	12362	380	30416
2010-11	15969	10420	139	7	3	18295	5457	50290
2011-12	22099	18391	1411	100	284	52175	20412	114872

Source: United Bank of India.

The following Table shows the amount disbursed through banks for KCC during 2004-05 to 2011-12 in the State.

Table- 8.8.

Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	UBI	SBI	UCO	CBI	Other Commercial Bank	TGB	TSCB	Grand Total
2004-05	404.15	259.84	32.59	19.45	0	455.19	344.75	1515.97
2005-06	498.46	615.03	40.26	0.2	0	782.52	81.17	2017.64
2006-07	544.12	584.00	12.30	0.71	0	802.64	34.44	1978.21

2007-08	1101.46	1175.00	16.00	1.33	0	968.69	42.13	3304.61
2008-09	1209.06	1289.12	55.61	1.40	0	2789.25	56.67	5401.11
2009-10	8,804	8,818	50	2	0	12,362	380	30,416
2010-11	15,969	10,420	139	7	3	18,295	5,457	50,290

Source: United Bank of India.

Rastriya Krishi Bima Yojana (50:50):

The objective of the scheme is to provide relief to the farmers in the shape of compensation for loss of yield due to natural calamities or other causes of loss of productivity. Outlay for 2010-11 was Rs. 20.00 Lakhs out of which state's share was Rs. 10.00 Lakhs.

The following Table depicts the status of RKBY in Tripura during the years 2002-03 to 2010-11.

Table- 8.9. : Status of RKBY.

Year	No. of Farmers	Area in Ha	Premium subsidy	Claims Settled	
				Farmers	Amount(In Rs)
2002-03	1188	739.27	22710.70	271	331245.75
2003-04	1005	489.94	17431.96	215	366493.97
2004-05	1916	1223.37	66128.91	322	384538.86
2005-06	2651	1771.81	87258.52	1460	3615935.31
2006-07	2402	1718.99	100830.45	9	4329.08
2007-08	1867	828.02	67052.53	203	557155.13
2008-09	4118	2656.05	197248.35	620	564120.60
2009-10*	413	452.12	58100.00	9	7931.00
2010-11	1488	872.07	53786.34	0	0.0

* Only Rabi Crops

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Training to Farmers:

During the period of Perspective Plan, farmers were trained on various agricultural technologies within the state as well as outside. The State Agriculture Department has organized the State Level Krishi Mela, felicitated a number of farmers by celebrating Krishak Sanman Diwas as well as organised the international rice seminar. Many intellectual giants and policy planners, including Prof. M. S. Swaminathan participated in the various seminars in the State. The year wise position is shown in the following Table.

Table- 8.10.

Components	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Farmers' Trained (Nos.)	65485	70000	70000	53000	55000	75000



New technology to farmers:

As regards development of new technology and local need based researches, performances have been noticed in the field. New technology like SRI (System of Rice Intensification) has been accepted by the farmers of the Tripura. Production of food grains was increased at least by 30-50 percent in SRI system than that of conventional methods. New Technologies have also been adopted to boost the production of Jhum cultivation for hill rice.

Table- 8.11. : Status of SRI.

Year	Name of Crops	Area covered in SRI (in Ha.)	Total area covered (in Ha.)	Yield obtained (in Kg.)	
				SRI	Traditional HYV
2007-08	Aman Rice	15876	147191	3291	2649
	Boro Rice	14969	63915	3126	2553
2008-09	Aush Rice	2723	21287	2849	2181
	Aman Rice	13484	145235	3195	2511
	Boro Rice	14225	62188	2808	2396
2009-10	Aush Rice	4247	21289	2494	2154
	Aman Rice	35508	146488	3053	2700
	Boro Rice	19821	63209	3248	2772

2010-11 Aush Rice	6976	32930	2634	2416
Aman Rice	35668	150126	3091	2758
Boro Rice	29949	65113	3185	2805

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

COLD STORAGE:

Since potato is one of the principal crop of Tripura and to avoid the gluts and distress sale in the market after harvesting and also to provide remunerative price to the growers through out the year. At present there are four cold storages under State Agriculture Department viz. 500 MT potato cold storage at Teliamura of Khowai District, 2000 MT potato cold store at Baikhora of South Tripura District, 2000 MT potato cold store at Kumarghat of Unokati District and 3500 MT multi-chambered cold store at Melaghar of Sephahijala District. Besides, four cold storages are run by the private agencies, two cold storages runs by Co-operation Department and one run by Central Government. Total capacity of cold storages are at present in the State is about 50500 MT.

Farm Mechanization:

Apart from inputs, agricultural machineries like power tillers, paddy reapers, paddy trans planters etc. also are being distributed at subsidy to the farmers of the State. The yearwise position is shown in the following Table.

Table- 8.12.: Agricultural machinaries.

Implements	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Power Tiller distribution	808	201	373	1281	1000
Paddy reaper/harvester	14	24	2	0	0
Paddy transplanter	0	0	0	0	0
Other improved firm Implements like paddy weeder, paddle thresher etc.	43,956	16,623	13,188	12,786	37,157

*including SRI marker.

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.



Land Use Statistics, 2011-12:

The following Table depicts the Land Use Statistics of the State for the year 2011-12.

Table- 8.13. Land use statistics.

	Items	Area in Ha
i)	Geographical area,	10,49,169
ii)	Forest area,	6,29,426
iii)	Land not available for agriculture use,	1,43,234
iv)	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown,	12,758
v)	Permanent pasture and other grazing land,	1,887
vi)	Culturable waste land,	3,449
vii)	Current fallow,	1,200
viii)	Fallow Land other than current fallow,	1,730
ix)	Net cropped area,	2,55,485
x)	Gross cropped area,	4,72,494
xi)	Cropping intensity (%)	185

Area, production & yield of crops, 2011-12:

The area, production and yield of crops for the year 2011-12 is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 8.14.: Area & Production.

Crops	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Yield in Kg/Ha
Aush	37253	93132	2500
Aman	149133	421002	2823
Jhum	17248	17593	1020
Boro	62365	186577	2992
Total Rice	265999	718304	2700
Wheat	274	536	1956
Maize	3743	5058	1351
Total Kharif Pulses	5184	3415	659
Total Rabi Pulses	3398	2590	762
Total Food grains	278598	729903	2620
Sesasm	1942	1095	564
Kharif Groundnut	219	235	1073
Total Kharif Oilseed	2161	1330	615
Rape & Mustard	2131	1683	790
Rabi Groundnut	369	480	1301
Total Rabi Oilseed	2500	2163	865
Jute*	639	5483	8.58
Mesta*	628	5212	8.30
Total Jute & Mesta	1267	10695	8.44
Cotton **	949	1348	1.42
Sugarcane	921	45002	48862
Potato	6500	104000	16000

* indicates production in bales of 180 kg each.

** indicates production in bales of 170 kg each.



Rainfall:

The following Table depicts the rainfall by month during 2006 to 2011 in the State.

Table- 8.15. : Rainfall.

Month	<i>Rainfall pattern (mm)</i>					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	0.0	0.0	36.3	0.0	0.0	3.6
February	0.0	62.3	13.0	2.4	14.5	3.7
March	0.4	52.4	41.6	21.9	79.9	70.5
April	166.9	313.4	53.1	138.3	168.9	58.3
May	510.7	267.2	218.5	366.7	448.1	398.0
June	484.4	638.0	324.3	239.9	438.5	404.7
July	237.0	617.3	321.2	442.1	234.0	245.1
August	265.0	304.5	385.5	381.2	278.4	381.8
September	254.2	399.7	174.1	222.2	237.9	239.8
October	63.9	273.5	237.2	147.1	268.9	56.3
November	9.4	85.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
December	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0
Annual Rainfall	1991.9	3013.8	1804.8	1961.8	2188.6	1861.6

Source: - Agriculture Department, Tripura.

Operational holdings :

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

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

Table- 8.16. : Operational holdings.

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

Area Operated:

i) Marginal holding (in hec)	80,513 (44%)
ii) Small holding (in hec)	55,879 (31%)
iii) Total marginal and small holdings (in hec)(i+ii)	1,36,392 (75%)
iv) Medium and large holdings (in hec)	44,829 (25%)
<i>Average size of holdings</i>	
Total number holding (in nos)	3,01,027
Total operated area (in hec)	1,81,221
Average size of holdings (in hec)	0.60

Source: - Revenue Department, Tripura.

It is revealed from the above that 95 percent of total operational holdings in the State are below the size of 2 hectares and they operate 75 percent of the operated area. In other words, only 5 percent of operational holdings are in the size class of 2 hectares and above with 25 percent of operated area. The average size of operational holdings has been declined in the State over the years and it was declined from 1.07 percent in 1980-81 to 1.02 percent in 1985-86 further to 0.97 percent in 1990-91 and to 0.60 per cent in 1995-96. About 32 percent of operational holdings belongs to ST operational holdings and 15 percent operational holdings belongs to SC communities of the State.

Cropping pattern:

The Cropping pattern in Tripura acquires typical character of hill agriculture in the North Eastern Region where two distinct and parallel farming system viz., (i) shifting cultivation or jhum in the hill slopes (ii) settle farming cultivation in the plains are in vogue. Rice is the predominant 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 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12.

Table- 8.17. : Cropping pattern.

Crops	% to total Gross Cropped Area		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Paddy	54.5	55.8	56.3
Maize	0.43	0.7%	0.8
Wheat	0.16	0.2	0.1
Pulses	1.38	1.6	1.8
Oil seeds	0.76	0.9	1.0
Jute & mesta	0.27	0.3	0.3
Cotton	0.22	0.2	0.2
Sugarcane	0.19	0.2	0.2
Horticultural crops (including vegetables, flowers, fruits, plantations & spices etc.)	20.98	20.0	20.4
Tea	1.78	1.7	1.7
Rubber	10.14	10.1	11.2
Others(drug, narcotics, medicinal & minor non reporting crops)	9.17	8.3	6.0

The cropping pattern in the State depicts that about 60 percent area of Gross Cropped area is account for food grain crops and 21 percent of GCA is under Horticultural Crops.

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).

Youth in agriculture:

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

value addition approach to the produce etc.

Women in agriculture:

Empowerment of women is being promoted through formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Estimation of kitchen gardens, backyard farming, ensuring at least two fruits plant per family, participation in minor field operations (transplanting and harvesting), post-harvest management outside the farm, processing of agricultural produce like turmeric, ginger, chilly, jute, bamboo for various practices including incense sticks, coconut husk dust for growing orchids, mushroom cultivation, vermin-compost preparation, feeding milching cattle, feeding fish in the ponds and various other operations through training programmes, to update their knowledge about farm technology, human hygiene and animal nutrition. Other plausible ventures are homestead farm of rabbits, mushroom cultivation, Cashew-nut processing through the SHGs etc. A convergence of SLNA, ATMA, Technology Mission, RKVY, RD and Forestry through regular interface at the District and State level will open-up the scope of attaining new avenues, avoid unnecessary duplication, and strengthen throughout the year in all the 554 agricultural markets. Bulk of the local produce namely viz. brinjal, squash, betel-vine, radish, coal corps etc. are grown in abundance and import of some of the vegetables from outside the State has been gradually minimized. A programme for production of pulses development would definitely contribute towards increase of consumption of vegetable protein which helped in increasing the biological value of protein when taken in combination with cereals. This would provide protection against any mal-nutrition and protein deficiency. Emphasis has been laid on expansion of area not only under fruits but also on root crops including carrot and pulses. Water-shed development will also be largely supportive to fodder development and development of duckery, poultry and other animals.

8.2. Horticulture:

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

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

The horticultural crops are of high value commercial crops and play a unique role in State's 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 State Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation was established in 1986 and started functioning with an infrastructure set-up to district level. Presently, horticultural set up is extended up to 8 Horticultural Sub divisions of the State.

The horticulture crops are of 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 income generating than any other operations.

Perspective Plan:

Experiencing the need of the latest technology and people's aspiration- the Government of Tripura in the Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation has formulated a ten years Perspective Plan for 2002-2012 for integrated development of horticulture in Tripura.

The said Perspective Plan has subsequently revised and additional 22,509 hectares has 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 and marketing support,
- v) Crop specific training supports both to the farmers, officers and staff,
- vi) Exploration of new fields viz. high-tech floriculture and olericulture, mushroom, tissue culture and organic farming,

vermi-composting etc.

The following tables show the status of area expansion as well as production of the horticultural crops during the Perspective Plan period till 2011-12.

Table- 8.18. : Area expansion.

Items	Area in base year, 2001-02	Target at the end of terminal year, 2011-12	Achievement upto,2011-12	Excess/ shortfall
Fruit crops	27,553	38,370	43,974	+ 5604
Plantation crops	9,900	15,190	15,504	+ 314
Spice crops	4,490	5,380	6,489	+1423
Vegetables	24,610	28,570	37,494	+ 8924
Potato	5,600	6,000	6,905	+ 905
Flowers	--	250	221	- 29
Total	72,153	93,760	1,10,587	

The following Table shows the production during Perspective Plan period of 2001-02 to 2011-12 in the State.

Table- 8.19. : Horticultural production.

(Production in lakh MT)

Items	Area during base year, 2001-02	Project total target by the terminal year 2011-12	Production 2011-12	Excess(+)/ shortfall(-)
Fruit crops	3.00	6.05	6.44	+0.39
Plantation crops	0.09	0.22	0.38	+0.16
Spice crops	0.17	0.20	0.28	+0.08
Vegetables	2.25	4.38	5.52	+1.14
Potato	1.11	1.14	1.22	+0.08
Flowers	0	0.01	0.01	+0.006
Total	6.62	12.00	13.85	

Fruits:

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

The salient features of fruit culture depicting the potentialities are as follows.

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

The following Table shows the area, production and productivity of the major fruits in Tripura during 2011-12.

Table- 8.20. : Fruits production.

Crops	Area (000'Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /Ha)
Mango	7,400	23,861	3.22
Pineapple	11,600	1,53,709	13.25
Orange	4,650	23,592.40	5.07
Jackfruit	7,200	2,45,773.44	34.14
Banana	12,900	1,24,968.05	9.69
Litchi	3,200	16,565.60	5.18
Lime /Lemon	3,250	15,461.20	4.76
Papaya	2,550	22,578.90	8.85
Sapota	111.30	1,013.80	9.11
Musambi	160.50	0.00	0.00
Guava	384.50	2,007.63	5.22
Others	1,094.00	14,816.03	13.54
Total	54,500.30	6,44,347.05	---

Vegetable:

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

Vegetables of Tripura have already shifted from tiny home stead to large scale commercial cultivation. Now-a-days; hybrids are being admired by most of the farmers of the State. Off-season vegetables like summer cabbage, cauliflower and tomato which provides much higher return per unit area has been introduced in the state and progressive growers are also coming forward to adopt the production technique.

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

Further, 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.

The area, production and productivity of summer and winter vegetables in the state during 2011-12 has been depicted in the following Table.

Table- 8.21. : Vegetables productivity.

Crops	Area (000'Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /Ha)
Summer Vegetables	16380.70	240398.13	14.68
Winter Vegetables	17820.00	312159.49	17.52
Total	34200.70	552557.62	16.16

Potato:

The cultivation of potato in Tripura has already been started on a commercial scale but the present availability is marginally 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 package of practices.

Presently, a sizable area of potato has been covered by tuberlet and emphasis is on to bring more area under tuberlet as well as TPS which will replace dependence on conventional seed-potato procured from outside the State. Besides, generating of income to potato farmers of Tripura involved in this activity. During 2011-12, an area of 6,905 ha was covered through potato with its production of 1,22,960 MT with the productivity of 17.81 MT / Ha.

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. Plantation crops which are dealt by the State Horticulture Department are coconut, arecanut and cashew only. During 2011-12, an area of 17,001 ha was covered through plantation crops with the productivity of 2.29 Mt/ Ha.

Spices:

A spice is a dried seed, fruit, root, bark or vegetative substances used in nutritionally insignificant quantities as a food abdicative for the purposes of flavoring and sometimes as a preservative by killing or preventing the growth of harmful bacteria.

The important spices grown in Tripura are chilli, black pepper, turmeric and ginger. The following Table shows the area, production and productivity of spice crops in Tripura in 2011-12.

Table- 8.22. : Important spices.

Crops	Area (000'Ha)	Production (Lakh MT)	Productivity (MT /Ha)
Ginger	1940.00	15220.00	7.85
Turmeric	1295.06	9580.00	7.40
Chilly	2380.00	3820.00	1.61
Black pepper	239.20	149.07	0.62
Total	5,854.26	28,769.07	4.91

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 controlled condition. During the year 2011-12 an area of 113 ha would be brought under floriculture in the State.

Technology Mission on Horticulture :

The significant achievement under the Technology Mission on Horticulture in the State for 2011-12 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 8.23. : Technology mission.

Sl. No	Component	Achievement 2011-12
1	2	3
1	Area expansion (Ha)	
i)	Fruits (banana, pineapple, litchi, orange, mango, papaya and rejuvenation)	2,654
ii)	Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, capsicum, potato)	3,639
iii)	Spices (ginger, chilli)	754
iv)	Flowers (lillium, rose, tuberose, gladiolus)	113
2	Creation of water source (Nos)	
i)	Community tank	318
3	Creation of infrastructure for production of planting materials (Nos.)	
i)	Big nursery (both private and public)	10
ii)	Small nursery(both private and public)	35
4	Transfer of technology (Nos.)	10,500
5	Adoption of IPM (Ha)	878

Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojan (RKVY) :

The significant achievement under the RKVY programme in the State for 2011-12 is presented below:

Table- 8.24. : Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

Sl. No.	Component	Achievement
A	RKVY Steam-I <i>New Programme:</i>	
1	Staggered pineapple production through chemical induction of flowering, (ha.)	1000
2	Demonstrative cultivation of onion as new crop in Tripura, (ha.)	400
3	Cultivation of sub-tropical mushroom, (Nos.) <i>Continued programme:</i>	400
1	Enhancing production of off season and other root & tuber vegetables, (ha.)	413
2	Rejuvenation and development of old Govt. orchards for increasing production of quality planting materials, (Nos.)	23
3	Rejuvenation and development of Government orchards, (Nos.)	10
4	Augmentation of facilities of horticultural crops, (Nos.)	1
B	RKVY Steam-II <i>New Programme:</i>	
1	Popularization of HYV of summer radish, (ha.)	85
2	Installation of mini deep tube well, (Nos.)	20
3	Base line survey of vegetable market, (Nos.)	3
	<i>Continued Programme:</i>	
1	Vegetable initiative for urban cluster	870.50

Watershed Development:

The achievement under the project of NWDPRRA , WDPRRA and IWMP in the State during 2011-12 is presented below.

Table- 8.25. : Watershed development.

Sl. No	Items	Unit	NWDPRA	WDPSCA	IWMP
1	Training	nos	-	-	204
2	Entry point activity	nos	-	-	76
3	Soil and moisture conservation activities	hec	335	337	63
4	Agri crop/Horti crop demonstration, agronomic conservation practices	hec	190	224	55
5	Runoff management structure, check dam, gully plugging etc.	Nos	130	283	7
6	Various water bodies/ water harvesting structure	Nos	515	664	67
7	Dryland horticulture/plantation	hec	335	360	35
8	Household production system, dairy, sericulture, poultry and live stock management	Nos	880	829	404
9	Development of organic manures	Nos	250	-	32

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. The TSFAC has been set up under the Chairmanship of Minister for Agriculture Department, Tripura and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 having Registration No. 3679 of 2001.

As per prescribed guidelines of Government of India, the fund of central SFAC is being routed through the TSFAC for implementation of the HMNEH (Technology Mission) in the State. During 2011-12, an amount of Rs.3950 Lakh has been spent through district level implementing agencies like Dy. Director of Horticulture.

Tripura Horticulture Corporation Limited (THCL):

The THCL started its functioning since the year 1987, under Companies Act, 1956 with an authorized share capital of Rs.5 crores. The THCL has created cashew-nut, pineapple, banana and orange orchards at different places of Tripura in 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. The achievements made during 2011-12 are presented below:

Table- 8.26.

Sl.No	Items	Unit	Achievement
1	Power tiller	Nos.	770
2	Sprayer(Manually Operated)	Nos.	5,031
3	Sprayer(Power Operated)	Nos.	98
4	Pump set	Nos.	773
5	Paddy thresher	Nos	74
6	Foot sprayer	Nos.	06
7	Paddy weeder (Manually Operated)	Nos.	4,975
8	Paddy weeder (Power Operated)	Nos.	1,244
9	Reaper	Nos.	08
10	Garden tiller	Nos.	16

MGREGA:

The Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation is under the process of implementation of funds of MGREGA for plantation programmes specially in tribal areas (FRA belt) with pineapple, banana, papaya, arecanut, lime/lemon orange, musambi, litchi, mango, guava, cashewnut, coconut and jackfruit. An area of 4,504.63 ha. has been additionally been brought under plantation under MGREGA during the year 2011-12.

8.3. Animal Resources:

Background:

The livestock sector plays the vital role in the rural economy and supports small and marginal farmers both economically and nutritionally. It also plays an important role in employment generation and augmentation of rural income. Despite many constraints, Tripura has made significant progress in the development of animal resources, particularly in egg and meat production. In 2011-12, annual production



of milk, meat and egg was 1,10,300 MT, 25,000 MT and 16.50 crore against the target of 1,15,986 MT, 33,646 MT and 20.56 crore, respectively. Thus per capita availability of milk, meat and egg has been 82.32 gm/day, 6.81 kg/year and 45 nos./year, respectively in 2011-12.

In meat sector, per capita availability of meat is higher than the national average and in egg sector; State's availability was 45 eggs per year against national average of 51 eggs per year. In milk production, the State is far behind from national average, the State's average per capita availability was 82.32 gm per day against similar national average of 281 gm in 2010-11. The State needs to enhance the production by increasing the productivity of animal resources.

Challenges?

The State is facing a number of challenges in boosting productivity of milk. To mitigate the gap between requirements and availability of milk, it is considered essential to introduce special drive for augmenting productivity of cattle as well as production of milk. As per the 18th Livestock Census-2007, total bovine population of the State was 9.48 lakh, out of which only 0.74 lakh (i.e.7.75 percent) is crossbreed cattle and 6.5 lakh are non-descript cattle. The non-descript cattle are normally poor milk yielder - about 1.15 liters/day during 365 days of lactation.

Perspective Plan:

The State Animal Resource Development Department is implementing ten years Perspective Plan during the years 2002-12 for attainment of self-sufficiency in animal origin food i.e., milk, meat and egg. With a view to further improvements, the performance in these three sectors, the Perspective Plan was revised for the first time after two years in 2004-05.

Mid-term appraisal was undertaken during 2007-08 after implementation of five years of the Perspective Plan, wherein the experience of past five years was considered and targets for production on milk, meat and egg were revised.

The trend of production of milk, meat and egg during nine years of implementation of perspective plan is presented in the following Table.

Table- 8.27.

Parameter	2001-02 (Before Perspective Plan)	Production in 2011-12	Growth rate in 2011-12 (%)	Annual avg. growth during nine years (%)	Annual avg. growth in national level 2010-11
Milk (in MT)	79,031	110300	6.67	4.6	
Meat (in MT)	7,274	25,000	4.81	5.7	
Egg (in crore)	10.08	16.50	5.1	4.58	

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

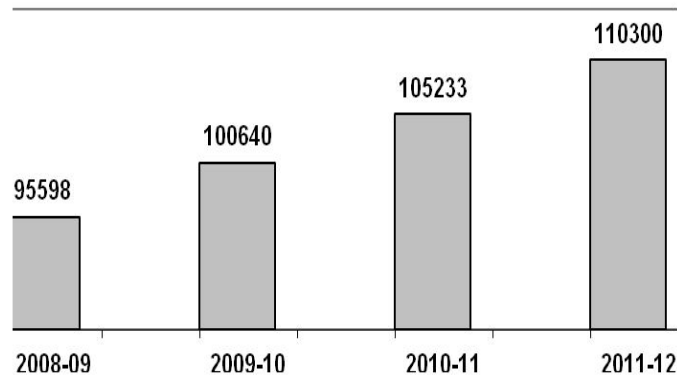
The targets and achievements of milk, meat and egg production in the ten years 'Perspective Plan' that was started from April, 2002 is shown below noted Table.

Table- 8.28. : Targets & achievements.

Year	Physical					
	Milk (in MT)		Meat (in MT)		Egg (in Crore)	
	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.
2002-03	81,000	80,605	7,394	7,500	11.99	9.95
2003-04	88,000	82,972	8,353	8,400	12.84	10.05
2004-05	85,000	85,519	20,690	8,900	10.56	10.71
2005-06	95,000	87,000	22,070	12,151	12.63	11.00
2006-07	1,10,000	88,683	22,840	12,637	18.06	11.93
2007-08	91,340	91,312	14,153	14,098	13.36	13.20
2008-09	95,910	95,598	16,134	19,226	15.36	13.89
2009-10	1,02,623	1,00,640	18,715	21,102	18.12	14.42
2010-11	1,07,476	1,05,233	25,765	23,436	18.40	15.70
2011-12	1,15,986	1,10,300	33,646	25,000	20.56	16.50

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Milk production (in MT), 11th Plan Period, 2007-08 to 2010-11



Direction and administration:

For effective implementation of various schemes, monitoring the progress of activities and providing administrative and technical support, including production and delivery of inputs extending veterinary health care services, the Department is in need of manpower both veterinarians and para vets in all centres/units. The volume of work is likely to be increased further substantially in the coming years and accordingly, there is a need to increase the professional manpower alongwith the supportive staff.

Considering the necessities, the Finance Department, Government of Tripura has already sanctioned creation of posts of 120 Animal Resource Development Assistants and 31 Lower Division Clerks. Further, it was decided to fill-up the vacant posts of all categories of Tripura Veterinary Centre (TVC) Service.

Veterinary services and animal health:

The State Animal Resource Development Department undertakes works in-respect of animal health care management including mass immunization programme, animal disease investigation and control of zoonotic diseases and creation of awareness of the people. This is a high priority scheme of the State Animal Resource Development Department. Veterinary services are rendered through a network of Veterinary Hospitals, Veterinary Dispensaries, Veterinary Sub-Centres, Disease Investigation Laboratories and also by organizing Animal Health Camps in the State.

Under this scheme, State Animal Resource Development Department also undertakes opening of new Centers/Veterinary. Dispensary repairing, remodeling, extension as well as new constructions for field level Veterinary Institutions with a view to maintain proper working condition and standard of veterinary services in the State.

Another important task undertaken under this scheme is work related with control of zoonoses including maintenance of Rapid Response Team (RRT) especially after emergence of 'bird flu' in the country. Any lapse in such work may endanger both animal and human species.

The animal health coverage in these State run Veterinary Institutions in 2010-11 was as follows.

Table- 8.29. : Animal health coverage.

SL. No.	Name of the item	West District	South District	North District	Dhalai District	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Health Coverage:-					
	i) Animal Treated	242931	145626	92601	75026	556184
	ii) Birds Treated	1558392	756784	503713	435943	3254832
	Total =	1801323	902410	596314	510969	3811016
	Converted (Animal & Birds):	258514	153193	97638	79385	588732
2	Castration: -					
	i) Bull (with incentive)	2029	1953	3323	1701	9006
	ii) Kid	619	56	424	81	1180
	iii) Pig	757	83	48	65	953
	Total =	3405	2092	3795	1847	11139
3.	Artificial insemination:-					
	Deep Inst.	36982	22220	8120	4939	72261
	Door Step	41041	6507	3742	1729	53019
	TCMPUL	0	0	0	0	0
	Total =	78023	28727	11862	6668	125280
4.	Calf Born:-					
	Deep Inst.	14204	10101	2824	2042	2917
	Door Step	15645	1715	1032	583	18975
	TCMPUL	0	0	0	0	0
	Total =	29849	11816	3856	2625	48146
3	Vaccinated:-					

i) H.S.	189793	79954	60358	71999	402104
ii) B.Q.	216957	74672	100281	40189	432099
iii) Anthrax	1189	0	0	0	1189
iv) Comb (H.S.+B.Q.)	0	41179	0	0	41179
v) P.P.R.	382	0	0	0	382
vi) F.M.D.	272686	149255	135997	54741	612679
vii) S.F.	26344	11832	1286	4622	44084
viii) D.C.	2190	0	600	0	2790
ix) D.P.	77314	64018	34071	4777	182880
x) A.R.V.	8980	2724	2097	2634	16435
xi) R2B	273730	188022	145749	100925	708426
xii) F1	385880	292521	132562	116133	927096
xiii) I.B.D.	810025	245200	83808	53400	1192433
xiv) R.D. Losata	677565	214634	100036	14000	1006235
xv) Others	53085	0	20118	0	73203
Total =	2996120	1364011	827863	466120	5654114

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

The present scenario of district level Veterinary Institutions during 2011-12 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 8.30. : Vateriaary Institutions.

Sl. No	Institution	West	South	North	Dhalai	Total
1	Vety. Hospital	4	4	3	4	15
2	Vety. Dispensary	25	17	11	6	59
3	A.I. Centre	4	4	2	1	11
4	Vety. Sub-Centre	213	102	74	37	426
5	Vety. Medical Store	1	1	1	1	4
6	Laboratory	1	1	1	1	4
	Total	246	129	92	50	517

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Cattle and Buffalo Development:

The main objective of this scheme is to augment milk production of

the State through introduction of improved germ plasma into the indigenous genetic pool of cattle by means of artificial insemination using frozen semen technology. The ultimate target group of this scheme is all the breedable cattle of the state.

The expenditure incurred under this scheme comprises procurement of cryocans, bulk LN2 storage tanker, FS straws, production of LN2, procurement and maintenance LN2 plants etc. Moreover, the repairing, remodeling and extension of Animal Insemination (AI) Institutions of the state is also undertaken under the said scheme. Financial involvement is also required under this scheme for feeding the cattle being reared at RECBF, R.K. Nagar and Agartala. Electricity charges is also included under this scheme for running the LN2 plants and other electrically operated Animal Insemination (AI) machineries for production of LN2 and other related plants and machineries for successful conducting of AI programmes in the State covering all districts.

The major achievements of cattle development during the year 2011-12 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 8.31. : Cattle development.

Sl. No.	Parameter	ICDP-I		ICDP-II		Total					
		West District	South District	North District	Dhalai						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
1	No. of semen production centre at bull rearing station	0	0	0	0	0					
2	No. of Frozen Semen Bank	1	1	1	1	4					
3	No. of Artificial Insemination Centre (AIC)	209	78	81	43	411					
3	No. of Door step A.I. workers	80	18	16	6	120					
4	i) A.I. performed by Deptt. Inst.	37149	23505	8441	4944	74039					
	ii) A.I. done by Door step A.I. worker	40874	5222	3421	1724	51241					
	iii) A.I. done by TCMPUL	0	0	0	0	0					
	Grant Total =	78313	28824	11960	6718	125815					
6	Calves Born :										
		CB	ND	CB	ND	CB	ND	CB	ND	CB	ND

Deptl.									
i) Male	7559	0	5522	0	1338	0	1034	0	15453
ii) Female	6507	0	4565	0	1340	0	1005	0	13417
Door step									
i) Male	7746	0	838	0	538	0	250	0	9372
ii) Female	8037	0	891	0	640	0	336	0	9904
TCMPUL									
i) Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii) Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total Calves Born:									
i) Male	15305	0	6360	0	1876	0	1284	0	24825
ii) Female	14544	0	5456	0	1980	0	1341	0	23321
Total:	29849	0	118160		3856	0	2625	0	48146

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Poultry Development:

The primary objective of the scheme is to augment poultry/duck egg and meat production, including broiler meat to make the state self sufficient. The State Animal Resource Development Department maintains poultry and duck breeding farms for production and supply of quality chicks and ducklings of Low Input Technology (LIT) variety. Present stock maintained in Government breeding farms requires feed of sizeable quantity and other essential items. This scheme entails scope of huge employment generation for the youths of both urban and rural masses and especially to the weaker section people of the State.

Initiatives:

Promotion of rural poultry through household's poultry rearing with LIT variety to reduce mortality during brooding period in rural areas has been initiated during 2011-12 in all districts of the State. Under financial assistance of the State Department's brooder houses in all blocks, head are being established where day old chicks/ducklings will be reared upto 49 days of age and then being supplied to the farmers for rearing in the back-yard system. About 100 families will be covered per month from each brooding centres. The State Department has introduced Low Input Technology (LIT) birds like Swarnadhara and Kuroiler variety for rural poultry farming since it may be reared in scavenging system with minimum feed and care.

It is planned to provide support price @ Rs.25/- per bird to the

poultry farmers (down stream beneficiaries) selected by PRI bodies from the BLBHs for encouraging farmers to rear LIT poultry birds for increasing the egg production.

The physical achievements in Government Poultry Farm during 2011-12 is as follows.

Table- 8.32. : Government poultry.

Sl. No.	Items	DPF, Gandhigram	DPF, Panisagar	DPF, Udaipur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Total eggs disposed :				
	i) For Table purpose	44,546	33,383	78,465	1,56,394
	ii) Sold for hatching	0	174	0	174
	iii) Utilised for hatching	16,865	95,026	1,25,693	2,37,584
	iv) Spoiled eggs	394	3,448	1,124	4,966
	Total =	61,805	1,32,031	2,05,282	3,99,118
2.	DOC produced (In Nos.) :	4,955	70,585	1,00,110	1,75,650
3.	Distribution (DOC) :				
	i) To the farmer	Nil	29900	18077	47,977
	ii) To the BLBH	Nil	40677	82033	1,22,710
	iii) For breeding (SPF)	2,450	Nil	Nil	2,450
	Total =	2,450	70,577	1,00,110	1,73,137
4.	Revenue earned (In Rs.) :				
	i) From egg	85,463	78,052	1,66,773	3,30,288
	ii) From DOC	Nil	5,52,796	7,85,560	13,38,356
	iii) From quail	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	iv) From meat sold	25,858	1,03,722	63,750	1,93,330
	v) Manure/others/fooder	28,399	3,495	1,650	33,544
	Total =	1,39,720	7,38,065	10,17,733	18,95,518

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

The following were the achievement of the duck breeding farms during the year 2011-12.

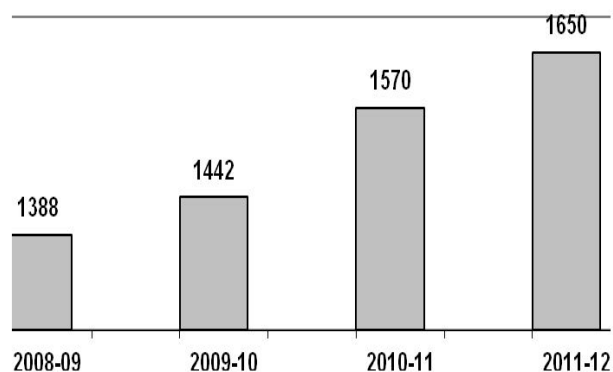
Table- 8.33. : Duck breeding.

Sl. No.	Name of the item	REDBF, R.K. Nagar		DPF, Devipur		Total	
		K.C.	VSM	K.C.	VSM	K.C.	VSM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Strength as on 31.03.2012 :						
	i) Duck	Nil	Nil	96	388	96	388
	ii) Drake	Nil	Nil	23	124	23	124
	iii) Duckling (0-60 days)	540	Nil	173	180	713	180
	iv) 60 days & above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total =	540	Nil	292	692	832	692
2	Egg produced :						
3	Total eggs disposed :	Nil	Nil	10099	30414	10099	30414
	i) For table purpose	Nil	Nil	9095	28422	9095	28422
	ii) Sold for hatching	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	iii) Hatching in the farm	Nil	Nil	1080	2277	1080	2277
	iv) Spoiled eggs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total =	Nil	Nil	10175	30699	10175	30699
4	No. of DOD Produced :	Nil	Nil	735	755	735	755
5	Distribution (DOD) :						
	i) In the State	Nil	Nil	409	Nil	409	Nil
	ii) To the BLBH	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	iii) Reared in the farm	Nil	Nil	326	755	326	755
	Total =	Nil	Nil	735	755	735	755
6	Table Purpose :						
	i) Adult	Nil	Nil	02	242	02	242
	ii) Grower	132	Nil	Nil	66	132	66
	Total =	132	Nil	02	308	134	308
7	Mortality :						
	i) DOD	Nil	Nil	03	10	03	10
	ii) Duckling	67	Nil	148	909	215	909

iii) Adult	Nil	Nil	19	187	19	187
Total =	67	Nil	170	1106	237	1106
8 Revenue earned :						
i) From egg	Nil	Nil	34410	126769	34410	126769
ii) From DOD	Nil	Nil	2160	Nil	2160	Nil
iii) From breeding sold	13200	Nil	Nil	Nil	13200	Nil
iv) From meat sold	Nil	Nil	372	38130	372	38130
v) Manure/Others	Nil	Nil	1515	Nil	1515	Nil
Total =	13200	Nil	38457	164899	51657	164899

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Egg production (in MT), 11th Plan Period, 2008-09 to 2011-12



Goat development:

The basic object of the scheme is to preserve and upgrade the unique character of "Black Bengal goat" through selective breeding and its scientific management. Massive programme for selective breeding of "Black Bengal (BB) goats" are being undertaken at Regional Goat Breeding Farm at Devipur. It is also planned to promote goat rearing by the forest dwellers through beneficiary oriented scheme.

Massive promotion of "Black Bengal (BB) goat" rearing by women through providing logistic support has been planned to augment goat meat production and also to enhance the additional income of rural families.

Table- 8.34. : Goat development.

Sl. No.	Name of the farm	Breed	Adult		Finisher		Grower		Weiner		Suckling		Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Composite livestock farm, Devipur.	B.B. Goat	12	57	8	3	Nil	Nil	1	1	10	8	100
2	Composite livestock farm B.C. Manu.	B.B. Goat	3	11	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	6	Nil	3	3	30

Piggery development:

Pig rearing is now most popular activity of the State. Recently, pig rearing is a common practice to both tribal and non-tribal population. Now, it is the endeavor of the State Animal Resource Development Department to make this sub-sector more economically viable by enhancing productivity as well as value addition. To uphold the growth in this sub-sector, modernization of departmental pig breeding farms and value addition with improved quality have been planned. It is also planned to promote pig rearing by the forest dwellers through beneficiary oriented schemes.

The present status of State's eight pig breeding farms including TTAADC areas is depicted as follows.

Table- 8.35. : Piggery development.

Type	Nalkata	Nabin cherra	Howai bari	BC-Manu	Devipur	Kanchan-	Jalefa	Nali cherra	Total
<i>Strength as on 31-03-2012 :</i>									
Boar	19	4	7	8	10	4	5	6	63
Sow	182	6	57	65	66	12	20	58	466
Yound Boar	13	1	1	3	4	3	1	4	30
Gilt	31	0	9	24	24	13	1	10	112
Male piglet	273	14	63	66	60	9	27	45	557
Female piglet	181	22	75	64	52	15	24	48	481
Total	699	47	212	230	216	56	78	171	1709
<i>Pitlet Born :</i>									
Male	1080	27	336	237	196	133	101	239	2349
Female	850	33	383	583	171	125	90	233	2138
Total	1930	60	719	490	367	258	191	472	4487
<i>Pitlet sold for breeding :</i>									
Male	846	15	298	196	117	86	77	239	1874
Female	694	21	322	217	79	90	69	233	1725
Total	1540	36	620	413	196	176	146	472	3599
<i>Sold for Table :</i>									
Male Piglet	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4

Female piglet	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	12
Adult male	13	0	6	4	13	16	0	7	59
Adult female	27	2	15	14	16	27	0	18	119
Total	40	2	21	18	29	46	12	25	193
<i>Mortality :</i>									
Male	192	5	47	40	67	40	36	48	475
Female	139	1	38	28	60	35	18	46	365
Total	331	6	85	63	127	75	54	94	835
<i>Revenue (In Rs.):</i>									
Total	3031360	71800	1109690	1004225	559240	374590	355980	597428	7104313

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

Other livestock development:

State Animal Resource Development Department undertakes rabbit development programmes, in-addition. The main objective of the scheme is to popularize rabbit rearing in rural areas for production of non-conventional meat of rabbit. Considering restriction upon use of red meat by the health conscious population, rabbit meat can be an alternative source for less cholesterol containing meat.

Feeds and fodder development:

This is one of the most vital sectors as the State is mostly devoid of all important feed ingredients, particularly grain portion and for which the State is to entirely depend upon outside State resources and for quality green fodder.

Initiatives:

- i) Massive promotion of cultivation of green fodder in farmers land with high yielding variety,
- ii) Plantation of fodder trees,

Enrichment of starws and cellulosic wastes with urea/ urea-molasses treatment.

Extentation and training:

The main objective of this scheme is to render modern technical knowhow of animal husbandry practices and to upgrade skill development of the professionals as well as animal husbandry farmers especially for dairy development, cattle development, poultry development, duck development, quail development, goat development, piggery development, rabbit development. Such trainings will help overall augmentation of milk, meat and egg production of the State.

Administration, investigation and statistics:

The main objective of the scheme is to undertake sample survey on regular basis to assess growth in different animal husbandry produces and also to assess proportionate contribution of animal husbandry sector to the State's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Under this scheme, Livestock Census undertakes on every five years interval as a part of All of India to calculate livestock and birds population of the State. For strengthening the statistical cell particularly for smooth implementation of Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) work as well as other statistical work different categories posts have been created.

The following Table shows the Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) Report for the year 2011-12 in-respect of milk, meat and egg production.

Table : 8.36. : ISS report.

Name of the District	Name of season	Milk (in MT)	Eggs (in lakh)	Meat (in MT)
1	2	3	4	5
West Tripura	Summer	16492.33	21977362	3898.50
	Monsoon	17125.00	24305208	4258.29
	Winter	15780.72	19498430	33873.19
	Sub-Total	49401.05	65781004	42034.98
South Tripura	Summer	10831.11	18055724	1855.02
	Monsoon	10932.54	11174436	2007.62
	Winter	10227.61	18843538	2799.91
	Sub-Total	31991.26	48073698	6662.55
North Tripura	Summer	5887.28	6957184	1227.93
	Monsoon	6054.96	18743907	1321.92
	Winter	5699.81	8309760	1266.38
	Sub-Total	17639.05	34010851	3816.23
Dhalai	Summer	3819.65	5741625	766.57
	Monsoon	3850.86	2883780	828.92
	Winter	3601.13	8509046	1381.75
	Sub-Total	11271.64	17134451	2977.24
State	Grant Total	110300	165000000	25000.00

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

- 1) Per capita availability of local milk is approximately 82.32 gms. daily during the year 2011-12.
- 2) Per capita availability of local egg is approximately 45 nos. daily during the year 2011-12.

- 3) Per capita availability of local meat is approximately 6.81 kg. daily during the year 2011-12.

* Population considered - 36,71,032

Assistance to Co-operative Societies:

The main target of the scheme is to re-vitalise milk cooperative sectors for processing and distribution of milk and also to make proper arrangement towards proper milk marketing system with a view to assure fetching justified remuneration on selling of milk by actual producers. Under this scheme, keeping parity with ten years Perspective Plan the State Animal Resource Development Department has undertaken the revival of the Dharmanagar Diary in 2011-12.

Estimated Livestock Population:

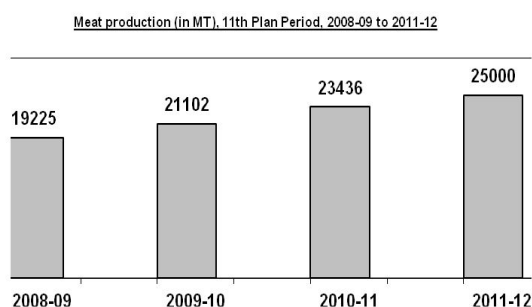
The estimated Livestock Population for 2012 as well as Live Stock Census (LC), 2007 report are depicted in the following Table.

Table- 8.37. : Livestock population.

	CB (Male)	L/C-2007	Estimated-2012
a	Adult	2,854	3,526
b	Young	9,539	11,762
CB (Female)			
c	Adult	32,439	40,001
d	Young	28,711	34,882
Total (a+b+c+d)		73,543	74,883
ND (Male)			
e	Adult	1,98,393	2,49,976
f	Young	1,61,166	2,03,069
ND (Female)			
g	Adult	2,89,594	3,64,889
h	Young	2,25,582	2,84,233
Total (e+f+g+h)		8,74,735	11,02,167
Buffalo (Male)			
i	Adult	2,937	3,048
j	Young	2,194	2,277
Buffalo (Female)			
k	Adult	5,744	5,960

l	Young	3,285	3,408
	Total (i+j+k+l)	14,160	14,693
	Pig (CB + ND)	2,63,659	3,32,210
m	Sheep	3,646	3,714
n	Goat	6,45,614	8,75,274
o	Poultry (fowl)	24,86,985	28,04,,675
p	Duck	7,42,442	7,98,793

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.



Diary development:

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

There is a two thousand litres capacity bulk milk cooling station established and made functional at Melagarh in January 2007 with the active help of State Animal Resources Development Department.

State Animal Resource Development Department extends various assistance to Tripura Co-operative Milk Producer Union Limited (TCMPUL) from time to time under centrally sponsored scheme for developing infrastructure as well as organizing more co-operative societies to encourage the milk production through assured marketing.

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

Table- 8.38. Dairy development.

SL. No.	Name of the Item	Unit	Achievement (2011 -2012)
1	2	3	4
1	Procurement of Milk from:-		
i)	Milk Producers Co-Op.Socities	Kg	7,02,535.5
ii)	Government Farm	Kg	52,752.0
2	Marketing of Milk:	Lts.	52,93,460.0
3	Ghee Sold	Kg	0
4	Paneer Sold	Kg	16,980.6
5	Ice Cream Sold	Lts.	5276.3
6	Misty Dui Sold	Kg	17,958.5
7	New Society organized	Nos.	4
8	No. of MPCs function	Nos.	79
9	No. of farmers members	Nos.	5,648
10	Supply of milch Ration	Mt.	2477.0
11	Training of milk Producers	Nos.	350
12	Distribution of Crossbred Heifers	Nos.	100
13	Distribution of Milch Cows	Nos.	170

Source: - Animal Resource Development Department, Tripura.

8.4. Fisheries:

The role played by State Fisheries Department towards meeting the food security of population is significant since fish is the important constituent of daily diet of more than 95 percent of its populace. The per capita consumption of fish in the State is reported to be highest among the inland States of the country. The State made considerable achievements with regard to carp seed production during last decade of 20th century. It is rather surplus in fish seed and present production level is 367.90 million against a requirement of 250 million in 2011-12. This is the first state in the North-Eastern States, rather one of the very few land locked states of the country, to produce seed of fresh water prawn in artificial sea water on a commercial scale. Still the state remained

far behind in fish production to fulfill the requirement of fish for its populace in 2011-12.

Realizing the need for fishery development, a Perspective Plan has been drawn and implemented for resultant initiative. The state could successfully fulfill its mission of achieving nutritional self sufficiency in fish production at the end of 2010-11 with the limited state and central financial resources. The State Government continues its efforts for implementation of various developmental activities in 2011-12.

Progress of fishery sector in 2011-12:

In 2011-12, encouraging results of fish culture have been achieved especially in the rural areas due to implementation of the Perspective Plan. Moreover, a class of progressive farmers have been developed in the State who are targeted for obtaining fish productions at the level of 4-5 tons per ha. The total fish production could also be raised to 53,350.24 MT as against 49,231 Mt in 2010-11. The per capita availability of fish from local production has also increased to 15 kg as against 14.12 kg in 2010-11. Moreover, about 2,324 ha of water bodies including big water bodies has been brought under scientific fish culture and about 800 ha new water area created during 2011-12. Greater emphasis is now being laid on high-tech fish culture by using aerator in fish culture ponds to increase per ha productivity.

The district wise water area and production of fish during 2011-12 is given in the table bellows:

Table- 8.39. : Fish production.

Sl. No.	District	Culturable water area (in hac)	Inland fish excluding non-subsistence fishermen fish (in Mt)	Catch of fish non-professional (subsistence fish (in Mt)	Total (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	West	2,371.75	5,063.71	649.27	5,712.98
ii)	Sepahijala	3,158.80	6,188.21	906.61	7,094.82
iii)	Khowai	2,609.71	5,755.03	844.98	6,600.01
iv)	South	2,991.81	5,845.43	796.78	6,642.21
v)	Gomati	4,269.05	8,336.26	1,127.82	9,464.08

vi) Dhalai	3,589.36	6,546.90	938.10	7,485.00
vii) North	2,730.13	5,306.38	739.31	6,045.69
viii) Unakoti	1,764.10	3,782.11	523.34	4,305.45
TOTAL	23,484.71	46,824.03	6,526.21	53,350.24

Source: Fisheries Department, Tripura.

Assistance for Scientific utilisation of resources:

Towards scientific utilization of available resources thrust has been laid on dissemination of technologies in the form of demonstration of 'low cost inputs', 'semi-intensive fish culture' fish culture in 'small' and non perennial" water bodies for development of this sector during 2011-12. Under this programme benefit has been extended to 2,022 farmers.

Popularisation of prawn culture among the farmers:

Emphasis has also been given on popularising prawn farming in the State due to its high market demand during 2011-12. For the purpose of production of Prawn Juveniles, seven hatcheries have been established and these are being utilized regularly for production of prawn seed. In the year 2011-12, 7.51 lakhs prawn seed has been produced in the government sector and supplied to the farmers of remote and interior areas of the State for prawn cultivation.

Utilisation of big water bodies in scientific line:

So far the big water bodies remained neglected and were not used for scientific fish culture. During 2011-12, emphasis has been laid by the Department for demonstration of extensive fish culture in big water bodies (normally more than 2.00 ha area) through stocking of large size of fingerlings, and providing required number of nets and boat etc. Besides, pen culture has also been adopted in the big water bodies having more than 5 ha areas under this programme; altogether 323.80 ha big water bodies have been covered under scientific fish culture.

Effective training and motivation programme:

Towards motivation of farmers in scientific fish culture, emphasis has been laid on organising workshop and training camps at different levels. Keeping in view of the above, one more training centre has been established at Khowai Sub-division in 2011-12. Thus all together there are eight training centers catering training facilities to the fish farmers.

During 2011-12, forty one workshops have been organized for 4,200 farmers as well as covered 5,354 farmers under effective training and also encouraged them for adoption of scientific fish culture.

Propogation of pabda and chitala fish

For the purpose of conservation and culture of pabda (*O. bimaculatus*), two new pabda hatcheries have been established in government sector in 2011-12. In the meantime, technology for breeding of endangered fish especially pabda (*Ompak* sps) has been standardized in the State and seed is being cultured in farmers pond. During last year, 73,000 pabda seed have been produced and distributed among farmers for culture in their ponds. Besides, about 15,000 chitala (*C.Chitala*) seeds have been produced under live gene bank programme in Lembucherra farm near Agartala in 2011-12. Produced seeds of chitala are stocked in Gomati Reservoir and distributed among the farmers for culture.

Increased availability of quality fish fingerlings:

In 2011-12, four new hatcheries have been established and up-gradation of existing three hatcheries have been done for facilitating production of quality fish seed under government sector. Besides, 320 fish farmers of remote areas have been covered under demonstration on production of quality fish seed, About 40 farmers covered for production of stunted growth fingerlings in 2011-12.

Establishment of soil & water testing laboratories:

Knowledge about the soil and water quality of the aqua-culture resources are most essential for undertaking scientific fish culture. Realising the importance of such a facilities, the State Fisheries Department have created so far twenty-seven such soil and water testing laboratories in 27 Blocks, for prescribing proper manuring schedule to the farmers for scientific fish culture. Out of the aforesaid laboratories, six soil & water testing laboratories have been established in 2011-12.

Pisciculture assistance to patta holders and regrouped villagers:

Emphasis for extending assistance to the patta holders and regrouped villages in the form of pisciculture activities in the existing water bodies and newly created water bodes of patta holder in forest areas and

regrouped villages have been laid by the State Fisheries Department in 2011-12 with the fund of MGNREGA and State plan. Accordingly, 663.29 ha water bodies of 3,626 patta holders have been brought under scientific fish culture in 2011-12.

Popularization on use of "aerator" in fish culture:

Greater emphasis has also been given on hi-tech fish culture by increased use of aerator in fish culture pond to increase per ha productivity. In 2011-12, 66 aerator have been distributed under different programme towards popularization on use of "aerator" for quantum increase of fish productivity through hi-tech fish culture.

Ranching in open water bodies:

For enhancing fish production in open water bodies as well as ensuring income potential of the fishermen living in and around the open water bodies (i.e. river, rivulets & reservoir) of the State, 30.875 lakhs big size fingerlings (7-10 cm and above 10 cm size) have been stocked in open water bodies in 2011-12.

Involvement of co-operative societies & SHGs in fish culture:

There are 143-fishermen Co-operative Societies including one Apex Co-operatives Societies associated with fisheries activity. The State Fisheries Department is providing technical and financial supports to the less privileged societies for their better income and growth in fish production. In 2011-12, 38 fishermen Co-operative Societies have been assisted for fish production. Besides, 1,308 SHGs have been formed up to 2011-12 on fisheries activities, of which 146 SHGs have been encouraged through inpute supply and training.

Concluding remarks:

Agriculture and allied sector is the backbone of the State's economy. As the population will be increasing and is 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 demand and insufficient supply.

Therefore, the State must emphasise on the effective implementation of the Perspective Plans on Agriculture/Horticulture/Animal Resources

and Fishery to over come the food deficits as well as generating employment. It is fact that more and more water bodies have come up under scientific fish culture and new water areas have been created,

The weakness of the State agriculture includes low productivity, limited utilization of irrigation facilities, limited storage facilities, complete non-existence of organized retail trade especially for 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, right to be fully 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 husbandry and horticultural sectors as well as irrigation facilities would be able to solve the problems of rural poverty and employment to a large extent in the State. Moreover, use of better quality of seeds for higher productivity per acre in agriculture is also needed. The State may directly approach for such techniques and breeds as well as know-how suitable for the State from abroad particularly from the South-East Asian countries.

In WTO regime, some of important issues concerning the Indian farmers especially for North-East remained unresolved and therefore, there is need for sufficient protection of these farmers in North-East since entire economy and its employment are heavily depends upon the agriculture. In this regard, a new strategy for meeting these new challenges as well as opportunities especially for North-East for building productive agricultural base away from subsidy base strategy under new WTO regime is required. Moreover, it would uplift and provide relief to 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 10,491 km² of which about 6,294 km² (60 percent) is the forest area as per legal classification in the State. As per Report of the Forest Survey-2003 of India, only 52.2 percent 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 and 2-primitive plants and 7-endangered plants are also found in Tripura.

Forest composition and growing stock:

Blessed with high rainfall, humidity and nutrient rich soil, the Forests

- ◆ **Total forest area is 6,294 sq.km out of total area of 10,491 sq.km. in the State.**
- ◆ **Revenue earned from the forestry sector was Rs.691.508 crore in 2011-12.**
- ◆ **Till 2011-12, 946 Joint Forest Management groups have beenformed involving 44,882 families.**
- ◆ **State is the 2nd lartest producer of natural rubber in the country after Kerala.**

of the State are rich in productivity and the potential productivity index is estimated to be 9-12 cubic meter per hactor per year.

The forests of Tripura are divided into two major forest types. These are-(a) evergreen forest and (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- 9.1. : Forest area.

Stratum	Area in sq. km	Forest area (% of Geo. Area)
Very dense forest	111	1.05
Moderate dense forest	4,770	45.46
Open forest	3,192	30.42
Grand total	8,073	76.93

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, widerness, 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 2011-12 was around Rs.714.18 lakhs. The subsidy that flows to the rural economy on account of free removal of five items of forest produces has been conservatively estimated at more than Rs.129.26 lakhs. This does not take into account edible fruit, tubers, roots, medicinal plants, edible bamboo shoots, Forest-food, vegetables and other non-timber forest produces. There are also indirect benefit from forest such as soil and water conservation, air quality control, biomass and soil fertility restoration and control of hydrological cycle etc.

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

Activities:

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

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

Achievements in 2011-12:

i) To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation over 23,466.88 hectares was taken-up on degraded forest land in 2011-12. Further, 149.54 lakhs seedlings have been distributed up to March, 2012 by the State Forest Department for plantation on private and non-forest land.

ii) An innovation scheme of 'Angan-Ban Prakalpa' for productive use of fallow land in private holding is being implemented by the State Forest Department from 1996-97. Under the scheme, it is envisaged to provide technical guidance to the selected beneficiaries in raising plantation of forestry species on private wasteland. Till 2011-12, 4,999.37 hectare has been covered under the project involving around 26,891 beneficiaries.

iii) 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 large scale on the basis of resolution of the State Government from 16-01-2002. Till 2011-12, over 946 numbers of JFM Committees have been formed involving a project area of more than 2,60,210.62 hectare covering 95,048 households of tribal and rural poor. The details are presented in the following table.

Table : 9.2. : Joint Forest Management.

Name of Sub-Division	No. of JFMC's formed			Project Area (in ha)	Afforested area (in ha)	No. of families involved				
	Forests	JICA	Total			ST	SC	Gen	OBC	Total
Manu	39	0	39	8654.00	2558.00	3265	59	10	53	3387
Kanchanpur	88	69	157	37700.00	3388.29	7766	4205	2951	3487	18409
Kailashahar	30	42	72	18465.96	3057.58	2115	1300	1372	1440	6227
Ambassa	44	0	44	9428.00	5450.00	4106	618	12	320	5056
Udaipur	82	52	134	24647.72	13005.83	3681	2879	2682	3162	12404
Gumati	28	58	86	16140.00	14360.29	4056	1832	1545	1620	9053
Bagafa	73	72	145	27214.79	5209.74	2978	1547	1398	1350	7273
Sadar	27	50	77	32132.29	12764.80	4318	3880	2916	4074	15188
Teliamura	52	79	131	69694.26	21196.42	6279	3027	2133	3129	14568
Trishna Wild Life	24 (JFMCs) 12 (EDCs)	17 (EDCs)	41 (JFMCs) 12 (EDCs)	14853.60	401.44	1147	743	521	637	3048
Sepahijala Wild Life	8 (EDCs)	0	8 (EDCs)	1280.00	808.00	220	115	0	100	435
Grand Total	507	439	946	260210.62	82200.39	39931	20205	15540	19372	95048

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

iv) To provide support to community participation in protection and management of forest, JFM has been made an 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 sharing basis, presently being funded by National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB) under National Afforestation Programme, which is a merger and consolidation of the above four schemes. In 2011-12, an amount of Rs.1710.20 lakhs (including Rs.349.06 lakhs unspent balance of previous years) has been released by the Government of India for implementation of the scheme of National Afforestation Programme. Out of Rs.1710.20 lakhs, an amount of Rs.1214.10 lakhs has been utilized in 2011-12. Plantation over 6,517 ha has been raised under National Afforestation Programme during 2011-12.

Revenue:

The forest revenue realized on account of disposal of forest produces of different category in the state during the year 2006-07 to 2011-12 is indicated in the following Table.

Table- 9.3. : Revenue earned.

(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
2008-09	178.16	21.96	122.97	239.90	562.99
2009-10	205.85	16.96	107.81	298.66	629.31
2010-11	204.83	17.14	88.55	431.96	741.50
2011-12	195.42	15.62	74.89	405.55	691.51

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 2011-12 is given in the following Table.

Table : 9.4. : Plan expenditure.

Year	Expenditure incurred on forestry programmes (Rs. in lakhs)			Mandays Generated (lakhs)	Area of afforestation (Ha)
	State Plan	CSS/ NEC	Total		
2011-12	3,489.702	CSS-55.643 NEC-47.618	3,545.345	44.25	23,466.88

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

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

funds for this development can be mobilized from at least three sources: grants-in-aid given by the Central Government; State budget allocations and forestry projects; and taxation by State Governments of commercial activities of big projects, such as mining in forest areas.

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

Table- 9.5.

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

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 existing four sanctuaries had been established in the State during the last decade. One more sanctuary in Atharamura hill range is being considered.

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

Table : 9.6. : Wildlife sanctuary.

Name of the sanctuary		Area in sq.km2	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.	Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary	389.540	Elephant, samber, barking deer, wild goats, serrow 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>		<i>603.6404</i>	

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Notification under section 26(A) of Wild Life (Protection) Act are yet to be issued for all the four 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 01-08-2011 belonging to 56-faunal species. Captive breeding programme on selected 4-species viz. as spectacle monkey, clouded leopard, pigtail macaque and binturong, alongwith awareness promotion efforts have been by and large successful. The number of visitors has been constantly increasing in Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary. During 2011-12, a total of 1.67 lakhs visitors visited and revenue earned to the tune of Rs.23.18469 lakhs.

Forest Protection:

Following is the details of the cases drawn against the persons involved in tree felling and other forest offences during the year 2011-12. 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 : 9.7. : Forest offences.

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
1999-20	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	1404.40 (round) 670.17 (sawn)
2003-04	467	1144	1611	1531	80	1947.71 rmt.(other) 1035.37 (round) 546.57 (sawn)
2004-05	173	745	918	831	87	838.237
2005-06	960	829	1789	1742	47	2036.44 1123.31 (round) 913.131 (sawn)
2006-07	919	903	1822	1684	138	1857.603
2007-08	288	256	544	522	19	372.735 (round) 247.204 (sawn)
2008-09	416	595	1011	1112	51	2110.05 cum 32545 rmt
2009-10	977	1468	2445	765	38	3607.321 cum 395.13 rmt
2010-11	171	774	957	892	58	3860.83 (round) 1387.04 (sawn)
2011-12	29	128	157	141	8	1156.131 cum

Source: - Forest Department, Tripura.

Miscellaneous:

i) In 2011-12, the State Forest Department has implemented a project for regrouped forest villages at 21 sites involving 3,330 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.

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 Divisional Forest Officers (DFOs), 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 crore has been approved by the bank for funding. The project shall be implemented in seven territorial divisions and two wildlife ranges under the State Forest Department.

Rubber Plantation:

India ranks third in terms of production of Natural Rubber in the World after Thailand and Malayasia. 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.

The following table shows the year wise extension in area of rubber plantation in Tripura till during 1976-77 to 2011-12.

Table : 9.8. : Rubber area.

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
2011-12	57,620

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.

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

Table- 9.9. : Rubber area & production.

District	Nature area (ha)	Immature are (ha)	Total area (ha)	Production (Mt)
West	13986	13034	27020	15328
South	9484	10126	19610	11927
North	3592	3325	6917	4150
Dhalai	3218	856	4074	927
Total	30280	27341	57620	32332

Source: - Rubber Board, Tripura.

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

India ranks third in terms of production of Natural Rubber in the World after Thailand and Malayasia. 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 State 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.



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 ha of land is suitable for

rubber cultivation in the state is suitable for rubber cultivation. This offers tremendous scope for expansion of cultivation of this crop.

Apex Bodies of Industries and Commerce like Confederation of Indian Industries (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 the State with a realistic approach considering both economic and ecological factors.

The TFDPC Ltd. is the major producer of rubber in the State and it functions under the administrative control of State Forest Department. A rubber mission has been set up by Government of Tripura for better coordination of all the agencies involved in taking up rubber plantation and marketing of rubber. The Rubber Mission aims at assessing the resource potential through GPS mapping.

Till date, the Corporation owns 8,472.38 Ha rubber plantation and besides created 3,200.89 Ha plantation for SC/ST families.

Other notable achievements of the Corporation are:

- i. Annual rubber production for the year 2011-12 is 2613 Mt.
- ii. Annual turnover for the year 2011-12 is Rs.48.13 crore.
- iii. TFDPC is a profit making PSU and has the distinction of being highest taxpayer in the State.
- iv. TFDPC is running a Cenex (Concentrated Latex of 60 percent DRC) factory at Takmacherra with installed capacity of 1000 Mt. of Cenex. Besides, it is also manufacturing Skim rubber/PLC/EBC and supplying to rubber industries.
- v. A Technically Specified Rubber (TSR) factory constructed at Takmacherra of South Tripura at a cost of Rs.288 lakh is ready to take up production of superior grade Rubber Block (ISNR) very shortly. The annual installed capacity is 1,500 mt.
- vi. Industrial Estate at Anandanagar under the management of the Corporation is producing high quality Solid Rubber Wood Board Treated timber and high quality furniture from rubber wood since 1999 with annual capacity of 2,24,000 cubic feet of rubber wood.
- vii) An export oriented door making unit with an investment of Rs.508.40 lakh with funding under Export Development Fund-NER, Department of Commerce, Government of India is being established and likely to be made operational by the end of this year.

- viii. Provides direct employment to 222 people and 2,420 leave card holder. TFDPC also created 15 lakh mandays annually, besides self employment to another 200 people and created enormous number of indirect employment.
- ix. Entrepreneurship development has remained a constant endeavour of TFDPC Ltd. Due to availability of raw materials like Cenex, dry rubber sheet, rubber scrap, rubber wood and scope of value additions many industries being established in Tripura. Setting up of Rubber Park in Tripura in 2011 has created pressure on TFDPC for more production of raw materials.
- x. The corporation has established a new headquarter building with all modern amenities at Agartala.

Future rubber based industrial prospects:

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

Concluding remarks:

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

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

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

10) CO-OPERATION

The Cooperative Movement in Tripura Started in the year 1949 with registration of Swasti Samabay Samity Ltd. at Kanchanpur Sub-Division under North Tripura District. The movement acquired a comprehensive character with the enactment of Tripura Cooperative Societies (TCS) Act, 1974 and the Tripura Cooperative Societies Rules 1976. Recently 2nd amendment to TCS Act has been done in the year 2009. Besides, amendment of bye-laws of the Credit Societies has been done for giving more autonomy to the management of Co-operatives based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee for revival of LAMPS/PACS/FSS.



The main objective of the co-operative movement in the state is to prevent exploitation of farmers and artisan by the traders and to enable them to get better returns for their produces and also distribution of consumer's article at lower prices both to the members and non-members.

Co-operative movement during last 62 years as economic means has been playing a vital role for socio-economic development in reference to the weaker section of the people of the State especially to the tribals. Co-operative movement is handling both agriculture and non-agriculture sectors for providing credit facilities, agricultural inputs and distribution of consumers articles. The assistances from State Government and Government of India under the Agriculture Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme and recapitalization fund of revival package of STCCS. Now, emphasis has been given to overcome the bottle necks of the cooperative

- ◆ ***There are 1,720 Co-operative Societies out of which 131 are women societies in 2012.***
- ◆ ***Total membership was 6.51 lakhs in 2012.***
- ◆ ***Working capital was Rs.921.20 lakhs.***

movement for achieving self-sustaining cooperative structure in the state.

Apart from agriculture credit and non agriculture credit societies-fishery, animal husbandry, village and cottage industry cooperatives are also playing a significant role in the rural economy of the state.

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

The status of the co-operative societies in the state is depicted in the following table during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12.

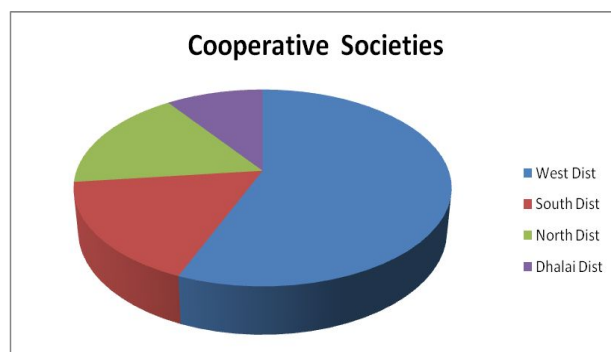
Table : 10.1. : Status of Co-operative Societies.

Sl. No	Items	Units	2010-11	2011-12
i)	Societies	Numbers	1696	1720
ii)	Membership	Lakh	6.50	6.51
iii)	Share capital	Rs. Crore	106.12	109.12
iv)	Working capital	Rs. Crore	915.40	921.20
v)	Societies per lakh of population	Numbers	48.00	47.77

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1680 in 2009-10 which increased to 1696 in 2010-11 and further to 1720 in 2011-12. Total membership of these Cooperative Societies was 6.50 lakh in 2010-11 which rose marginally to 6.51 lakh in 2011-12. There are 334 Co-operative Societies in the State which are at the stage of liquidation.

The total share capital of these societies was Rs.109.12 crores in 2011-12. The amount of working capital of these Societies in the State stood at Rs.921.20 crores during the year 2011-12, which was Rs. 915.40 crores in 2010-11.



The different types of co-operative societies in the state during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are shown in the following Table.

Table- 10.2. : Types of Co-operative Societies.

Sl. No	Types of Co-operative Societies	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
i)	Agriculture	382	389	399
ii)	Non Agriculture	17	17	19
iii)	Marketing	14	14	14
iv)	Milk Supply	112	112	113
v)	Apex Society	12	11	11
vi)	Weavers	185	189	194
vii)	Consumers	210	210	211
viii)	Housing	3	3	3
ix)	Farming	2	2	2
x)	Non Agricultural Non Credit	256	258	259
xi)	Fishery	144	146	146
xii)	Industries	307	309	313
xiii)	Others	36	36	36
	TOTAL	1680	1696	1720

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Co-operative Societies in districts:

The Co-operative Societies are classified into two sectors, one credit societies and other non credit societies, Credit Societies 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 consist of marketing, weavers, other industries, fisheries, milk consumers and transport etc.

The district wise breakup of these credit and non credit Co-operative Societies in 2011-12 are presented in the following table:

Table : 10.3. : Co-operative Societies at districts.

Sl. No.	Type of Cooperative Societies	West	South	North	Dhalai	Total
1.	Apex Societies	11	0	0	0	11
2.	Agri Credit Societies	179	98	76	46	399
	a) LAMPS	18	20	9	9	56
	b) PACS	91	51	48	21	211
	c) FSS	0	1	0	0	1
	d) Service	33	11	9	9	62
	e) Multipurpose	26	7	6	6	45
	f) Small Farming	11	8	4	1	24
3.	Other Industries	169	45	53	46	313
	a) Tailoring	16	3	4	1	24
	b) Multipurpose Industries	28	1	11	8	48
	c) Rubber	3	0	1	2	6
	d) Brick Klin	12	6	8	5	31
	e) Cinema workers	3	1	0	6	10
	f) Tea plantation	11	7	6	7	31
	g) Carpentry	16	2	3	2	23
	h) Bamboo & cane	28	13	6	3	51
	i) Pottery	9	3	1	1	14
	j) Cobblers	9	2	3	2	16
	k) Paddy husking	3	0	0	4	7
	l) Others	30	7	9	4	50
4.	Non-agri credit	170	34	37	18	259
	a) Transport	85	9	14	7	115
	b) Labour	26	14	10	3	52
	c) Forest labour	5	2	0	0	7

	d) Rickshaw puller	18	7	4	5	34
	e) Press Cooperative	13	0	2	0	15
	f) Agro Engineering	4	0	0	0	4
	g) Supplier Coop.	13	0	1	2	16
	h) Other social	6	2	6	1	15
5.	Weavers	120	30	28	16	194
	a) Handloom	114	29	28	16	187
	b) Khadi	6	1	0	0	7
6.	Non-Agri non-Credit	18	1	0	0	19
	a) Urban Bank	1	0	0	0	1
	b) Employees & Others	17	1	0	0	18
7.	Housing Coop.	3	0	0	0	3
8.	Primary marketing	6	4	3	1	14
9.	Fishery	66	46	20	14	146
10.	Milk supply	68	8	36	1	113
11.	Piggery	9	7	2	4	22
12.	Poultry	6	1	3	2	12
13.	Farming	2	0	0	0	2
14.	Processing	1	1	0	0	2
15.	Consumers	136	18	34	22	210
	Total	964	293	292	171	1720
16.	Under liquidation	194	52	51	37	334
	Grand total	1158	345	343	208	2054

Source: - Co-operation Department, Tripura.

Others Co-operatives:

Co-operative Societies falling under the category of other co-operatives are labour, press, housing cobbler, rickshaw puller etc. who are being financially supported by the department for economic amelioration of the members. In 2011-12, an amount of Rs.99 lakhs was provided as share capital to other Co-operatives.

Women Co-operative Societies:

There were 131-Women Co-operative Societies in the State till March-2012. Out of these, 78-societies were in West Tripura District, 16-societies were in South Tripura District, 23-societies were in North Tripura District and remaining 14-societies were in Dhalai District.

The total share capital and working capital of these 131- Women Co-operative Societies in 2011-12 were Rs.44.62 lakhs and Rs.72.97 lakhs, respectively.

New Initiatives:

i) Implementation of Vaidanathan Package-1:

With an objective to revive and restructure the 268 short-term co-operative credit structure i.e. LAMPS, PACS and TSCB, the Government of Tripura on accepting the recommendations of the Baidyanathan Committee, had entered into a MOU with the Government of India and NABARD on 21st January 2008. In pursuance of the MOU, the Government of Tripura has done all the pre-requisites. As per the condition of the MOU, special audit of 268-LAMPS and PACS as on 31st March 2004 for ascertaining the actual quantum of losses have been completed and certified by the State Level Implementation Committee (SLIC).

Under the revival package, the financial assistance amounting to Rs.7942.45 lakh in respect of 268 LAMPS and PACS as worked out by the special audit will be shared (except the position of losses incurred due to fraud etc) by Government of India and State Government in the proportion of 90:10. Accordingly, in two phases the Government of India and State Government have released their proportionate share to the TSCB in favour of 261 LAMPS and PACS amounting to Rs.69.17 crores and 7.71 crores, respectively. The Government of India did not release the recapitalization assistance amounting to Rs.17.58 Lakh in respect of 7-PACS, as these PACS had no credit business outstanding as on 31st March. 2004. The State Government referred the matter in the State Level Implementing and Monitoring Committee (SLIC) meeting for consideration of the case. The proposal has not been approved.

As per requisite of the package-1, amendment of the State Cooperative Societies Act 1974, has already been done in 2009, subsequently TCS Rule 1976 has been referred to State Finance Department for concurrence. Besides, amendment of bye-laws of the credit societies has been done. The State Co-operation Department has converted the equity share of Rs.5028 crore in excess in 25% into grant. The Government of Tripura, has already released its committed financial liabilities in respect of 261 credit society (LAMPS/PACS/FSS) including one SCB Ltd.

ii) Implementation of Vaidanathan Package-II: (long term):

Similar to the revival package-I, for revival and restructuring of the

long term co-operative credit structure (i.e. Tripura Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank (TCARDB) having 5 branches), State Government has sent comments on the draft package to Government of India for early implementation. Thereafter, the State Government will announce the detail about the Vaidyanathan package-II. The total accumulated loss amounting to Rs.11.81 crore as on March, 2007 of Tripura Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank (TCARDB) would be fully recapitalized by deriving the benefits from the package. With this the TCARDB is expected to turn around from its present weak financial position.

iii) Implementation of Integrated Co-operative Development Project:

The Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP), a central sector scheme under NCDC was first introduced in West Tripura District. With this experience for the second time one more project for South Tripura District with a project cost of Rs.14.80 crores including 30% subsidy component has been sanctioned. Accordingly, for overseeing the implementation of the project work one State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) has been constituted. Similar District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) has also been constituted. For the smooth implementation of the project, the State Government constituted an ad-hoc Project Implementation Team (PIT) consisting four members both from the department and Tripura State Cooperative Bank(TSCB). As per the terms & conditions of the project, the State Government has to incur the expenditure of the projects and thereafter, on the submission of claim by the State Government, the NCDC will reimburse the expenditure.

As per the year-wise phasing of project expenditure, the first year allocation of Rs.150 lakhs, Rs.211.25 lakhs, and 543.76 lakhs during the financial year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

As per objectives of the project in un-divided South Tripura District (at present Gomati and South Tripura) fund has been allocated for 125 Nos. of Cooperative Societies during 2011-12 for the different project purpose by the respective cooperatives. The 125 Nos. of Cooperatives Societies are as follows:

- | | | | |
|----|-------|---|---------|
| 1. | LAMPS | - | 20 Nos. |
| 2. | PACS | - | 51 Nos. |

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|---------|
| 3. | PMCS | - | 04 Nos. |
| 4. | Fisheries | - | 39 Nos. |
| 5. | Others | - | 11 Nos. |

During the financial year 2011-12, Rs.3,25,90,000.00 has been sanctioned for 33 Nos. cooperative societies for their project purpose towards share capital, loan and subsidy. Accordingly, sanctioned amount has been transferred to the bank accounts of respective Societies.

State Government grant-in -aid to TSCB:

In order to revive the credit delivery system, Government of Tripura has provided Rs.729 lakhs to TSCB during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 for settlement of outstanding dues to the extent of 40% against 181 identified LAMPS & PACS as One Time Settlement(OTS) scheme. As a result, all the 268 LAMPS & PACS in the state have not only become 'debt free' but also have attained eligibility to obtain fresh loans from TSCB for further extending loans to the borrowers/members. Considering TSCB potentially viable and also for overcoming the CRAR, State Government has provide dan amount of Rs.237.83 lakhs during the financial year 2011-12, towards infusion, which helped the TSCB to achieve the licnse from RBI.

Agricultural Debt Waivers & Debt Relief Scheme, 2008(ADW&DR):

TSCB had received Rs.3200 lakhs during the year 2008-09, under the Agriculture Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme, 2008(ADW & DR) announced by the Govt. of India, based on the claim submitted for Rs.3199.21 lakhs(principal-Rs.1730.47 lakhs & interest of Rs.1468.74 lakhs) in favour of 18553 borrowers/farmers of 96 cooperative societies (11 LAMPS & 85 PACS). Govt. of India has already released the claim (both principal & interest) to the TSCB through NABARD, and, the bank has already adjusted the released fund towards the dues of defaulting farmers. As a result the erstwhile defaulting members/farmers have become eligible for obtaining fresh loans.

Consumer Sector:

At present, Tripura State Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd. has been dealing in consumers goods, distribution on LPG cylinders, essential commodities (both PDS and non-PDS), kerosene oil, stationery articles, medicine etc. through its retail outlets. In addition, the TSCCF

Ltd. is also engaged in the supply of dietary items to the hospitals and jails etc. Supply of office stationery and other office equipments are also being made available on requisition by different Government Departments. The State Government has been extending financial support as share capital for strengthening the TSCCF and an amount of Rs.135.00 lakhs has been provided as share capital for strengthening the TSCCF in 2011-12.

The TSCCF is all set to construct a commercial multi-storied building with an estimated cost of Rs.39 crores at Sakuntala Road, Agartala. The proposed construction will be taken up by SHRISTI and TSCCF as joint venture. In 2011-12, total turn over and working capital stood at Rs.781.54 lakh and 385.59 lakh, respectively.

The detail of 2011-12 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 10.4.

1	Membership	1,023 Nos.
2	Share Capital	1788.841 lakhs
3	Working Capital	385.59 lakhs
4	Business Turnover	781.541 lakhs

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Credit Sector:

i) Tripura State Co-operative Bank (TSCB):

Tripura State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (TSCB) was established in the year 1957 under the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act. TSCB is an apex Cooperative Bank in the state channelizing funds as per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to LAMPS and PACS for effecting disbursement of credit to the cooperative members at a nominal rate of interest.

Presently, TSCB has 49 branches and 6 extension counters in the State. In the recent past, the credit sector faced constraints regarding credit business due to non-realization of substantial over dues from the cooperative members of LAMPS/PACS. As a result, most of these credit societies could not avail fresh credit support from the TSCB for the last 10 years.

However, with a view to revamp this sector, stringent action initiated which has resulted in the improvement of recovery climate. Apart from

extending the institutional credit support, TSCB Ltd. also provides different kinds of loans to the individual borrowers. Further, working capital of the bank has been improving gradually over the years. Bank has been implementing various Government sponsored schemes like - Swabalamban, Tripura State Support Project for SHG's (TSSPS) and other banking services - old age pensions, NREGA payment, disbursement of old age pensions and disbursement of salaries to the employees. Bank also introduced Kissan Credit Card (KCC) in the year 1999-2000 for providing timely and adequate flow of credit support to the farmers/ cooperative members of LAMPS/PACS in the state. For organizing and looking after to the SHG groups, the State Cooperative Bank Ltd. has been taking special initiatives. During the year 2011-12, TSCB has sanctioned Rs.1166.60 lakhs for 342 Nos. SHG groups. Under the TSSP project, an amounting of Rs.371.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for 1484 groups during the last year. TSSP is a State Government project, which is implemented by the TSCB. Under this project, TSCB has rendered assistance amounting to Rs.1811.55 lakhs for 5639 groups up to 31st March, 2012.

The detail of 2011-12 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 10.5.

1.	Membership	No.	Rs. in lakhs
i.	Total	2,36,449	
ii.	Societies	1,70,172	
iii.	Individuals	66,276	
iv.	Government	1	
2.	Share Capital		Amount
i.	Total		1,718.83
ii.	Societies		170.17
iii.	Individuals		757.13
iv.	Govt.		791.53
3.	Working capital		12,82,291.99
4.	Loan advanced	Beneficiaries	Amount
i)	Total	-	19,030.83
ii)	S.T.	19,375	3,837.21

ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2011-12

iii)	M.T.	7,435	14,292.20
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	3,647	901.42
v)	L.T.	-	
5.	Loan recovered		
i)	Total	17,603	12,601.29
ii)	S.T.	10,681	2,135.32
iii)	M.T.	496	9,883.64
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	1,956	531.96
v)	L.T.	5	49.37
6.	Loan Outstanding		
i)	Total	1,05,195	35,636.47
ii)	S.T.	35,809	8,104.73
iii)	M.T.	45,579	25,107.40
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	18,807	1,880.67
v)	L.T.	5,000	543.67
7.	Loan Overdue	6,905	2,416.82
8.	Profit(+)/ loss (-) (in Lakh)		
i)	Accumulated profit (+)/ loss (-)		(+) 138.51
ii)	Net Profit (+)/Loss (-) during the year 2011-12		(+)1381.47
iii)	Audit position	-	31-03-2012
9.	Financial Assistance received from Govt.		
i)	Share Capital (in Lakh)		237.83 (For CRI).
ii.	Grant in-aid		-
iii.	Re-capitalisation Assistance Received		-
	a. GoI		-
	b. GoT		95.48
10.	Whether Board Elected/Nominated		Elected
11.	Total employees		265
	of which trained		71
12.	Total Branches	-	49 + 6 extension counter.

Source: - Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Tripura Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd.

Tripura Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank was registered on 26th February, 1960. Presently it has five branches with head office at Agartala. The bank is mainly serving the credit needs of small and marginal farmers for development of agriculture and allied activities in the state. Besides, the bank is also financing non-farm sector activities -small transport loans, self-employment trades, small business based trades in rural areas. It is the sole long term co-operative credit agency functioning in the state. With the increase in demand for loans and advances, the bank is expecting more refinance from NABARD in the days to come. The percentage of recovery of the bank is encouraging for over 60% .Special debentures floated by TCARDB are subscribed by NABARD, State Government and Government of India. The performance parameters of TCARDB given in the table below:

Table- 10.6.

1. Membership	No.	(Rs. in Lakh)
i) Total	-	825.44
ii) Societies	4	0.004
iii) Individuals	-	213.80
iv) Govt.	24,46,578	611.64
2. Share Capital		Amount
i) Total	-	825.44
ii) Societies	4	0.004
iii) Individuals	-	213.80
iv) Govt.	24,46,578	611.64
3. Working Capital	-	834.28
4. Loan advanced	Beneficiaries	Amount
i) Total	503	769.65
ii) S.T.	-	
iii) M.T.	-	
iv) IRDP/SGSY	-	
v) L.T.	503	769.65
5. Loan recovered		
i) Total	-	892.00

ii) S.T.	-	-
iii) M.T.	-	-
iv) IRDP/SGSY	-	-
v) L.T.	-	892.00
6. Loan Outstanding		
i) Total	2,949	3001.88
ii) S.T.	-	-
iii) M.T.	-	-
iv) IRDP/SGSY	-	-
v) L.T.	2,949	3001.88
7. Loan Overdue		
8) Profit(+)/ loss (-)		
i) Accumulated profit		
(+)/ loss (-)	-	1,610.24
ii) Net profit (+)/loss (-)		
during the year 2011-12	-	145.2
iii) Audit position	-	Released the 2010-11.
9. Financial Assistance received from Govt.		
i) Share Capital (in Lakh)	15,280	3.82
ii) Grant in aid	-	
iii) Re-capitalisation		
Assistance Received	-	-
a) GoI	-	-
b) GoT	15,280	3.82
10) Whether Board Elected/Elected		Elected
11) Total Employees	-	37
which trained		9
12) Total Branches -		5

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

iii) Agartala Co-operative Urban Bank (ACUB):

ACUB is governed by an elected Board of Management with 11 Board of Directors since 1979. The Bank raises deposits from members and non-members and also advances loans. The Bank has been disbursing short-term loans for different purposes like -education, medical treatment, house repairing, repayment of old debts and purchase of durable goods etc. It also provides medium term loans. The management of the bank is taking lot of initiative and interest for improving the recovery of loan. It is expected that the NPA position of the Bank would be brought down significantly in the near future. Now the Bank is running in accumulated net profit and the position of accumulated net profit on March 2012 is Rs.44.68 lakhs.

Detailed performance of the ACUB Ltd. on March 2012 is depicted in the following Table.

Table- 10.7.

1. Membership	No.	Rs. in lakhs
i) Total	8,067	68.38
ii) Societies	-	-
iii) Individuals	8,066	34.54
iv) Government	1	34.84
2. Working Capital		2444.89
3. Loan advanced	Beneficiaries	Amount
i) Total	262	490.35
ii) S.T.	67	28.28
iii) M.T.	150	324.61
iv) IRDP/SGSY	-	-
v) L.T.	45	137.46
4. Loan recovered		
i) Total	-	390.01
ii) S.T.	-	36.54
iii) M.T.	-	306.55
iv) IRDP/SGSY	-	-
v) L.T.	-	46.92
5. Loan Outstanding		

i)	Total	857	1171.09
ii)	S.T.	204	47.79
iii)	M.T.	594	843.16
iv)	IRDP/SGSY	-	-
v)	L.T.	59	280.14
6.	Loan Overdue		20.61
7.	Profit(+)/ Loss (-)		
i)	Accumulated profit (+)/ loss (-)		44.68
ii)	Net profit (+)/loss (-) during the year 2011-12		34.55
iii)	Audit position		
9.	Financial Assistance received from Govt.		
i)	Share Capital (in Lakh)	-	5.00
ii)	Grant in aid	-	-
iii)	Re-capitalisation Assistance Received		-
	a) GoI	-	-
	b) GoT	-	-
10.	Whether Board Elected/Nominated		Elected.
12.	Total Employees		22
	of which trained		10
13.	Total Branches	-	02

Source: Co-operative Department, Tripura.

iv) Tripura State Co-operative Union (TSCB):

Tripura State Cooperative Union, being a State level organization associated with the co-operative movement has been playing an important role in providing education, training and undertaking the publicity on co-operative movement in the State. TSCU is managed by an elected Board of Management with thirteen Directors with three nominated members. TSCU runs a training institute-Centre for Cooperative Management (CCM), which undertakes requirement based co-operative trainings as per the guideline of National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI).

TSCU also organizes exhibitions, seminars, workshops and observance of co-operative week at District and Sub-divisional levels. More than 90 percent of the total budgetary requirement of the Union is

met by the State Government. In 2011-12, Rs.20 Lakh has been provided to TSCU as grant- in- aid.

Apart from conducting the self designed training courses for co-operative societies, some special training courses are also organized in-collaboration with NCUI, New Delhi and faculty support from Regional Institute of Cooperative Management (RICM), Kalyani, West Bengal. TSCU also organizes sit and draw competitions, quiz competitions, extempore speech, debate etc. as a mass media campaign. In order to support TSCU, recently a two storied building at a cost of Rs.115.96 lakh was constructed by sharing the cost between the State Department of Cooperation and TSCU.

The State Marketing Federation of Tripura Ltd. (TMARKFED):

Marketing is an important thrust area in the co-operative movement in Tripura. Tripura Apex Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. as a State level apex society is functioning since 1957. There has been a substantial growth of marketing of Agricultural and minor forest produces (MFP), TMARKFED Ltd. plays an important role in the marketing of jute and mesta in the state. It also procures agricultural produce and forest produce under price support operations through different LAMPS/PACS and Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies. On the other hand, it sells fertilizers (IFFCO area) through LAMPS and PACS. Apart from this, it also runs business like-distribution of LPG, sale of agricultural inputs, distribution of consumer goods etc. It is because of the dominant role of the marketing cooperatives, the farmers are getting remunerative prices of their produce and middlemen have less scope for depriving the farmers from realizing the actual price.

MARKFED is also engaged in market support operation in respect of potato under government support price. Ministry of Tribal Welfare, Government of India has been providing funds as grant-in-aid to Tripura MARKFED since 2007-08 for procuring arjun flowers etc. In addition, Tripura MARKFED also procures bamboo, incense stick, bamboo mat etc. with their own funds.

Details performance of the MARKFED LTD. Agartala on 31st March, 2012 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 10.8.

1. Membership	No.	Rs. in lakhs
i) Total	-	237
ii) Societies	-	199
iii) Individuals	-	37
iv) Govt.	-	
2. Share Capital		Amount
i) Total	-	474.00
ii) Societies	-	.78
iii) Individuals	-	.05
iv) Govt.	24,46,578	479.02
3. Working Capital -	-	686.72
4. Business turnover		1013.86
i) Office Stationery	-	0.56
ii) LPG Supply		490.49
iii) Fertilizer	-	137.99
iv) Forest Produce	-	
v) Agri. produce		63.43
vi) Other, if any		321.95
5. Borrowings		
i) Loan Term		3.00
ii) Cash Credit		202.75
iii) Other, if any		
iv) IRDP/SGSY		
v) L.T.		
6. Cold Storage		
i) Capacity		5,000 MT
ii) Income from Cold Storage		15.51
7. Expenditure on Salary		86.49
Other Expenditure		
8. Profit(+)/ loss (-)		
i) Accumulated (+)/ loss (-)	-	6,01,20,354.19
ii) Net profit (+)/loss (-) during the year 2011-12	-	(-) 54,64,034.44

iii) Audit position - 2007-08 Audit
has completed.

9.	Financial Assistance received from Govt.	
i)	Share Capital (in Lakh)	27.93
ii)	Grant in aid	51.00
10.	No. of Go-down with capacity	5 Nos. 5000 MT
10.	Whether Board Elected/Elected	Elected
11)	Total No. of Employees - which trained	46 Nos.
12)	Total No. of Branches -	2 Nos.

Source : Co-operative Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

Attention and emphasis would be to strengthen the abilities of cooperative movement as an effective instrument for attaining self-reliance as well as generating income and rural employment in the rural areas of state in a sustainable manner. Effective and responsive co-operative institutions would not only be the income generating agencies but would also reduce poverty to a large extent.

11) PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tripura has made a stride towards decentralization of powers and functions by having three tier panchayat systems. Consequent to the 73rd Constitution Amendment, Panchayats at the village level, intermediate level i.e., Block level and at the District level have been constituted in



the State through General Elections to three tier Panchayats which were held in 1994. The second and third Panchayat General Elections to three tier Panchayats of the State were held in July, 1999 and July, 2004. Tripura had a single-tier system of village panchayats till 1994. Thereafter, State Government brought legislation to constitute a two-tier Panchayat system in Tripura. The Tripura Panchayats Act of 1993 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 made constant efforts to devolve functions and powers to the elected Panchayat bodies. In Tripura, soon after enforcement of the 73rd Constitution Amendment, a new Act named "The Tripura Panchayats Act 1993" has been enacted which came into force from November, 1993.

In March, 2009, 3- Nagar Panchayats have been created in the State by exclusion of areas from the Gram Panchayats and as a result the number of Gram Panchayats (GP) has been reduced to 511. The 4th Panchayat

- ◆ ***Tripura is one of the leading states to increase the women's participation in PRIs up to 50 percent.***
- ◆ ***There are 511 Gram Panchayats and 527-Village Committees in the State.***
- ◆ ***An amount of Rs.945.59 crore was spent on MGREGA in 2011-12.***
- ◆ ***State has about 38,632 SHGs.***

General Elections were held in July, 2009 and constituted 511 Gram Panchayats, 23- Panchayat Samities and 4- Zilla Parishads in the State.

In addition, in the TTAADC (Sixth Schedule) areas, 37 Block Advisory Committees and 527 Village Committees are functioning.

Recently the provision has been made to raise reservation for women in the office of members as well as office of the Chairman Upto 50 percent in the State. Tripura is one of the leading States to increase the women's participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Moreover, steps have been taken to develop e-learning modules for PRI representatives for further enhancing their capacity.

For strengthening empowerment and accountability Gram/ Village Sabha meeting are held @ one in each quarter where the action taken of the preceding period and proposed action plan for current year is discussed and decided. Printing of booklet are being circulated to each voter in the annual Gram Sabha/ Village Sabha meeting for verification and examination of implementation of each project. Social Audit twice in a year is also held.

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

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 percent 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	* Implementation and allocation of funds to and Public Health Engineering Gram Panchayats/ Panchayat Samitis

	to build seasonal bunds.
ix) Revenue	* Selection of beneficiaries for allotment of land. * Overall supervision of allotment of land.
x) Animal Resources	* Supervision of animal resource institutions in the Zilla Parishad.
xi) Industries	* Supervision of programmes for cottage and small industries Selection of beneficiaries for self-employment programmes.
xii) Forests	* Identification of community land and non-forest government land for social forestry. * Promotion and supervision of social and farm forestry activity. * Evaluation.

Among the others, main development activities looked after by the State Rural Development (Panchyats) Department is implementation of projects under Panchayat Development Fund (PDF), Central Finance Commission grants, capacity building of the elected representatives and State Government Officials.

Capacity building:

Three days Block level trainings of newly elected members of the Gram Panchayats was held comprehensively for all the newly elected Sabhadhipatis/ Sahakari Sabhadhipatis of the Zilla Parishads, Chairman/ Vice-Chairman of Panchayat Samitis. Besides, training of the Presidents of the Standing Committees of Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parishads has also been made at State Panchayat Raj Training Institute (PRTI). Total 1345 Elected representatives and 1,304 functionaries are also trained.

The construction work of two Training Institutes one at Kumarghat, Unokati District and another at Udaipur, Gomati District was started under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) scheme.

Moreover, construction of another training Institute at Dhalai District would be started soon under BRGF with the intention of setting up District

level training institute for smooth conducting of the Training Programme of the elected representatives and functionaries of the PRIs/ ADC area local bodies.

PRIA Soft:

The model accounting system is followed and all vouchers are entered in PRIASoft. Regular daily and monthly closing takes place and at the end of the financial year yearly closing takes place within thirty days.

Fund Flow Management System (MGNREGA) - Before issuing any cheque the corresponding data entry in the different software is made by the respective GP and there are no cases of exceeding the authorisation limit.

PLAN Plus - Collection of wish list for residents and data entry is completed.

NPP - The basic data entry is made in the Panchayat Directory and PRI profiler related to elected representatives and the resource-based information about GP. In addition, the website of GP should be hosted in the NPP for which training has already given.

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):

The BRGF is implemented only in Dhalai district, which has been toned up for various projects to meet the critical gap in rural infrastructure in the district related to roads, power, education, water supply, health etc. have been taken up.

13th Finance Commission:

The 1st installment of 13th Finance Commission grants has been electronically transferred in the account of PRIs and ADC area bodies for maintenance work of Schools/Panchayat Offices/ICDS Centres as well as drinking water sources, minor irrigation schemes, sanction etc.

i) Financial progress :

Table- 11.1.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	2011-12 (RE)	Fund received 2011-12	Expenditure
13th FC Grants	6308.54	5143.00	5143.00

ii) *Physical progress:*

Table- 11.2.

Sl. No.	Particulars
1	<p>Fund transferred to the PRIs and ADC area bodies as per ratio recommended by 3rd SFC for the different activities. The major activities are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Maintenance of Drinking water sources - 25,952 Nos. o Maintenance of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o School ghar - 515 Nos. o Panchayat ghar - 938 Nos. o ICDS Centre - 2,566 Nos. o Maintenance of Minor Irrigation/L.I. Scheme - 742 Nos. o Sports and Cultural activities - 5,342 units. o Extension of Power Connectivity - 225 Km.

Other schemes of the Department namely, PDF (Un-tied fund), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) fund for infrastructure and capacity building are also under implementation in the State.

Model Accounting System (MAS):

The MAS for PRIs as prescribed by the C&AG and Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been introduced in maintenance of accounts of the PRIs/ADC area bodies. Based on the MAS, maintenance of account of PRIs/ADC area bodies have been digitized through the PRIASoft (Panchayati Raj Institutions Accounting Software) services 2011-12 and as recognition of the successful implementation, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has awarded a prestigious award as Second Prize with trophy and worth of Rs.30 lakhs cash.

Panchayat Development Fund (PDF):

The financial achievement under PDF fund in 2011-12 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 11.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	2011-12 (RE)	Fund received 2011-12	Expenditure
Share of Taxes (PDF)	3492.00	3492.00	3492.00

An amount of Rs.3400.00 lakhs been earmarked in BE 2012-13 for PRIs and TTAADC areas for (i) Payment of Administrative Expenditure of PRIs and ADC area bodies, and (ii) to take different local based developmental activities and PRIs and ADC area bodies.

Rastriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (Infrastructure):

The following Table shows the financial achievement under the RGSY in 2011-12.

Table- 11.4.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	RE, 2011-12	Fund received, 2011-12	Expenditure, 2011-12
RGSY (central share) (Outside Budget)	0	395.00	304.21
RGSY (State Share)	195.00	131.67	00
Total	195.00	526.67	304.21

The following Table shows the physical achievement under the RGSY in 2011-12.

Table- 11.5.

Schemes	Items	Achievements
RGSY (CSS)	Construction of training institutes.	The construction of two PRTI at Kumarghat and Udaipur which were taken up during 2009-10 is going on.

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):

The State Rural Development (Panchayat) Department has been declared as Nodal Department for supervision and monitoring of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) namely Rastriya Sam Vikash Yojna

(RSVY) for Dhalai District since 2007-08, which has now been converted and brought under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF).

The BRGF scheme aims to fill-up the critical gaps in development and addressee issues of the regional imbalances. An allocation of Rs.12.70 crores has been released during the financial year 2011-12. The project envisages creation of rural infrastructure including rural communication etc. The details is presented in the following Table.

Table- 11.6.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	2011-12 (RE)	Fund received, 2011-12	Expenditure, 2011-12
BRGF	1536.00	1270.00	832.95

The following Table shows the physical achievement under the BRGF in 2011-12.

Table- 11.7.

Sl. No.	Items	Achievement, 2011-12
A	<i>Development component :</i>	
1	Up-gradation/Construction of AWC centres, Nos.	237
2	Animal Husbandry, Units.	2,595
3	Construction of Market Stall, Nos.	6
4	Remote village electrification through solar light,Nos.	227
5	Construction of Irrigation / Check dam, Nos.	3
6	Up-gradation/ Construction of School building and classroom, Nos.	251
B.	<i>CB&T Component :</i>	
1	Training to the elected representative under different programmes, Nos.	574
2	Installation of Computer for training, Nos.	106
3	Telephone connection with broadband, Nos.	137
4	Construction/extension of Panchayat Ghar, Nos.	22

State Finance Commission:

The first State Finance Commission was set-up in the year 1994 and on consideration of its report; actions were taken by the State Government for devolving fund to these Bodies for undertaking different developmental works. Later, in the year 1999, Second Finance Commission has been constituted and reports has been submitted on 10th April, 2003. The report has been examined and laid in the State Assembly with action taken report that, instead of implementing the recommendations, the action taken report against the 1st State Finance Commission would be continued to be implemented since the 3rd Finance Commission has already been constituted. The Third State Finance Commission has been constituted on August, 2007.

Rural Development:

Tripura lives in villages. The rural population forms 82.94 percent of total population as per result of Census-2011; the similar proportion was 82.94 percent in 2001 in the State.



Therefore, improvement in the level of rural income by generating employment opportunities as well as reducing poverty is the basis of the development planning. On this background, a number of schemes and programmes are being implemented by the State Government, successfully.

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGREGA):

The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act or MREGA is an Indian job guarantee scheme, enacted by legislation on August 2005. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every fiscal year to the adult members of any rural household willing to do unskilled manual public work at the statutory minimum wage of Rs.118 per day. The scheme has actually introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of the rural people, whether or not they are below poverty line.

For this MREGA Scheme, the public works schemes like construction of roads, excavation of canals, improvement of lands, digging of ponds, social forestry schemes are executed in the rural Panchayats/ADC

villages. The landless agricultural labourers have been given the job cards that entitle them to get job or financial compensation, if job can not be given. The Panchayats/ADC Villages has actual put in charge of executing this huge programme.

The operational guidelines for implementation of the programme have the following important features:

- i) Every willing household is to be registered on the basis of application in the prescribed format. The application should be submitted to the concerned Panchayat/ADC Villages.
- ii) Every registered household will be given a job card by the respective Panchayat/ADC Villages.
- iii) Job card holders are to be provided with work within 15-days.

The MGREGA was initially introduced in Dhalai District of the State, which is now extended to eight Districts of the State. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs.1,00,872.62 lakhs was received under MGNREGA. Out of which expenditure incurred for an amount of Rs.94,559.93 lakhs i.e. about 93.74 percent. A total of 490.128 lakhs mandays generated in 2011-12. About 35.70 percent of the job card holders who demanded work were provided 100 mandays in 2011-12.

The detail status report of MGREGA in Tripura during 2011-12 is presented in the following table.

Table 11.8.

i)	Number of job card holders	6,01,212
ii)	Number of households provided employment	5,66,793
iii)	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	490.13
iv)	Average mandays generated	86
v)	Number of families provided work	5,66,793
vi)	Number of families demanded work	5,67,129
vii)	No. of households completed 100 mandays	2,02,459
vii)	Carryover fund of last year to this year(Rs in lakh)	728.66
viii)	Central release (Rs in lakh)	95,932.57
ix)	State's release (Rs in lakh)	3,542.72
x)	Miscellaneous receipts (i.e, interest) (Rs in lakh)	668.66
xi)	Total fund available for 2001-12 (Rs in lakh)	1,00,872.62
xii)	Total expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)	94,559.93

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):

The shelter less families of the rural areas are provided assistances under Indira Awas Yojana for construction of affordable houses with basic amenities. The funding pattern of the scheme is 90 percent central share and 10 percent state share. The objective of the scheme is to construct houses for houseless BPL families in the rural areas of the State.

In 2011-12, an amount of Rs.8,459.69 lakhs was received under IAY. Out of which expenditure incurred for an amount of Rs.8,002.193 lakhs (i.e., 95 percent).

The district level physical performances in 2011-12 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 11.9.

District	Annual target	Total including spill over & addl. target	Houses completed						Houses under construction	No. of houses allotted to PH
			SC	ST	RM	PH	Others	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West	4319	4994	864	1727	440	130	1158	4319	675	150
South	4163	5720	684	2035	172	129	1590	4610	1110	174
North	3751	7462	862	1486	558	59	1418	4383	3079	59
Dhalai	2471	2471	305	841	41	0	298	1485	986	67
Total	14704	20647	2715	6089	1211	318	4464	14797	5850	450

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

The SGSY scheme is a modified programme of the earlier IRDP and 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 Governments at the ratio of 90:10 and is implemented by District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), Panchayat Raj Institutions, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Bank.

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 Sabhas 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 financial performances of SGSY in 2011-12 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 11.10.

(Rs in Lakhs)

District	OB as on 04-04-2011	Last year release, but received in	Central share released	State share released	Misc. receipts bibility	Total availa-	Total expn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West	37.812	0.00	937.53	104.17	4.913	1084.425	1078.505
South	0.340	0.00	580.52	64.50	38.850	684.21	684.120
North	22.704	186.34	366.58	61.45	5.208	642.282	608.991
Dhalai	3.079	126.76	269.63	41.79	6.510	447.769	428.82
Total	63.935	313.10	2154.26	271.91	55.481	2858.686	2800.436

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

The financial performances of SGSY in 2011-12 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 11.11.

District								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West	550	672	1800	828	447	675	662	627
South	400	592	794	752	730	351	355	344
North	350	360	467	542	307	253	272	255
Dhalai	250	319	390	383	339	290	290	255
Total	1550	1943	3451	2505	1823	1569	1579	1481

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Tripura State Support Project on Self-Help Groups (TSSPS):

The SHGs are organized by Swarozgaries drawn from the BPL list approved by Gram Sabhas. The income provides for formation of SHGs providing basic orientation and training, skill up-gradation training, nurturing and their linkage with banks. Half of the groups formed at the Block level should be exclusively women groups. The SHGs, under SGSY may consist of 10 to 20 persons belonging to BPL families.

It is a State Plan scheme being implemented in Tripura since 2009-10. Under TSSPS there is a provision for providing soft loan maximum of Rs.25,000/- @4 percent interest and equal amount from Tripura State Co-operative Bank for BPL in rural and urban as well as marginal APL families of SHGs which passed 1st gradation and did not receive revolving fund.

The State Government has nominated Swavalamban Society as the Nodal Agency for implementation of the Scheme. The Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd. has been entrusted with providing credit linkages. A total allocation of fund of Rupees one crore is earmarked for the year 2011-12.

The achievement under TSSPS during 2011-12 is summarized below:

Table- 11.12.

Undivided District	Target for providing soft loan to SHGs	SHGs sponsored to Banks	Sanctioned by Banks	Disbursed
West	950	993	805	200
South	500	244	65	45
North	300	302	105	60
Dhalai	250	250	225	145
Total	2,000	1,789	1,200	450

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Till March, 2012, there were 38,632 SHGs in the State. The details are shown in the following Table.

Table- 11.13.

DRDA	Target	ST	SC	RM	OBC	Women	Others	PH	Total
West	13626	5375	2531	795	1588	8805	4930	21	15219
North	8165	1770	1228	1039	1657	3659	1125	8	6819
South	11784	3882	2256	508	2121	5948	2058	157	10825
Dhalai	6250	3178	1087	207	653	2312	644	10	5769
Total	39825	14205	7102	2549	6019	20724	8757	196	38632

Source: - RD Department, Tripura.

Participation of SHGs in regional SARAS melas:

State Rural Development Department with the assistance of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India was organizing the 6th Regional SARAS fair during 5th to 14th January, 2012 at Children's Park, Agartala.

Self Help Group (SHGs) from Manipur, West Bengal, Assam, Haryana, Maharashtra, Chattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Kashmir had participated in the SARAS fair. A large number of SHGs and also line departments and Banks, AMC, Ranir Bazar Nagar Panchayat Samities, NGO's and also NABARD participated from our State.

Land Reforms:

Tripura is one of the few States in India committed to land reforms. Tripura's land reforms experience has been somewhat unique, in that its most significant component was restoration of alienated land to tribal families. From inception up to December, 2011 about 9,088 cases order for restoration had been passed involving an area of 7,368.215 acres of land physically restored of alimented land..

The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (TLR &LR) Act has been amended on two occasions to strengthen the relevant sections that deals with transfer of tribal lands and restoration of alienated land to tribal families. The Government of Tripura has setup special courts for the speedy trial of cases pertaining to alienation and restoration of tribal lands. The State Government offers compensation of Rs.8,000/- per acre to non-tribals who acquired land from a tribal, in order to expedite the process of restoring alienated land to tribal families. Despite the commitment of the State Government to restoration of alienated land, some problems remain such as difficulties in identification of tribal

families from whom land has been alienated. As indebtedness has been a major cause of tribal land alienation in the past, financial and other support has to be provided to tribals whose lands have been restored so that they become viable cultivators. On the other hand, rehabilitation of small cultivators who stand to loose land as result of the restoration of alienated land to tribals has also to be ensured.

The second most significant aspect of land reforms 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. More over, 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% of ceiling surplus land has been distributed to house holds, especially scheduled caste and scheduled tribes house holds belonging to landless and homeless families. A total of 1,598 acres have been distributed to 1,424 landless families as on December, 2011. 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.

Table : 11.14.

(Area in acres)

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	17,336	11632.90	17,336	11632.90	4511	2866.075	4478	2857.22	33	8.855
North	1,956	2935.79	1,956	2935.79	917	1195.28	916	1194.44	1	0.84
South	6,670	8020.687	6,670	8020.68	2756	2383.48	2699	2344.17	57	39.31
Dhalai	3190	2887.20	3,190	2887.20	904	923.38	901	922.00	3	1.38
Total	29,152	25476.577	29,152	25476.577	9088	7368.215	8994	7317.83	94	50.385

Source: - Revenue Department, Tripura.

Table : 11.15.

		(Area in acres)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of cases filed in the court		No. of cases disposed by the court		Cases pending for disposal	
		No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	TRIPURA	29,152	25,476.577	9,088	7,368.215	-	-

Cases rejected		Cases decided in favour of tribals		Case physically restored		Cases pending for physical restoration	
No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No.	Area
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
20,064	18,108.362	9088	7,368.215	8,994	7,317.83	94	50.385

Source: - Revenue Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

The PRIs and ADC local bodies may function efficiently 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 Urban Development Department is concerned with Directorate of Urban Development, Town & Country Planning Organisation and Urban Local Bodies such as Agartala Municipal Council and 12 Nagar Panchayats in the State of Tripura. The area and population of declared urban local bodies i.e. Agartala Municipal Council and 15-Nagar Panchayats are given below.



- **Total population as per Census-2011, in urban areas is about 9,06,981, i.e., 26.17 percent population resides in urban areas.**
- **There are one Municipal Council and fifteen Nagar Panchayats in the State.**
- **The 3- Urban Towns are notified as Nagar Panchayat in March, 2009 at Bishalgarh, Ambassa and Santirbazar.**

Table : 12.1. : Urban population.

Sl. No.	Name of the urban areas	Area (in sq. km).	Population-2011
i)	Agartala Municipal Council	58.84	3,97,619
ii)	Dharmanagar Nagar Panchayat	10.69	40,546
iii)	Kailashahar Nagar Panchayat	6.19	24,449
iv)	Kumarghat Nagar Panchayat	3.50	12,914
v)	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	10.16	10,868
vi)	Ambassa Nagar Panchayat	14.772	18,867
vii)	Khowai Nagar Panchayat	5.819	18,407
viii)	Teliamura Nagar Panchayat	3.75	21,018
ix)	Ranirbazar Nagar Panchayat	1.95	13,117
x)	Bishalgarh Nagar Panchayat	9.15	21,075
xi)	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	4.13	11,278
xii)	Udaipur Nagar Panchayat	6.10	32,781
xiii)	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	8.55	10,834
xiv)	Santirbazar Nagar Panchayat	26.94	11,884
xv)	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	5.06	7,134
xvi)	Belonia Nagar Panchayat	5.74	19,938
	Total:	181.341	6,72,729

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

On 16-12-2010 General Election of all Urban Local Bodies was held. The administration of ULBs and AMC are now vested with elected representatives.

Main Activities:

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

- i) Improvement of existing civic amenities.
- ii) Strengthening the urban infrastructure by implement schemes of drinking water supply, sewerage, drainage and solid waste management.
- iii) To give priority on urban housing for providing housing facilities to the urban poor/ shelter-less people.
- iv) To formulate Urban Development Schemes, monitoring the

Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Plan Schemes under State Urban Development Department.

- v) To identify the new Urban Growth Centres and to help conducting election of Local Bodies.
- vi) The Directorate of Urban Development is maintaining liaison in between State Government and Urban Local Bodies.
- vii) Preparation of Development Plan and to improve the infrastructure and facilities of urban area. Project report such as JNNURM (UIG), UIDSSMT/IHSDP.

Budget allocation for 2011-12:

Table- 12.2.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2011-12	6527.99	4969.06	1497.06

Table- 12.3.

Revised allocation for 2011-12:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2011-12	10230.86	5307.11	15537.37

i) Special Central Assistance (SCA):

During 2011-12, the following fund was released for Urban Development.

Table- 12.4. : Urban funding.

(Rs. in lakhs)

a.	Vehicle Tracking System (VTS) with GPRS/GSM based Software application (including license fee for 1st Year) for 50 vehicles.	-	7.00
b.	Auto Chasis Mounted Tipper Mahindra G-10 with Higher Local Body @ 2.10 lakh including cost of body building etc. for 10 numbers.	-	21.00
c.	Tripura Urban Employment Programme	-	500.00
d.	Solid Waste Management at Nagicherra	-	100.00
	Total	-	628.00

Agartala Municipality Council has already procured the GPRS/GSM based software. Procurement of Auto Chasis Mounted Tiper Mahindra G-10 with Higher Load Body is in progress.

Rural Development has taken up the construction of boundary wall at Nagicherra and Debendra Chandra Nagar dumping gound. The work is in progress.

Fund was placed to different Urban Local Bodies during 2011-12 to the tune of 500.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance for the generation of mandays under Tripura Urban Employment Programme 2,75,523 mandays were generated during 2011-12 from this amount.

ii) *Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP):*

Tripura Urban Employment Programme (TUEP) has been launched during 2009-10. It is modeled on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The vision of this scheme is to provide employment to one adult member of each listed BPL family of each ULBs in AMC areas. State of Tripura has decided to provide 75 days employment in a year. The Scheme is fully funded by the State Government of Tripura from its own budget.

The total fund released from Finance Department (Budget), Government of Tripura is 20 crore under this scheme and entire fund was released to Agartala Municipal Council and all Nagar Panchayats. The detailed position of implementation of TUEP up to 2011-12 is given below:

Table : 12.5.

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Job issued	Fund placed 2011-12	Expdt. 2011-12	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
					Mandays generated, 2011-12	Avg. day, 2011-12
1)	Agartala Municipal Council	24408	1000.00	505.777	326456	14
2)	Khowai Nagar Panchayat	1331	73.254	46.06	23457	18
3)	Teliamura Nagar Panchayat	2236	81.312	64.004	49192	22
4)	Ranirbazar Nagar Panchayat	1500	59.178	57.05	37712	25
5)	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	1683	61.71	48.36	40989	24
6)	Bishalgarh Nagar Panchayat	1489	63.527	23.91	19760	14
7)	Udaipur Nagar Panchayat	1944	98.958	30.66	28391	15
8)	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	809	48.928	25.67	21744	27
9)	Belonia Nagar Panchayat	2227	74.837	63.50	55675	25
10)	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	880	33.531	24.49	15897	18

11) Santirbazar Nagar Panchayat	1596	61.337	52.31	29681	20
12) Dharmanagar Nagar Panchayat	1527	107.717	59.68	45810	30
13) Kailashahar Nagar Panchayat	1447	76.962	61.30	33219	23
14) Kumarghat Nagar Panchayat	1089	53.792	42.76	23576	22
15) Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	1310	53.88	43.23	32580	25
16) Ambassa Nagar Panchayat	886	51.077	34.89	29109	33
Total:	46362	2000.00	1183.651	813248	22

iii) 13th Finance Commission:

Under 13th Central Finance Commission grant an amount of 914.00 lakhs were allocated to AMC and 15-Nagar Panchayats under General Basic Grant. This fund were utilised for construction of roads, drains, sanitation, water supply, etc. in AMC and 15-Nagar Panchayats. The utilisation certificate for the fund of 914.00 lakhs have been received from different ULBs and sent to Finance Department(B).

Construction of office building for 5 (five) Nagar Panchayats namely Kailashahar, Kumarghat, Khowai, Sabroom and Belonia Nagar Panchayats are in progress.

An amount of 200.00 crore has been approved for improvement of drains in AMC area under State Specific Need. An amount of 20.00 crore has been placed sanctioned for construction of drain in AMC area. The work will be started soon.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

i) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY):

During 2011-12, Rs. 224.25 lakhs central fund has been received from Govt. of India. State share of 30.00 lakhs was also placed to different ULBs. The funding pattern of the scheme is 90:10 in between Central and State Government. This scheme has three major components as follows:

- i. Community structure.
- ii. Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP).
- iii. Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP).

The following Table shows the physical achievements in 2011-12.

Table- 12.6.

Sl. No.	Components	Target	Achievement
1.	No. of beneficiaries assisted under USEP (subsidy)	1400	362
2.	No. of persons provided skill training	3000	1586
3.	No. of beneficiaries under DWCUA (subsidy)	200	20
4.	No. of T&CS formed	50	50
5.	No. of DWCUA groups formed	10	10
6.	No. of mandays of works generated (in lakhs)	0.50	0.34
7.	No. of beneficiaries covered in Community structures	20000	1440
8.	No. of MINORITY beneficiaries assisted under USEP (subsidy)	178	186
9.	No. of MINORITY provided skill training	45	32

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

The aim is to encourage reform and fast track planned development of identified cities. Focus is to be on efficiency in Urban Infrastructure and service delivery mechanism, community participation and automatically of Urban Local Bodies.

The major achievement during 2011-12 under the scheme is mentioned below:

Table- 12.7.

Sl. No.	Name of project	Scope of work	Present Status
1.	Water supply Project for North Zone, Agartala (UIG)	Overhead Tank - 12 Nos. (OHT)	Out of 12 Overhead tanks, land for 11 handed over by AMC. 7 OHTs will be constructed in Priority-I, out of which 4 works are in progress. 4-OHT required strengthening. Strengthening of 4 OHTs not

yet started. This should start on priority. The work should be done as per technical advice of IIT, Guwahati.

Work order for OHT at TRTC near Circuit House was issued but Agency did not start work. NBCC has issued notice to the Agency. It needs to be sorted out urgently.

Tender for 2 OHTs are under process and NBCC will issue work order.

	Deep Tubewell - 12 Nos.	Out of 12 DTWs, 9 are already sunk. 1 at Radhanagar and 1 at Chandmari is pending for land problem.
	Ground Water Treat Plant (GWTP) - 4 Nos.	2 GWTP at Barjala and behind Governor's House will be taken up in 3 Priority-I. Work of 1 TWTP (near Governor's House) started.
	Pipe Line Distribution Network	Laying of 117 km of pipeline completed.
2.	Sewerage Scheme for North Zone, Agartala,(UIG) Sewerage Treatment Plant -1 No. Pumping Station-9 Nos.	The work Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) at Bitarban has just started. Out of 9 pumping stations, work at 5 place progressing well and 90% of its work has been completed. Work

of 4 pump house at Bholagiri 92), near Dhaleswar Bridge and Abhoynagar (near Indranagar Cremation Ground) are pending because of land problem. Out of 12 km network, 40 km is completed in Wards 3,6,2 and 5 and 60 km will be done by December, 2012.

Pipe line laying-

3. UIDSSMT

(a) Upgradation of road and drain at Kailashahar	Road - 9 Nos. 18.713 km Storm Water Drain-3500 Rmt.	Progress of work is slow at Kailashahar. Only 25% works of Road and Storm Water drains could be completed. Recently MoUD has released 2nd installment of fund.
(b) Upgradation of road and drain at Kamalpur	Road-15 Nos. - 11.059 km Storm Water Drain-841 Rmt.	75% of work of road and storm water drains at Kamalpur completed. 2nd and final installment of central release has been received and placed with NP. NBCC has restarted the work.
(c) Construction of covered drain at Ranirbazar	Storm Water Drain-2605 Rmt.	70% of covered drain at Ranirbazar completed. 2nd and final installment of central release has been received and placed with NP.
(d) Upgradation of road and drain at Belonia	Road - 17 Nos. - 23.392 km Storm Water	75% of work of Road and Storm Water drains at Belonia completed. 2nd and

Drain-8.30 km final installment of central release has been received and placed with NP. NBCC has restarted the work.

iii) Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP):

The status of implementation of IHSDP during 2011-12 for five projects for construction of dwelling units are given below:

Table- 12.8.

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Project cost	No. of dwelling units	Present status
1.	IHSDP Project at Teliamura	7.19	400	398 Nos. completed & 2 Nos. in progress.
2.	IHSDP Project at Ranirbazar	11.26	584	481 Nos. completed & 103 Nos. in progress.
3.	IHSDP Project at Belonia	8.74	457	210 Nos. completed & 172 Nos. in progress.
4.	IHSDP Project at Sonamura	8.29	511	425 Nos. completed & 86 Nos. in progress.
5.	IHSDP Project at Udaipur	8.15	508	99 Nos. completed & 129 Nos. in progress.
		43.63	2460	

iv) Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS):

The proposals of Agartala Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayats Teliamura, Kumarghat, Amarapur, Dharmanagar and Sabroom was sanctioned by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation during 2011-12 for an amount of 525.1957 lakhs. The work is in good progress.

v) National Urban Informaiton System (NUIS):

The Central Government had decided to launch National Urban Information System (NUIS) during the 10th Five Year Plan, in 137 cities/towns identified in consensus with the State Govt. at an estimated cost of 6627.86 lakhs. Consequently Dharmanagar and Udaipur Nagar Panchayat towns of Tripura had been identified/confirmed for development to spatial database, urban data bank as a decision support system for efficient planning and management of urban settlement. The work under this scheme is being implemented.

During the financial year 2011-12, an amount of 9.60 lakhs was received from Govt. of India for imlmentation of work under this scheme. The work is in good progress.

vi) North Eastern Region Urban Development Project (NERUDP-ADB Project):

The North Eastern Region Urban Development Project (NERUDP) is being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) in two phases. Phase-I covers capital cities of 5 North Eastern States viz. Agartala (Tripura, Aizwal (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland) and Shillong (Meghalaya).

The total cost of the Phase-I of NERUDP is estimated at \$285.7 million (INR 1371.4 crores @\$1=INR 48), out of which an amount of US \$ 60.9 million (INR 292.4 crore) is earmarked for Agartala City.

2. Under ADP Project following activities under Capacity Building has been taken up:

- i. Migration of Double Entry Accounting System.
- ii. Property Tax Reforms.
- iii. Utility Reforms.
- iv. e-Governance.

3. For improvement of Water Supply System of South & Central Zone of Agartala Muncipal Council area, the following works have been taken up:

- a. Replacement of 22 Nos. Deep Tubewells (DTW), out of which 6 Nos. DTW including pump house and other allied works are in progress.
- b. Activities for construction of 7 Nos. Ground Water Treatment Plant (GWTP), 14 Nos. Over Head Reservoirs (OHR), 232 km distribution line in South Zone are in advanced stage.

Concluding remarks:

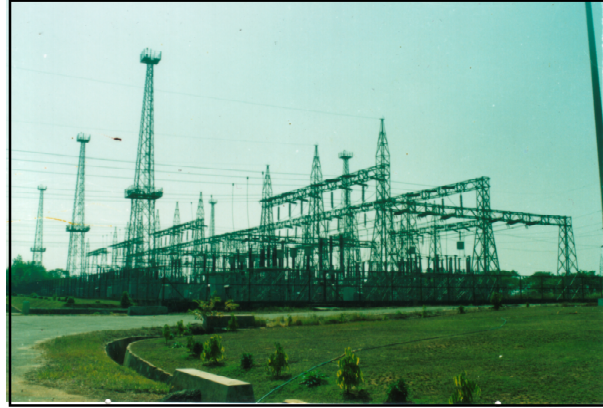
For improving the quality of life, efforts have been taken by the State Government to improve the condition of urban infrastructure facilities like roads, safe drinking water, sanitation, street lights, garbage disposal etc., still more improvement with modern infrastructural integrated facilities are required.

Agartala in Tripura is included in the list of eligible cities under JNNURM, which need to be implemented through pattern of central funding to improve the economic and physical infrastructure for tackling the increasing urban population and also to provide essential facilities and services across the fast growing cities using public private partnership.

Evolving a long term prospective urban plan with scientific outlook to avoid unplanned expansion and congestion is also needed. Development of under ground sewerage system to avoid environmental pollution as well as proper garbage disposal for effective waste management need to be created as a part of long term prospective urban plans, initially for Agartala.

13) ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The importance of infrastructure for sustainable economic development is well recognized. Inadequate and inefficient infrastructure can prevent the economy from realizing its full growth potential regardless of the progress on other fronts. Infrastructure covering power, transportation and communication, besides facilitating economic growth, have direct impact on better life. The visible signs of shortfalls in capacity and inefficiencies include increasing power failures, load shedding, congested roads etc., which illustrate the widening-up gap between demand and supply of the infrastructure sector.



The Planning Commission defines infrastructure as "physical framework of facilities through which goods and services are provided to the public. Its linkages to the economy are multiple and complex, because it affects production and consumption directly, creates positive and negative spillover effects and involve large inflow of expenditure. Infrastructure also determines the effect of growth on poverty reduction". It is needless to say that appropriate infrastructural supports for improving the productive potential for economic development is the prerequisite and has to be the most priority zone for the planning and policy decision for the State. The planned investment in basic infrastructural facilities boosts not only the growth of economy but also the pre-condition for a

- ***There are two gas (installed capacity 116 MW) and one hydropower (installed capacity 15 MW) power generation station.***
- ***Revenue collected from power was Rs.210.52 crore in 2011-12 which was Rs.165.13 in crore in 2010-11.***
- ***The State has irrigation potential area of 1,27,000 hectares.***
- ***There were 328 Commercial Bank branches in the State in 2011-12.***

long-term sustainable growth. The goal of infrastructure policy is to deliver quality infrastructure services at reasonable prices both to the households and farms.

In case of Tripura, the need for basic infrastructure is intense on account of the historical underdevelopment of infrastructure, the setback at the time of partition and physical location of the State.

The State is isolated within India, and to overcome this hardship, the State needs modern, reliable, quick and cheap methods of communication and transport facilities with the rest of India, and particularly with trade hubs such as Kolkata and Gauhati. The economic infrastructure includes the roads, railways, air-links, power, telecommunications, banking institutions etc. that is the pre-requisite for development and growth of the economy.

Infact, the State is yet to revive its geographical isolation from the main land after so many years of independence of the country, which it had enjoyed before partition till 1947. The State is hilly and has 84 percent long common-border with neighbouring country of Bangladesh with a length of 856 Km., which creates geographical isolation from main land of the Nation that occurred after partition in 1947.

As the State is handicapped in terms of infrastructure facilities and therefore, it is one of the main reasons for its backwardness. The infrastructure facility in Tripura is not favourable both in terms of quantity and quality. The Finance Commission has also ranked the State as one of the most backward State in terms of infrastructure index in their report. As explained in our earlier Economic Reviews that overall backwardness of the State is evident from the composite infrastructures index evolved by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), based on availability of power, irrigation, road, railways, post-office, education, health and banking where-in the State ranked second most backward State in the entire country after Arunachal Pradesh.

From 2008-09, the railway has emerged as an alternative mode of transportation for connecting the North, Unakoti and Dhalai Districts with the Capital City of Agartala through a 153Km metre-gauge line. Unlike Assam, Tripura does not have facilities for inland water transport system.

Road transport is not only dependable means of transport but also lifeline of the State through its hostile-hilly terrain. The National Highway (NH-44) is the only link road with rest of the country which passing-

through neighbouring states of Meghalaya and Assam. International Bus Service between Agartala and Dhaka was introduced on 19th September 2003 and now, people of the State enjoys road transport facility to Kolkata via Dhaka bus service, which saves money as well as time for the people.

POWER:

Electricity plays an important role in the economic and social development of a State. The progress in power sector in the State despite geographical, economic and infrastructural bottlenecks has been quite impressive. Performance of all important sectors, ranging from agriculture to commerce and industry as well as social sectors like health are largely depend on the desired availability of quality power. In the modern scientific world, consumption of electricity is an index of development for measuring the standard of living.

The State has two sources of generation mainly, hydro and thermal. The State is endowed with natural gas, which enhances potentiality for thermal power generation. Out of the two major sources of power generation, thermal power accounts for 93 percent while remaining 7 percent is generated from hydel power (i.e. Gumti Power Project).

Present peak demand of the State is 221 MW. Own generation from three generating stations is 106 MW. About 55-60 MW is imported during peak load period from North Eastern Grid. There remains a shortfall of about 55-60 MW. The shortfall is resorted by load shedding of one hour to one and half hour during peak load period. The demand of the State has been estimated to be 340 MW at the end 12th Five-Year Plan as assessed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

The installed capacity was 131 MW and total power generated within the State was 816.58 MU and purchased from Central Sector Power Grid was 435.68 MU during the year 2011-12. The total unit sold to ultimate consumers in 2011-12 was 624.17 MU. Out of this, maximum power was sold for domestic consumption which was 341.06 MU followed by 76.52 MU for irrigation/ public water purposes, commercial consumption 60.35 MU and industrial 31.19 MU.

The revenue collection was Rs.210.52 crore in 2011-12, which was Rs.165.13 crore in 2010-11.

The demand and supply situation of the power sector in 2011-12 can be seen from the following Table. The following table will depict the demand and supply situation as well as per unit cost of generation in Tripura during 2011-12.

Table- 13.1.

Sl. No.	Situation		2011-12
1.	System Demand	: -	221 MW
2.	Availability		
2.1	From Own Sources	: -	106
2.2	From Central Sector	: -	50- 60
3.	Shortfall	: -	55-60
4.	Per Unit cost of Generation		
4.1	Gas Thermal	: -	Rs. 3.14 (Rokhia)
4.2	Hydel	: -	Rs. 2.50 (Baramura) Rs. 0.45 (Gumti)

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

Table- 13.2.

Sl. No.	Situation	2011-12
1.	No. of Power Generating Station	
1.1	Hydel	1
1.2	Gas	2
2.	Installed Capacity (MW)	
2.1	Hydel (MW)	15.00
2.2	Gas (MW)	116.00
3.	Own Electricity Generation (MU)	
3.1	Hydel	38.86
3.2	Gas	777.72
3.3	Auxiliaries	8.05
3.4	Total Own Generation [(3.1+3.2)-3.3]	816.58
4.	Purchase from Central Sector Grid	
	(MU)	435.68
5.	Total Available Power [3.4+4.1]	1244.21

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.

Table- 13.3.

District	As on	% of Town electrified	Number of villages	Number of villages electrified	% of villages electrified
1	4	5	6	7	8
West	31-03-12	100	147	147	100
Sepahijala	31-03-12	100	153	153	100
Khowai	31-03-12	100	107	107	100
Dhalai	31-03-12	100	130	119	91.54
North	31-03-12	100	103	96	93.20
Unokoti	31-03-12	100	79	79	100
Gomati	31-03-12	100	151	151	100
South	31-03-12	100	168	168	100
Total		100	1038	1020	98.27

Kutir Jyoti & BPL Connection:

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.

In 1997-98, total number of connections given under this scheme was 6,217, which rises to 61,028 till 2011-12.

The revenue collection was Rs.210.52 crore in 2011-12, which was Rs.165.13 crore during the previous of 2010-11. The demand and supply situation of the power sector during 1994-95 to 2011-12 can be seen from the following Table.

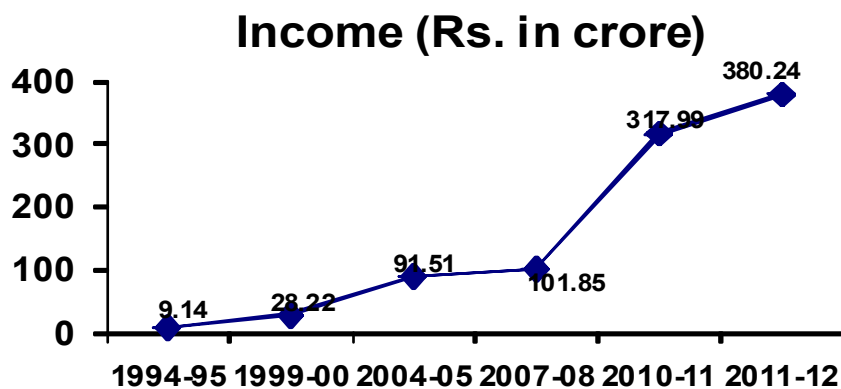
Table- 13.4.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Income (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure
1994-95	Rs. 9.14	Rs. 37.92
1995-96	Rs. 16.41	Rs. 46.81
1996-97	Rs. 13.31	Rs. 49.83
1997-98	Rs. 14.10	Rs. 58.10
1998-99	Rs. 19.70	Rs. 54.35
1999-00	Rs. 28.22	Rs. 82.08
2000-01	Rs. 30.80	Rs. 115.45
2001-02	Rs. 39.03	Rs. 112.82

2003-04	Rs. 71.39	Rs. 154.01
2004-05	Rs. 91.51	Rs. 200.95
2005-06	Rs. 89.28	Rs. 172.90
2006-07	Rs. 101.30	Rs. 240.79
2007-08	Rs. 101.85	Rs. 116.05
2008-09	Rs. 114.60	Rs. 131.74
2009-10	Rs.134.93	Rs.114.60
2010-11	Rs.317.99	Rs.402.44(including power).
2011-12	Rs.380.24	Rs.479.59(including power).

Source: - Power Department, Tripura.



The following Table shows the power sold to ultimate consumers in the State by category during 1994-95 to 2011-12.

Table- 13.5.

Year	Sold to ultimate	Domestic light & fan	Commer- cial	Industrial power (high voltage)	Public lighting	Irrigation public water & sewage	(In MU)
							Tea garden & balk supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1994-95	193.70	46.81	21.65	38.69	6.78	65.81	0.00
1995-96	223.66	53.76	26.88	44.8	11.20	73.96	0.00
1996-97	270.00	64.51	32.25	54.96	13.44	87.70	16.14
1997-98	315.88	75.81	37.9	63.18	15.80	104.24	18.95

1998-99	363.12	97.11	43.57	69.91	7.26	134.36	10.91
1999-2K	362.43	96.91	43.46	69.77	7.21	134.09	10.88
2000-01	388.00	103.75	46.52	74.69	7.72	143.56	11.64
2001-02	350.69	132.21	30.86	47.34	7.01	119.23	14.03
2002-03	354.28	94.73	42.48	68.20	70.05	131.08	10.63
2003-04	423.38	113.21	50.76	81.50	8.43	156.65	12.70
2004-05	380.00	146.26	33.44	51.30	7.60	129.20	15.20
2005-06	370.69	208.65	34.20	21.26	18.31	21.15	67.13
2006-07	394.60	222.10	36.40	22.63	19.49	22.51	71.46
2007-08	397.81	223.91	36.70	22.82	19.65	22.70	72.04
2008-09	450.85	241.85	41.02	31.80	22.27	68.67	45.25
2009-10	494.56	262.24	46.65	30.21	24.43	84.12	46.92
2010-11	568.83	308.82	54.23	30.76	28.10	85.64	61.29
2011-12	624.17	341.06	60.35	31.39	30.85	76.52	84.03

IRRIGATION

Agriculture is the main stay of the economy of Tripura. Irrigation is an important input for enhancing the productivity of the agricultural sector. Till 1978, less emphasis was given in irrigation development in the state. To meet up growing demand of the increased population in the state, the need of irrigation has become obvious. Irrigation sector accordingly got priority in development during ninth plan onwards. The area covered under irrigation till 1972 was only 1956 hector, which rose to 40383 hector at the end of March, 1998. The pace of development was accelerated since then and by now coverage has been raised upto 1,10,524 ha. at the end of March, 2012. It is estimated that the state has an area under paddy and horticultural crops for 1,78,000 ha. This quantum of land is immediately visualised for irrigation need. Tripura state in the North Eastern Region of India has a total land area of 10,492 sq.km. The climate condition and the soft soil every where in the state is favourable for cultivation of wide range of crops especially the horticultural crops. Amid the undulating terrain, the land under cultivation in the state as per current survey conducted by the State Agriculture Department of the state is 2,55,241 ha, which is 24.33 percent of the State's total area. The majority of the inhabitants and their agricultural activities are confined to the interspersed plain lands. Although 60 percent of the state population is dependent on it, the primary sector contributes about 23 percent of the State's GSDP. The average land holding in the

state is 0.97 ha. and farmers are dominantly small and marginal.

One of the principal objectives of the Government of Tripura is to extend assured irrigation to agricultural land. Apart from ensuring coverage of more cultivable land under assured irrigation, the aim is to increase cropping intensity, thereby optimising the utilization of the limited land resource for improvement of the socio-economic condition of rural masses.

There is no major irrigation project in Tripura. The Gumti, Khowai and Manu are the 3 (three) medium irrigation projects in the State. The work of the Khowai Medium irrigation project is completed except some residual works. Good progress has been made in Gumti and Manu medium irrigation projects inspite of problems of land for construction. Target has been taken to complete the Gumti and Manu medium irrigation projects expeditiously. The major source of irrigation is Minor irrigation projects like Lift Irrigation, Deep tube wells, Diversion schemes, Shallow Tube wells, 5 HP pumps, water harvesting structures, tanks etc.

The irrigation programmes of the State is being jointly implemented by the Public Works Department (Water Resources), Rural Development Department (RDD), Agriculture Department, Forest Department and the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC). Nearly all the minor irrigation projects have been handed over to Gaon Panchayats/ Panchayat Samities for better operation, maintenance and upkeep.

The Government is implementing an action plan to expand irrigation coverage up to 1,27,000 ha. within 2012-13. The status of irrigation over the plan period till 2011-12 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 13.6.

Sl. No.	Plan	Period	Command area (ha)	Cumulative CA (ha)
1	I-Plan	1952-57	0	0
2	II-Plan	1957-62	0	0
3	III-Plan	1962-67	346	346
4	IV-Plan	1967-72	1610	1956
5	V-Plan	1972-77	2427	4383
6	VI-Plan+	1977-85	9353	13736
7	VII-Plan	1985-90	7184	20920
8		1990-92	3919	24839

9	VIII-Plan	1992-97	4599	29438
10	IX-Plan	1997-2002	37840	67278
11	X-Plan	2002-07	23575	90853
12	XI-Plan	2007-12	19671	110524
(up to March 2012)				

Tripura is a small State in the North East has a total cultivable land of 2,55,241 ha. and irrigation potential of 1,27,000 ha. Out of the available water resources 79,000 ha. can be brought under assured irrigation through surface water and 38,000 ha. through ground water. Net potential created upto 31st March, 2012 was 1,10,524 ha, which is present in the following table.

Table : 13.7.

Departments	Total potential created (Ha)	Net potential utilised (Ha)
PWD (Water)	74,381	57,597
Agriculture	3,547	1,857
TTAADC	1,069	515
R.D.D.	30,642	16,281
Forest	885	-
Total	1,10,524	76,250

Source: - PWD(WR) Department, Tripura.

Transport and Communication:

Partition choked off Tripura's major lines of transport and communication by severing inland waterway, roadways and railway networks. Before 1947, the main railhead for Agartala was nearby Akhaura - now in Bangladesh. After the disruption of rail connections in 1947, major efforts were made to create direct railway links between Assam and



Kolkata. In the sixtieth year of Independence, Agartala remains without a railhead. Extension of the existing rail track, from Lumding in Assam to Agartala via Manu in Tripura, was recently taken up as a national project.

Presently, the National Highway-44, the lifeline of the State provide the vital road link with the rest of the country via Shillong and Gauhati. This lifeline is used for transportation of various goods including essential commodities as also passengers traveling to the mainland through Guwahati.

Transport and communication is the basic infrastructural prerequisite for economic development. Development of transport infrastructure is essential from marketing of agricultural produces to IT-business.

Box- 13.1.

The State Transport Department plays an important role in co-ordinating all matters relating to Civil Aviation, Railways, Roadways and Postal services with the concerned Ministries of the Government of India. The activities of the State Transport Department are as follows:

- o 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.
- o The Joint Transport Commissioner and the District Transport Officers collect road tax, license/ registration fees etc. for vehicles.
- o They issue driving licenses; registration certificates etc and conducts fitness tests of drivers as also vehicles.
- o 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 63-buses and 18-trucks as on 31-03-2012. 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 153 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 :13.8.

Sl. No.	Name of the route	No. of services per day
i)	Agartala - Dharmanagar via Kailashahar	1+1
ii)	Agartala - Kanchnapur	1+1
iii)	Agartala - Gandachara	1+1
iv)	Agartala - Silchar	1+1
v)	Agartala - Guwahati	1+1
vi)	Agartala - Kamalpur	1+1
vii)	Agartala - Chamanu	2+2
viii)	Agartala - Dhaka	1+1
ix)	Agartala - Sabroom	1+1
x)	Agartala - Karbook	1+1
xi)	Agartala - Uttar Maharani	1+1
xii)	Agartala - Gouranga Bazar	1+1
xiii)	Agartala - Gandacherra via Udaipur	2+2
xiv)	Agartala - Amarpur via Udaipur	1+1
xv)	Agartala - Chellagang	1+1
xvi)	Udaipur - Silachari	1+1
xvii)	Udaipur - Killa	3+3
xviii)	Ambassa - Kamalpur	1+1
xix)	Ambassa - Gandachara	2+2
xx)	Ambassa - Raisyabari	2+2
xxi)	Kamalpur - Jaharnagar	2+2
xxii)	Kamalpur - Railway station	2+2
xxiii)	Dharmanagar - Dasda	1+1
xxiv)	Dharmanagar - Karimganj	1+1

xv)	Dharmanagar - Silchar	1+1
xvi)	Dharmnagar - Kompoi	1+1
xvii)	Krishnanagar - Secretariat Building	2+2
xviii)	ISBT - Secretariat Building	2+2
xxix)	SIPARD - Secretariat Building	2+2
xxx)	Agartala - Dharmanagar	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.

Table : 13.9.

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 : 13.10.

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 constraints, the Tripura Road Transport Corporation received many awards from Association of State Road Transport Undertaking, New Delhi on type performance and highest Km / PL road safety etc. in hilly area services.

The fare structure of the corporation was revised as follows (w.e.f. 07-08-2010):

Table : 13.11.

Ordinary bus service	:	40.30 paise per passenger per km.
Express bus service	:	45.45 paise per passenger per km.
Deluxe bus service	:	69.34 paise per passenger per km.
Mini bus service	:	49.79 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 2011-12 pertaining to the TRTC is presented below:

Table : 13.12.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Bus</i>	<i>Truck</i>
i)	Total fleet	63	18
ii)	No. of routes	30	-
iii)	Average route length (kms)	106	-
iv)	Average daily of passenger/Goods carried	3500	23 MT
v)	No. of accidents	Nil	Nil.
vi)	No. of staff	390	95
vii)	Traffic earnings (Rs. in lakh)	231.00	49.00

Source: - TRTC.

TRANSPORT:

Railway: - In 2008-09, the rail connectivity has extended to the capital city of Agartala through the metre gauge. Tripura still remained backward in terms of railway connectivity and total railway link is 153 km. connecting it to Badarpur and Laming of Assam by same metre-gauge.

The work for further extension of railway line from Agartala to Sabroom by metre-gauge has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Railway, Government of India. The State Government have been pursuing with the Ministry of Railway, Government of India for conversion of the railway track to broad gauge for getting real benefit of the railway services.

Air Services:

The people of the State are dependent especially on the flights operating between Agartala-Kolkata and Agartala-Guwahati. Besides, in recent years air connectivity with other sectors of the country have also been improved from Agartala to Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Chennai.

Presently, the Air India then Indian as well as private sector airlines like Jet Airways, Jet Lite, Spice Jet and Indigo are operating their flights to and from Agartala to Kolkata and Gauhati.

The runway at Agartala Airport has been extended to 7,500 feet and Instrument Landing System has been successfully installed which has made night operations possible.

Helicopter service was introduced in October, 2002 to connect Kailashahar and Dharmanagar to Agartala. The service being operated by Pawan Hans has subsequently been extended to connect remote locations like Kanchanpur and Gandacherra.

Road connectivity:

The present road senario in 2011-12 in the State is explained in the below noted table.

Table : 13.13.

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)	7,957
vii)	IBB roads (BRO)	726
	Total:	19,040
viii)	Major RCC bridge	97
ix)	Major RCC slab/ box culvert	723
x)	Steel bailey bridge	369
xi)	SPT bridges	306
xii)	Timber bridges	164

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

Out of the total road length of 19,040 km in 2011-12, there were 6,266 km of black topped road, 4,550 km brick soled road and remaining 8,224 km roads were earthen as detailed in the following table.

Table : 13.14.

Sl. No.	Nature of Roads (According to surface)	2010-11 Length (in km.)
i)	Black topped	6,266
ii)	Brick soled	4,550
iii)	Earthen	8,224
iv)	Total :	19,040

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

VEHICLE:

The number of Registered Motor Vehicles (all categories) was 45,199 in 1999-2000, which rose to 50,139 in 2000-01, 57,428 in 2001-02, 65,948 in 2002-03, 75,921 in 2003-04, 90,454 in 2004-05, 1,01,691 in 2005-06, 1,12,746 in 2006-07, 1,26,690 in 2007-08, 1,52,357 in 2008-09, 16,019 in 2009-10 and 1,87,673 in 2010-11.

The following table will give district-wise availability of registered motor vehicles till 2011-12.

Table : 13.15.

Sl. No.	Type of vehicles	Name of District (2011-12)				
		West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.	<i>Passenger vehicles:</i>					
i)	Busses/ Mini Buses	1,879	138	243	58	2,318
ii)	Cars and station wagons	13,969	5,135	4,451	1,085	24,640
iii)	Jeeps/Taxis/Van/LMV Three-wheelers	21,424	3,763	3,339	1,033	29,559
iv)	Two wheelers	90,831	18,245	25,159	3,852	1,38,057
	Total	1,28,103	27,281	33,192	6,028	1,94,604
B.	<i>Goods vehicles:</i>	14,163	3,288	2,661	729	20,841
C.	<i>Others:</i>	1,453	264	221	69	2007
	Grand total (A+B) :	1,43,719	30,833	36,074	6,826	2,17,452

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 valley.

Table : 13.16.

i)	Telephone exchanges	-	84
ii)	Telephone connection	-	53,980
iii)	WILL exchanges	-	51
iv)	WILL connection	-	38,243
v)	STD booth's	-	4,222
vi)	Broadband connection	-	7,380
vii)	GSM connection	-	3,63,425
viii)	OFC	-	2081.16 kms.
viii)	VPT connection	-	858
ix)	Post Offices	-	709

Source: - BSNL, P&T Department, Tripura.

The total STD both in the State is 4,222 up to March, 2012. The number of mobile connections provided by BSNL alone till 2011-12 are 3,63,425.

Postal Services :- The postal network is divided into two divisions in Tripura i) Agartala Division covering Sepahijala, Gomati, South Tripura and West Tripura Districts and ii) Dharmanagar Division covering Dhalai, Khowai, Unakoti and North. There are 709 Post Offices functioning in the State during 2011-12.

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 input banks, insurance companies, provident and pension funds, mutual funds, savings banks and security markets.

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

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

During the financial year 2011-12, there were 328-bank branches of all types of Commercial Banks including Nationalised Banks, Regional Rural Bank i.e., Tripura Gramin Bank and Co-operative Bank are functioning in the State. The similar number of all types of Commercial Banks was 248 in 2007-08.

Out of the total 328-bank branches, 187 branches in rural areas, 67 branches in semi-urban areas and rest 74 branches in urban areas are functioning in the State during 2011-12. The following Table shows the distribution of bank branches by type in 2011-12.

Table :13.17.

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	64	33	52	149
B.	Regional Rural Bank (TGB)	93	21	9	123
C.	Tripura State Co-operative Bank	30	13	13	56
G.	Total:	187	67	74	328

Source: - RBI, Mumbai.

In all Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Banks, total deposit was Rs.8,731 crore against total credit of Rs.2,739 crore in March 2011. There are no Foreign Banks in Tripura. The total deposit was Rs.6,395 crore against total credit Rs.1,905 crore in these Banks in March-2009.

The credit-deposit ratio of Tripura in March 2011 stood at 31.36 percent which was 33.29 percent in June, 2007. The All India credit-deposit ratio in March 2011 was 75.13 percent.

Agartala the capital city of Tripura ranked 95th position among top hundred cities in-terms of aggregate deposits. The total deposits in Agartala city was Rs.4,593 crore with annual growth rate of 11.5 percent in March 2011, which was 29.2 per cent in March-2009 as indicated in the RBI reports. There were other two capital cities of North-East namely Guwahati and Shillong ranked 21st and 68th, respectively among top hundred cities in-terms of aggregate deposits in March-2011.

The rank of the State in terms of credit-deposit ratio in March-2011 is 4th among North-eastern States. The credit-deposit ratios in March-2011 were 32.48 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, 35.62 percent in Assam, 32.77 percent in Manipur, 23.99 percent in Meghalaya, 43.02 percent in Mizoram, 25.58 percent in Nagaland and 31.36 percent in Tripura.

The district wise break-up of offices, deposits and credit for all Scheduled Nationalised Commercial Bank and Regional Rural Bank (TGB) in March, 2011 was shown in the following table:

Table : 13.18.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of districts</i>	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Deposits (Rs. in crore)</i>	<i>Credit (Rs. in crore)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
i)	West Tripura	130	6,531	1,844
ii)	South Tripura	54	1,002	389
iii)	North Tripura	38	820	344
iv)	Dhalai Tripura	17	377	161
v)	TOTAL:	239	8,730	2,738

Source: - RBI, Mumbai.

There is a lone RRB named as Tripura Gramin Bank having 113 branches, covering all the districts in the State. The total amount deposited in Tripura Gramin Bank at the end of March 2011 was Rs.2,253 crore and the amount credited up to March-2011 was Rs.990 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 in Gomati District would boost the sustaining economic development and growth of the State.

The railway link between Agartala to Sabroom, the extreme southern part of the State, need to be completed within the stipulated timeline.

14) INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

As industrialisation has come to be regarded as synonymous with economic development, the policy environment created by economic reforms implemented over past twenty years has had limited impact in this part of North-East India. The Indian entrepreneurs has been given much flexibility as they needed for faster industrialisation through the economic reform process especially for taking their own decisions on technology, location, size of investment etc. and as result, the problem of these States were not adequately covered, who are basically industrially backward.



The two important factors which favour rapid industrialization as a means to fast economic growth are: higher productivity of labour than agriculture and more easy availability of industrial surplus for investment than agriculture. The industrial sector, which possesses a relatively high marginal propensity to save and invest, contributes significantly to the achievement of a self sustaining economy with continued higher levels of investment, rapid rate of increase in income and employment.

Unfortunately, Tripura has not been able to attract investments in this sector and remained an industrially backward state due to its unique

- ***An amount of Rs.2708.35 lakhs has been disbursed under PMRY.***
- ***Total 3,698.27 crores were sanctioned for Swabalamban in 2011-12.***
- ***There were 2,327 registered factories (including section-85) in 2011-12.***
- ***The State Government has launched IT-Policy in 2000.***

economic disadvantages arising out of remoteness and poor connectivity, hilly terrain, weak resource base, poor infrastructure, as well as shallow markets. Although, industrial development always remains a thrust area in the State Government's economic policies. The State's endeavour is to provide efficient and cost effective infrastructure, skilled human resources, stable environment and good governance which are the prerequisites for creating a proper investment environment for sustainable industrial growth.

Economic development of a State or region is generally related to its industrial development. The State is industrially backward and main reasons of its backwardness are geographical isolation as well as connectivity with the mainland of India. The level of industrialisation of the State is evident from its contribution to the State's GSDP at current prices, the contribution of the manufacturing sector both organised and un-organised combined together was 3.01 percent in 2012-13, which shows low level of industrialisation. Although the State is backward in industrialisation but has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement which in turn will increase employment generation in the State. The strategies of industrialisation for the State would be as follows as recommended by the Sub-Committee under the State Planning Board constituted by the State Government.

Gearing-up industrial activities with the help of available natural resources as well as removal of infrastructure bottlenecks are the thrust area for economic development of the State. Creation of an integrated and comprehensive base for industrialisation through proper linkage between medium, large and small-scale industries is the focused area of the State.

The main objective of the State Government is to promote agricultural, small scale, food processing, large and medium scale industries in the State. Besides, undertaking the geological and mining activities, promotion of plantation crops i.e., tea, rubber etc. as well as increase in the export and import are also the priority sector of the State Government.

Efforts are being made to promote entrepreneurship within the State; the outside investors in the public and private sectors are also been encouraged both for their financial capabilities and technical expertise, for setting-up medium and large-scale units. The State Government also laid due importance for development of the industrial infrastructure by way of augmentation of power, water supply, development of industrial

areas with all common facilities etc.

Industrial-strategies:

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

The result of 5th Economic Census-2005 reveals that there were 1,89,423 establishments in Tripura engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation in the State. Out of which, 1,38,860 (73.31 percent) establishments were in rural areas and remaining 50,563 (26.69 percent) establishments in urban areas. Around 1,42,032 (74.98 percent) of the establishments runs without any hired workers and remaining 47,391 (25.02 percent establishments runs with at least one hired workers in the State.

The economic activity wise agricultural and non-agricultural establishments in 2005 were presented in the following Tables.

Table- 14.1.

Sl. No.	Major agricultural activity	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5
1	Farming of animals	2,903	547	3,450
2	Agriculture services	5,761	97	5,858
3	Fishing etc.	1,050	112	1,162
	All agriculture activities	9,714	756	10,470

Table- 14.2.

Sl. No.	Major agricultural activity	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5
1	Minning and quarrying	164	12	176
2	Manufacturing	26,114	6,609	32,723
3	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	939	133	1,072
4	Construction	687	759	1,446
5	Sale, Maint. & Repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles	1,029	1,239	2,268
6	Wholesale trade	885	1,055	1,940
7	Retail trade	56,857	23,750	80,607
8	Hotels & Restaurants	6,465	2,392	8,857
9	Transport, storage	9,482	4,431	13,913
10	Post & Telecommunications	1,083	679	1,762
11	Financial Intermediation	325	284	609
12	Real estate, Renting & Business Services	1,671	1,294	2,965
13	Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	2,987	986	3,973
14	Education	10,602	2,389	12,991
15	Health and social work	1,454	885	2,339
16	Other community, social and personal service activities	8,401	2,910	11,311
17	Other activities	1	0	1
	All Non-agriculture activities	1,29,146	49,807	1,78,953

Source: DES-Tripura.

It is revealed from the above Tables that the retail trade is the major activity of the State, which constitute 45% of non-agricultural establishments, followed by manufacturing (18.28%), transport (7.7%), education (7.25%) and other community & personal services (6.32%).

Tea, rubber, food processing and natural gas as well as traditional tea, bamboo etc. based industries have immense potentiality for the industrial development in Tripura. Besides, the State Department of Industries & Commerce is also developing industrial area and

infrastructure in different parts of the State. Moreover, the entrepreneurship Development Programme & Skill Development Programme is also regularly conducted by the State Department of Industries & Commerce.

Composition of the industrial activity in Tripura:

The industrial units in the State can be broadly classified in the following categories:

- a) Resource-based industrial units includes tea processing fruit processing, cashew nut processing, spice processing, jute bag manufacturing, saw mills, bamboo processing (handicrafts, mechanised bamboo-stick units and agarbatti-making units), silk reeling/ weaving, rubber-based units (rubber thread, rubber compound, tread rubber, rubber band, etc), brick kilns, coir units, rice mills, packaged drinking water etc.
- b) Service sector units includes printing presses, automobile repair/ servicing/ tyre re-treading, nursing homes/ diagnostic centers, cold storage etc.
- c) Units catering to government requirement may be the PVC pipes, spun pipes, ACSR conductors, cables, PCC poles, steel tubular poles, TMT bars/rods/flats, steel re-rolling mill products, alum, cement, etc.
- d) Other units includes roller flour mills, bakeries/ biscuit manufacturing units, handlooms, steel fabrication, distillery, tobacco units, LPG bottling, PU foam, water tanks, mechanised brick kilns, etc.

A) Self-employment Programmes:

- 1) *Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):*

Scheme Guidelines:

The Micro Small Micro Enterprises (MSME) has launched a new credit-linked subsidy programme called PMEGP, by merging earlier two schemes of Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), for generation of employment opportunities for first generation entrepreneurs through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas.

The Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is acting as nodal

agency at the national level for implementation of the scheme. At the State level, the scheme is being implemented through 3 agencies, namely, State KVIC Office, Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board (TKVIB) and the District Industries Centre (DICs). The subsidy is routed by the implementing agencies through the nodal bank branches.

In certain respects, norms for PMEGP are more liberal than erstwhile PMRY and REGP Schemes. The ceiling for project cost under PMEGP is Rs. 25 lakhs for manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakhs for service sector. The rate of subsidy is 25% for urban areas and 35% for rural areas. The own contribution of beneficiary required under the Scheme is 5% only. There is no income ceiling for assistance under the Scheme. The requirement of minimum qualification of Class-VIII passed in only for project with total cost above Rs.10 lakhs in manufacturing sector and above Rs.5 lakhs in service sector. SHGs are also eligible for assistance.

However, certain categories of economic activities are not eligible for assistance under the scheme. Such activities include (i) business sector activities (ii) rural transport (except CNG auto rickshaws) (iii) industry/ service connected with cultivation of crop/ plantations (iv) industry/ service connected with meat, tobacco and intoxicants etc.

Performance so far:

The status of PMEGP is depicted in the following table:

Table- 14.3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2008-09	393	42	147.24	22	73.01
2009-10	393	446	1709.32	386	1340.46
2010-11	1000	1041	4753.32	947	3859.22
2011-12*	1500	1649	7091.97	1543	2708.35
Total	3286	3178	13701.85	2898	7981.04

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

Constraints:

- o The operational procedures of PMEGP are complex compared to earlier schemes like PMRY due to division of targets among three implementing agencies. Banks have to deal with three

agencies for claiming the subsidy etc.

- o A number of activities relevant to Tripura are not eligible for assistance especially business activities, auto rickshaws etc.

Swabalamban:

Guidelines:

Swavalamban is a Self-Employment Generation Programme (SEGP) initiated by the State Government with the objective to ensure that a sizeable number of unemployed youth and SHGs are developed as potential individual or group entrepreneurs so that they can take-up gainful self-employment. The programme was initially launched in July-2001, but has since been expanded in its scope in 2005-06. A Swavalamban Society has been constituted for effective implementation of the programme. The SHGs component of the programme is being implemented through State Rural Development Department and the Self-Employment Programme (SEP) component is being implemented by Industries & Commerce Department through the DICs. The main components of the Programme are skill up-gradation and financial supports.

For financial assistance under Swavalamban, on project cost the borrower's contribution should be minimum 5 percent. The subsidy admissible is 25 percent of the project cost, subject to ceiling of Rs.25,000 per person or Rs. 2.50 lakhs, whichever is lower.

The status of Swabalamban is presented in the following Table:

The programme was initially launched in July 2001, but has since been expanded in its scope in 2005-06. The SHGs component of the Programme is being implemented by Rural Development Department and the Self-employment Programme (SEP) component is being implemented by State I&C Department. Under the Programme, the subsidy admissible is 25% of the Project Cost, Subject to ceiling of Rs.25,000 per person or Rs.2.50 lakhs, whichever is lower. The performance during last 4 years has been as follows:

Table- 14.4.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Upto 2003-04	--	161	128.71	67	51.85
2004-05	--	239	191.07	184	142.40

2005-06	500	194	172.40	164	145.30
2006-07	1000	499	572.75	377	353.56
2007-08	600	448	522.04	439	426.68
2008-09	1000	595	853.24	466	569.68
2009-10	1000	1119	1708.99	904	1062.02
2010-11	1500	1660	2919.62	1442	2117.07
2011-12*	2000	2054	3698.27	1315	1747.65
Total	7600	6969	10767.09	5358	6616.21

Source: - Industries Department, Tripura.

B) Industrial Infrastructure:

1) *Bodhjungnagar Industrial Complex:*

Current Status:

The status of implementation of various projects is as follows:

Table- 14.5.

Sl. No.	Name of project	Area (acres)	Project Investment	Status cost
1.	Industrial Growth centre (incl. Extended Growth Centre)	476.96	40.27	Project has been implemented. The initial assistance of Rs.15 crores from GoI has been supplemented by further investment of Rs.25.27 crores. The common infrastructure includes internal roads 132 KV sub-station, natural gas supply network, water supply system and telecom network.
2.	Food Park	30.00	8.78	Project has been implemented.
3.	Export Promotion	126.12	10.25	Project has been

Industrial Park(EPIP)			implemented.
4. Rubber park	58.81	24.77	Project has been completed except setting-up of Common Effluent Treatment Plant, which is nearing completion.
5. Bamboo Park	70.00	5.10	Under implementation.

The current status of utilisation of the infrastructure at Bodhjunnagar is as follows:

Table- 14.6.

Project	Total Area (Acres)	Total allotable	Land allotted	Total No. of sheds	Shed allotted
Industrial Growth Centre (incl. Extended Growth Centre)	476.96	157.74	119.49	12	12
Food Park	30.00	12.99	9.20	3	0
Export Promotion Industrial Park	126.12	85.00	82.25	10	9
Rubber Park	58.81	27.00	27.00	0	0
Bamboo Park	70.00	42.00	6.75	--	--
Total	761.89	324.73	244.69	25	21

As on 31.03.2012, out of 73 units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Bodhjunnagar, 28 units have been set up and are functioning. Total investment so far is about Rs. 441.22 crores and total direct employment generated is about 1,214. The total annual turnover of these units works out to about Rs.423.95 crores (2011-12).

Besides the above, the following infrastructure projects are proposed to be implemented at Bodhjunnagar.

Upgradation of Infrastructure under IIUS:

A Project Report has been prepared through IL&FS for upgradation of infrastructure at Bodhjunnagar Industrial Complex with a view to develop it into a Model Multi-industry Cluster. The total Project Cost is Rs.66.66 crores. Based on this Project Report, a proposal has been sent

to Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion for funding 90% of the Project Cost (i.e. Rs.60 crores) as Grant-in-aid under the Integrated Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS). The matter is being followed up with GOI.

Land Acquisition in and around Bodhjunnagar area:

In view of the increasing demand for allotment of land from the prospective entrepreneurs and considering the future needs, additional land of about 690.00 acres has been identified in and around Bodhjunnagar area for expansion purposes. Land Acquisition process is going on.

2. Other Infrastructure Projects:

Dukli Industrial Area:

Currently, Dukli Industrial Area is spread over 44.88 acres of land. Considering the demand from prospective entrepreneurs and the suitable location of this Industrial Area, steps have been initiated to acquire additional 46.57 acres of land adjacent to the existing land. This is in addition to about 7.48 acres of Khas land being obtained for the Project through land allotment. Meanwhile, TIDC has initiated steps for upgradation of the infrastructure at Dukli with a Project Cost of Rs.13.50 crores.

Industrial Estates:

There are 5 industrial estates under the Department which are currently being managed by TIDC. These are A D Nagar, Badharghat, Dhajanagar, Dharmangar and Kumarghat. Total Area under these Industrial Estates is about 95.35 acres. Most of the plots of land/ sheds are already allotted/ utilised. Some Sheds have been used for setting up ITIs as well. DPR has been prepared for upgradation of Badharghat Industrial Estate under CDP of Ministry of MSME. The same is being appraised by SIDBI.

Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDCs):

IIDCs are to be set up in North Tripura, Dhalai and South Tripura Districts. Each IIDC is to be developed over an area of about 40-50 acres. In North Tripura District, IIDC is being set up at Dewanpasha. Total Project Cost is Rs.4.56 crore, of which GOI has released Rs.1.80 crore. State Share of Rs.0.91 crore has also been released. TIDC is implementing the Project. In Dhalai District, land with total area of 57.01 acres has

been identified at Lalchari near Ambassa (including 24.52 acres of Jote Land). Land Acquisition process has been completed. DPR is being prepared for funding under MSME CDP. In South Tripura District, 54.97 acres of land has been identified at Sarasima in Belonia, of which 36.51 acres is Jote Land. Land Acquisition process has been completed for Jote Land. Secondly, at Jalefa in Sabroom, 41.27 acres of land has been identified, of which 22.23 acres is Jote land. Acquisition process for the Jote land has been completed. DPRs are being prepared for funding under MSME CDP.

Land Bank at Sonamura:

A large chunk of vacant Khas land measuring about 89.44 acres at Kathalia in Sonamura Sub-division has been allotted in favour of the Department. DPR is being prepared for development of the area with funding under MSME CDP.

Identification of Land along National Highway for creating Land Bank:

The process of identification of large chunks of land in each District along the National Highway was initiated with a view to develop a Land Bank for future needs of industrial development. 3 large plots of land have been identified along National Highway and the Revenue Department requested to initiate acquisition/ allotment process. These are Lalchari, Dhalai (352.99 acres), East Masli near Manu (298.24 acres), Bagma (Barabhaia)/ Khupilong (590.89 acres). The matter is being followed up.

C) Foreign Trade

The import-export trade of Tripura is mainly with Bangladesh. The official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh started in 1995-96 through Agartala LC Station. Presently, there are seven notified Land Custom (LC) Stations, namely, Agartala, Srimantpur, Muhurighat, Khowaighat, Dhalaighat, Manughat and Old Raghanabazar. In addition, Sabroom was earlier notified as LCS, but has since been de-notified. Except Dhalaighat, all other notified LC Stations are operational at present. Efforts are being made to operationalise Dhalaighat LCS and for re-notification of Sabroom LCS.

The total volume of trade has increased manifold from a meagre Rs. 4.12 crore during 1995-96 to about Rs.330.60 crore during 2011-12. The trade volume during last few years has been as follows:

Table- 14.7.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
2006-07	48.69	0.87	49.56
2007-08	84.15	1.51	85.66
2008-09	125.94	0.26	126.20
2009-10	162.88	0.42	163.30
2010-11	255.88	1.72	257.60
2011-12	329.05	1.55	330.60

Currently, the five largest items of import (in terms of value) are cement, fish (including hilsha fish and dry fish), stone chips, plastic goods and food products. Similarly, the 5 major items of export are rubber thread, food products, paper and paper board, iron & steel products and cullets.

The volume of trade, LC Station-wise, during 2011-12, was as follows:

Table- 14.8.

Sl. No.	Name of LC Station	Total Value
1	Agartala LCS	265.62
2	Srimantpur LCS	27.55
3	Mhurighat LCS	27.24
4	Manughat LCS	6.43
5	Khowai LCS	1.95
6	Ragnabazar LCS	1.81
	Total	330.60

Infrastructure at LC Stations:

The State Industries & Commerce Department has been taking steps for development of infrastructure at various LC Stations since 1999-2000. The total cost of infrastructure Project undertaken so far in various LC Stations works out to about Rs.21.92 crore. The position regarding existing infrastructure available in various LC Stations and the proposals for upgradation of the infrastructure, is as follows:

Table- 14.9.

LC Station	Existing Infrastructure	Proposal
Agartala LC Station	Integrated Development Complex (IDC) Project has been completed over an area of 3.23 acres housing all required facilities like Customs Office, Immigration Office, X-ray facility, banking facility, electronic weigh bridge, Forest Office, VAT Office, Post Office, ICAT, Quarantine, Clearing agents building, Shopping complex, warehouses, Parking bay, Telephone, improved approach road, etc.	In view of increasing volume of trade and the resultant congestion, additional 8.49 acres of land has been acquired to expand the infrastructure. MHA has taken up a Project to develop the ICP at a cost of about Rs.73.50 crores. This is one of the 13 ICPs being developed by MHA in the Country.
Srimantapur LC Station	Customs Office & immigration office, telephone facility & electronic weigh bridge. The approach road towards the LCS has been improved.	It is proposed to develop an IDC similar to Agartala LC station. A proposal for Rs.16.00 crores has been approved by Department of Commerce for funding. Land Acquisition process is going on.
Mhurighat LC Station	Customs Office & Immigration office, tele-	It is proposed to develop an IDC similar to Agartala

phone facility & electro-
nic weigh bridge. The
approach road towards
the LCS has been
improved.

LC station. Land (1.367
acres) A proposal for has
been acquired. Matter
taken up with MHA for
obtaining permission
from Bangladesh since
location is within 150
yards of the border.

Old Raghna Bazar LC Station	Customs Office & Immigration office, tele- phone facility. The approach road from Nutanbazar to Old Raghnabazar has been improved & construc- tion of permanent bridge over river Juri and Bailey Bridge Raghna Cherra have been completed.	It is proposed to develop an IDC similar to Agartala LC station. 10.20 acres of land has been identified. Further steps are being taken.
Manughat LC Station Station	Customs Office & Immigration office operating from a make-shift house, telephone etc.	It is proposed to develop an IDC similar to Agartala LC station. Land has been identified. Steps are being taken for acquisition of land.
Khowaighat LC Station	Customs Office & Immigration Office operating far away from the LCS. Nutanbazar to Old	An IDC similar to Agartala LC Station shall be built. Proposal is being taken for acquisition of land.

Dhalaighat LC Station	Motorable road upto LCS, Immigration Office, Custom Office (non-functional).	Steps are being taken for relocation and operatio- nalisation the LCS. Land is being ideitified.
Sabroom LC Station	Custom (P) Office in rented hosue, Immigration Office.	The matter is being followed up with the GoI for re-notification of the LCS and for facilitating the construction of bridge over Feni river.

D) Policy Issues:

Issues forming part of the 'Joint Communique' signed by India and Bangladesh in January, 2010.

Agartala-Akhaura Rail Link:

A Joint Team of Indian and Bangladesh Railway Officials had visited Agartala during 2010 and submitted report suggesting alignment for the proposed rail link. Pursuant to the visit, the Bangladesh Government has communicated their concurrence for the alignment proposed by the Joint Team. In June, 2011, an Inter-Ministerial Team led by Additional Member (Planning), Railway Board, visited Tripura, to assess the requirement of various Departments with respect to the proposed railway line between Agartala and Akhaura. The requirement has also been indicated by the State Government. The tentative cost for the project works out to about Rs.251 crore, of which Rs.146 crore will be on Bangladesh side and 105 crores will be on Indian side. The entire expenditure shall be borne by Government of India, through Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) on Bangladesh side and Department of North Eastern Region (DoNER) on Indian side. It is understood that the process of finalisation of MoU to be signed between India and Bangladesh is on

The project has been included in the Railway Budget for the year 2012-13. It is expected that the Ministry of Railway will take further steps for implementation of the project during 2012-13.

Operationalisation of Ashuganj Port for Multi-modal Connectivity:

An Addendum to the IWTT protocol has been signed between India and Bangladesh on 30.05.2010 declaring Ashuganj in Bangladesh as Port-of-Call. The movement of ODCs (over-dimensional consignments) for Palatana Power Project in Tripura has taken place via Ashuganj smoothly. The effort now is to use this transit facility for movement of other commodities including foodgrains, fertilizers, bitumen etc. through Bangladesh. In fact, the agreement between India and Bangladesh is already having the enabling provision for such movement. The Bangladesh Government has also notified the rates for transportation of other commodities through Bangladesh. Movement of some consignments of HR Coils for an industrial unit in Tripura has already taken place using this mechanism. Effort is now being made to commence movement of essential commodities like foodgrains with the involvement of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI).

Use of Chittagong Port for Indian Cargo:

Chittagong Port is located at a distance on only about 75 km. from Sabroom in Tripura and therefore, access to Chittagong Port is critical from the viewpoint of Tripura as well as the North East Region. As per information available, a draft of the suggested modalities for use of Chittagong Port has been submitted by the Government of India to the Government of Bangladesh through Indian High Commission, Dhaka. The matter needs to be followed up by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) with the Bangladesh Government.

Construction of a bridge over Feni River and Operationalisation of Sabroom-Ramgarh LCS:

Construction of a bridge over Feni River is essential for full operationalisation of the Sabroom-Ramgarh LCS. In this connection, a Joint Team of Indian and Bangladesh officials had visited Sabroom to suggest alignment for the proposed bridge. A tentative location/alignment for the bridge was agreed upon. The State Government had agreed to bear the cost of construction of the bridge. However, when the State Government tried to start the work of initial technical survey to firm-up the design and estimates of the bridge, the Bangladesh Border Guards did not permit the exercise on the plea that they have no instructions on this issue.

Setting up of Border Haats:

An MOU containing the modalities/ mechanism of setting up and

operation of Border Haats has been signed between India and Bangladesh. Initially, two Border Haats are being developed on Meghalaya-Bangladesh border. The Government of Tripura had sent a proposal for setting up of eight border Haats. The Department of Commerce has would first operationalise the Border Haats on Meghalaya Border and thereafter, take-up on Tripura border.

E) Other Issues:

Agartala-Kolkata Direct Bus Service:

Currently, the people of Tripura have to first go to Dhaka by bus and then, board another bus from Dhaka for Kolkata. The proposal for a direct bus service was taken up with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), who had, in turn, taken up with Ministry of External Affairs. The issue came up in the Foreign Secretary level Talks in July, 2008. The issue again came up in the Meeting held in January, 2011 at Agartala between officials of Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation (BRTC) and Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC), where both sides agreed on the need to start the direct bus service and to take up the matter with their respective Governments.

Air connectivity between Agartala (Tripura) and Dhaka/ Chittagong (Bangladesh):

The movement of people between Tripura and Bangladesh has increased so much that there is a strong case for direct air connectivity of Agartala to Dhaka and Chittagong. The Government of Bangladesh also appears to be keen on such connectivity. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism had also appreciated the need for such connectivity during their recent visit to Agartala.

Waterways connectivity between Tripura and Bangladesh:

The State Government had earlier proposed for establishing Gumti-Meghna river network (Gumati in Tripura and Meghna in Bangladesh). The matter was taken up with Inland Water Authority of India (IWAI). The Ministry of Shipping has included in Action Plan for North East Vision-2020.

Energy Cooperation with Bangladesh:

The Bangladesh Government is keen to get some share from the power to be generated by Palatana Power Project in Tripura, for which, ODCs are being transported through Bangladesh. The State Government

is willing to share 100 MW power with Bangladesh (out of the 200 MW allocated to Tripura) provided the Bangladesh Government approaches the Government of India and the Government of India agrees to the proposal.

Issues relating to Sharing of River Waters:

The issues directly concerning Tripura are regarding sharing of waters of Feni, Muhuri, Gumti, Khowai and Manu Rivers, which flow from Tripura into Bangladesh. As per decision of the 27th Meeting of Joint River Waters Commission held on 19.03.2010, Secretaries of Water Resources of both Countries shall finalise the Work Plan and initiate the formulation of sharing arrangements of the waters of these rivers. Meanwhile, it has been agreed upon to implement the Drinking Water Supply Scheme of Sabroom Town by drawing 1.82 cusec water from Feni river.

Telecom Connectivity through Bangladesh:

At present, the telecom/ internet connectivity for Tripura and other North Eastern States with the International Gateway is through the mainland via the Chicken's neck. Because of the terrain, there has been frequent disruption in the connectivity. This limitation can be overcome by having International Connectivity through Bangladesh. The matter may be considered in consultation with Bangladesh.

F) Industrial Training

Existing 8 ITIs:

Presently, there are 8-ITIs in the State. Out of these 8-ITIs, 4 ITIs (Indranagar, Indranagar Women's ITI, Kailashahr and Jatanbari) were existing prior to 2001, with total intake capacity of 444 trainees. In 2001, the Government of India sanctioned up-gradation of the existing 4 ITIs and setting up of 4 new ITIs (Dharmanagar, Ambassa, Udaipur and Belonia), with total outlay of Rs.16.10 crore. With the sanction of the project total intake capacity has increased to 1,164. The 4-new ITIs started functioning in August, 2004, although training in some of the newly sanctioned trades is yet to be started. A summary of the status of these 8-ITIs is as follows:

Table : 14.10.

Sl. No.	Name of ITI	Total capacity		Training started		Training yet to be started	
		Trades	Trainees	Trades	Trainees	Trades	Trainees
1	ITI, Indranagar	15	200	15	200	-	-
2	Women's ITI, Indranagar	07	116	07	116	-	-
3	ITI, Kailashahar	12	192	12	192	-	-
4	ITI, Jatanbari	10	160	10	160	-	-
5	ITI, Udaipur	08	124	08	124	-	-
6	ITI, Belonia	08	124	08	124	-	-
7	ITI, Ambassa	08	124	05	76	03	48
8	ITI, Dharmanagar	08	124	08	124	-	-
	Total		1164		1116		48

Source: - Industries & Commerce Department.

G) Incentives for Setting up Industries:

Central Incentives:

The Government of India, in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) has announced new incentive package called "North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007", effective from 01.04.2007. Under this Policy, the following incentives are provided for setting up industries in the North East Region:

- o 100 percent exemption from payment of excise duty and income tax for 10 years from the date of commercial production.
- o Central transport subsidy @ 90 percent of transport costs of raw materials and finished goods calculated between Siliguri and Factory site and 50 percent of transport costs of finished goods movement within the North-East Region, for a period of 5 years from the date of commercial production.
- o Central capital investment subsidy @ 30 percent on plant and machinery.
- o Reimbursement of 3 percent interest paid on working capital loan for a period of 10 years from the date of commercial production.
- o Comprehensive insurance scheme-100 percent reimbursement of insurance premium paid.

- o There is a State Level Committee (SLC) under chairmanship of State Industry Secretary to recommend the cases. NEDFi is disbursing the cases on behalf of Government of India. Efforts are made to hold SLC meetings regularly in order to recommend eligible cases in a timely manner. Wherever necessary, the matter is followed up with NEDFi and DIPP.

State Incentives:

The State Govt. has also announced new incentive package called "Tripura Industrial Investment Promotion Incentives Scheme, 2007", effective from 01.04.2007. Under this Policy, the following incentives are provided for setting up industries in Tripura:

- o State capital investment subsidy @30 percent on fixed capital investment with additional subsidy @2.5 percent to ST, SC and Women enterprise, subject to a ceiling of Rs.50 lakh per unit.
- o The amount of subsidy shall stand reduced to the extent of entitlement of the enterprise for subsidy on the same investment under the NEIIPP-2007 and to the extent of subsidy on the same investment actually received under any other scheme.
- o Industrial promotion subsidy equal to the net amount (net of input taxes) of the Tripura Value Added Tax (VAT), Central Sales Tax (CST) and any other commodity tax actually paid by an enterprise to the State Government on sale of finished goods, subject to overall ceiling of Rs.50 lakhs per enterprise per annum. The subsidy shall be given to an eligible enterprise for 5 years from the date of commercial production.
- o 15 percent procurement preference to local industrial enterprises after comparison on landed price of all bidders.
- o Reimbursement of interest on term loans actually paid to banks/ financial institutions to the extent of @3 percent subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.50 lakh per annum for 5 years.
- o Reimbursement of power charges for 5 years @15 percent of the power charges actually paid by the enterprise, subject to a ceiling of Rs.12 lakh per year.
- o State transport subsidy for transportation of raw materials and finished products on the pattern of central transport subsidy for 5 years. The state subsidy shall cover the portion for which central

subsidy is not available. For instance, if Central Subsidy is 90 percent, state subsidy shall be 10 percent.

- o 85 percent exemption from the payment of earnest money and security deposits to local enterprises on tenders floated by State Govt. Agencies.
- o One-time full reimbursement of Standard Certification Charges/ Fees.
- o Partial reimbursement of floor space rentals for IT Industries (employing a minimum of 15 persons) for 5 years @20 percent to the rentals actually paid by the enterprise, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12 lakh per unit.

Sanctions under Incentive Schemes:

The position regarding cases sanctioned (in case of State Incentives)/ recommended for sanction (in case of Central Incentives), during last few years till 2011-12 is as follows:

Table- 14.11.

Year	Central Incentives		State Incentives		Total Amount (Rs.lakhs)
	Cases	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	Cases	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	
2003-04	24	67.34	50	190.61	257.95
2004-05	31	129.10	42	135.76	264.86
2005-06	20	170.24	50	186.44	356.68
2006-07	61	714.01	17	103.45	817.46
2007-08	25	312.02	17	125.34	437.36
2008-09	62	295.62	26	108.96	404.58
2009-10	25	157.75	18	80.00	237.75
2010-11	86	441.96	38	59.68	501.64
2011-12	55	359.65	33	215.26	574.91
Total	389	2647.69	291	1205.50	3853.19

* The figures are upto 31.03.2012.

H) Public Sector Industrial Units:

Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (TIDC):

Activities:

TIDC was set up in 1974 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956. The main activities of TIDC are:

Providing term loans to small/ medium-scale projects and promoting Joint Sector Projects, Equity Participation etc.

Development and maintenance of industrial infrastructure.

The paid-up Share Capital of TIDC as on 31.12.2011 was Rs.16.12 crores (including IDBI contribution of Rs.1.63 crores). The Corporation started term-lending activities in 1984-85. TIDC has a small administrative set-up. As on 31.03.2012, total sanctioned staff strength was 68 and working strength was 44 only.

Some key performance indicators of TIDC are as follows:

Table- 14.12.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Sanctions	Rs. Lakhs.	336.17	79.99	176.20	185.72
2.	Disbursements	Rs. Lakhs.	175.00	138.85	143.90	125.94
3.	Recoveries	Rs. Lakhs.	135.76	149.71	183.98	186.60
4.	Infrastructure Projects:					
a)	Capital Expenditure	Rs. Lakhs.	975.93	1713.55	1125.88	3039.46
b)	Revenue		141.78	267.04	442.00	621.86
5.	Cash profits	Rs. Lakhs.	157.23	134.97	128.51	471.03
6.	Share capital from					
	State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	78.00	95.00	NIL	NIL

Some other important aspects of TIDC are as follows:

Over last 28 years (1984-85 to 2011-12), total sanctions by TIDC have been Rs. 40.08 crores, against which total disbursement has been Rs.27.39 crores and total recovery has been Rs. 28.93 crores including interest.

Over last decade, the thrust/ focus of TIDC activities has gradually shifted to development of infrastructure projects. TIDC has developed

infrastructure at Bodhjungnagar for a Growth Centre, an EPIP, a Rubber Park and a Food Park. About 535.73 acres of land has been developed. As on 31.03.2012, out of 73 units to whom land/ sheds have been allotted at Bodhjungnagar, 28 units have been set up and are functioning. Total investment so far is about Rs.441.22 crore and employment generated is about 1,214. The total annual turnover of these units works out to about Rs.423.95 crore in 2011-12. Additional land of about 225 acres has recently been acquired for development of Bamboo Park and other infrastructural projects. Besides the above, TIDC has initiated steps to further develop industrial infrastructure at Dukli Industrial Area. Infrastructure Projects are also an important source of revenue for TIDC. In 2011-12, TIDC earned an amount of Rs.621.86 lakhs through initial lease premium, lease rentals, agency charges etc. The amount is being used for maintenance and development of infrastructure, after meeting the administrative expenditure.

TIDC is Joint Venture partner in Tripura Natural Gas Corporation (TNGC), holding 10 percent equity, with GAIL holding 29 percent and AGCL holding 10 percent. TNGC is engaged in supply of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to domestic, commercial and industrial consumers and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for Vehicles. As on 31.12.2011, about 4,052 vehicles were running on CNG and there were about 9,757 domestic, 174 commercial and 39 industrial consumers. TNGC is a profitable company. The total turnover during 2010-11 was about Rs.19.74 crore having profit of about Rs.2.66 crore.

Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd (TSIC):

TSIC was set up in 1965 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956 with the objective to promote the small-scale industries in the State, by providing support in various ways including marketing support to small entrepreneurs. The main activities of TSIC are as follows:

- a. Marketing/ trading of items like furniture, auto parts etc., distribution of country liquor to licensed vendors.
- b. Manufacturing activities like brick manufacturing, fruit canning, running departmental production units, etc.
- c. Other activities like managing infrastructural facilities such as LC stations, disposal of scrap material, etc.

The paid-up Share Capital of TSIC was about Rs.41.44 crore as on 31.03.2012.

Some key performance indicators of TSIC are as follows:

Table- 14.13.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
A.	Turnover:					
1.	Trading Activities	Rs. lakhs	582.18	664.19	917.20	1495.75
2.	Brick Manufacturing	Rs. lakhs	833.46	1226.29	1451.30	149.60
3.	Other Activities	Rs. lakhs	59.98	57.86	367.54	553.32
	Total (A)	Rs. lakhs	1475.62	1948.34	2736.04	2198.67
B.	Other Parameters					
4.	Gross margin	Rs. lakhs	320.00	328.00	380.00	197.88
5.	Salaries & wages	Rs. lakhs	322.55	441.26	372.00	297.19
6	Share capital from State Government	Rs.lakhs.	285.00	384.00	285.00	200.00

Some other important aspects of TSIC functioning are as follows:

Brick manufacturing used to be an important activity of TSIC. However, the same has declined in view of decline in the demand for bricks and consequent fall in prices. TSIC operated only one kiln during 2011-12.

TSIC is also playing an important role by managing the infrastructure created by the Department. For instance, TSIC manages weigh bridges at various LC Stations. The Corporation has now been assigned the responsibility to manage the entire infrastructure at Agartala LC Station.

The performance of TSIC has been progressively improving. The total turnover of TSIC has increased from Rs.5.24 crore in 2000-01 to about Rs.21.98 crore in 2010-11. The gross margin earned by TSIC has also gone up from Rs.65 lakhs in 2000-01 to about Rs.197.88 lakhs in 2011-12.

Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd (TTDC):

TTDC was set up in 1980 as a company under the Companies Act, 1956 with the objective to promote the tea industry in the State. The main activities of TTDC follows:

Management of three Tea Gardens, namely, Kamalasar, Machmara and Brahmakunda. Total area under these Tea Gardens is about 657.33 hectares, out of which only 252.8 hectares is under plantation.

Running of a Central Tea Processing Factory (CTPF) at Durgabari.

The paid-up share capital of TTDC was about Rs.26.19 crore as on 31.03.2011.

Some key performance indicators of TTDC are as follows:

Table- 14.14.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Green Leaf					
	Production	Lakh Kg.	16.86	15.24	18.55	16.84
2.	Production of					
	Made Tea	Lakh Kg.	5.43	4.98	6.83	4.80
3.	Turnover	Rs. Lakhs.	443.82	439.37	528.06	459.24
4.	Average Sales Realisation (Made Tea)	Rs./ kg.	67.71	76.46	65.44	78.00
5.	Packaged Tea	Kg.	5500	8010	9,750	20,675
6.	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs.	85.82	31.25	(-)51.18	61.56
5.	Salaries/Wages	Rs. Lakhs.	55.00	85.25	96.27	108.53
7.	Share Capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	240.00	294.00	159.40	200.00

Tripura Jute Mills Ltd (TJML):

TJML started commercial production in 1981. The Mill had installed and has been declining since then. As on 31.03.2012, total sanctioned staff strength was 1,614 and working strength was 1,043 only.

TJML produces gunny bags used for carrying foodgrains, tea bags, seed bags etc. The gunny bags for carrying foodgrains are supplied against DGS&D rate contracts. Tea bags, a finer product, are supplied to tea gardens in the State. TJML also meets the entire requirements of seed

bags of the Agriculture Department. TJML also produces 80-100 MT of jute twine annually to meet the requirement of Tripura market. Besides, TJML also produces number of diversified products, namely, carpet, mat, hessian cloth, pack sheet etc.

Some key performance indicators of TJML are as follows:

Table- 14.15.

Sl. No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Years			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Production	MT	1374	1274	1371	1415
2	Gross Margin	Rs. Lakhs.	100.60	82.96	125.00	117.00
3	Salaries/ Wages	Rs. Lakhs.	938.81	990.00	1432.15	1502.00
4	Staff Strength	Nos.	1,205	1,123	1,088	1,043
5	Share Capital from State Govt.	Rs. Lakhs.	929.50	1223.10	1192.00	1580.00

The performance of TJML has remained lackluster. The capacity utilisation is about 12.5% only.

The availability of Jute/ Mesta within the State has gone down over the years. Present availability is around 250 MT per annum only. The remaining requirement has to be met through imports from Assam at a high cost. This puts a constraint on increasing production and also increases the cost of production.

Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board (TKVIB):

TKVIB was set up 1966 through TKVIB Act, 1966. The Act provides that the establishment expenditure of the Board shall be met by the State Government. Accordingly, the State Government releases establishment grant to TKVIB from State Plan. During 2011-12, a total amount of Rs. 304.08 lakhs has been provided to the Board for payment of establishment grant.

The main activities of TKVIB and the performance of the Board thereon are as follows:

Manufacturing/ Trading Activities:

TKVIB is engaged in production and marketing of various khadi and village industry products. Total turnover during 2011-12 has been about Rs.40.26 lakhs.

Implementation of PMEGP:

TKVIB is one of the implementing agencies for PMEGP in the State.

Development of Bee-keeping Cluster under SFURTI Scheme:

TKVIB is implementing the Scheme covering 6 blocks, namely, Hezamara, Mohanpur, Jirania, Mandai, Jampuijala and Dukli, the AMC area and the Ranirbazar Nagar Panchayat area. KVIC has released an amount of Rs.42.89 lakhs against which expenditure was Rs.33.53 lakhs on 31.03.2012. TKVIB is also implementing bee-keeping scheme under Technology Mission for which funds are received through State Directorate of Horticulture.

Society for Entrepreneurship Development (SOFED):

SOFED was set up in 2001 as a Registered Society with the objective of promoting entrepreneurship in the State. The Society has set up "Entrepreneurship Development Institute of Tripura (EDIT)" for this purpose, with financial assistance from Government of India. The main activities of the Society have been as follows:

Promoting Self-employment and entrepreneurship through conduct of awareness generation programmes, entrepreneurship development programmes (EDPs), skill development programmes, management development programmes (MDPs) etc.

Preparation of business plan/ project reports at reasonable charge.

Conducting surveys on business and related activities.

The Department has assigned implementation of various Programmes to the Society from time to time. Some of these are as follows:

Conducting training under various self-employment programmes like PMRY/ MMS/ PMEGP/ Swawalamban etc.

Promotion of coir-based Industries in the State. The Society runs CFC at Indranagar and has developed a Coir Cluster at Indranagar. Coir Board has sanctioned funds for this purpose.

Implementation of Rural Industrialisation Programme (RIP) of SIDBI in West District under which SIDBI sanctions funds based of number of projects actually grounded/ set up by the Society.

The Society has been selected as an "Udyami Mitra" under the Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana of Ministry of Micro Small, Micro Enterprise (MSME).

The Society is financially self-sufficient and does not require any support from the State Government. The Society has conducted a large number of EDPs/ Training Programmes since inception. The programmes have been conducted for Industries & Commerce Department as also under programmes sponsored by ONGC, Coir Board, SIDBI, IL&FS, etc. During 2011-12, the society conducted 72 programmes, the break-up of which is as follows:

The Society has conducted total about 405 Programmes since 2003-04 involving total about 19,036 trainees.

The Society has been playing an important role in promotion of Coir sector in the State. The Society has been managing the Training-cum-Production Centre set up in 2001 with assistance from Coir Board. The same has now been converted into a Common Facility Centre. Presently, about 60 workers are working in the CFC earning about Rs.1,500 per month. The facility has been upgraded with assistance under SFURTI Programme from Coir Board. The Society has developed Indranagar Coir Cluster, by involving the artisan training in the Centre.

The Society has been able to promote 139 units under RIP of SIDBI.

Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture:

Handloom:

The handloom industry plays a dominant role in the economic development of the rural people. The handloom is scattered in the rural and semi-urban areas. The handloom industry is playing an important role in providing large-scale employment in Tripura. There are about 1.19 lakh weavers in the State, out of which 17,637 weavers are in the clusters. The development of this handloom industry helps in the natural upliftment of the rural people including the weaker and backward sections.

- o *Commercial weavers:* The Bengali and Manipuri communities mostly weave their fabric in commercial manner.
- o *Domestic or non commercial weavers:* The tribal women weave their fabrics for domestic or ritual purpose. Efforts are being made to bring them for commercial weaving, so that, they can generate income to increase their livelihood. The Government has extended various supports and provides backward- forward linkages to the weavers through state plan schemes and

centrally sponsored projects as well.

The following schemes are being implemented in the State with joint action of State and Central Governments.

- i. Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS).
- ii. Social Welfare Scheme like Health Insurance and Life Insurance (MGBBY).
- iii. Marketing promotion scheme.
- iv) Skill up-gradation programme for the weavers.

i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme: This scheme is introduced by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Government of India during 11th Plan period. This scheme is unique for overall development of handloom industries. This scheme provides training to modernise handloom, loans accessories, workshop, margin money for raising working capital etc. At present, 24 IHDS projects are being implemented in the State. About 240 weavers were trained and provided looms accessories and margin money and an amount of Rs.14.40 lakhs was spent. The first phase of project has been completed and second and third phases of implementation will be started in 2012-13.

Group approach (IHDS):

In 2011-12, 810 weavers were framed under the group approach scheme of IHDS and looms & accessories were provided to all the weavers and an amount of Rs.79.33 lakhs have been spent. Margin money of Rs.28 lakhs was given to 470 weavers.

Health Insurance Scheme:

This is a welfare scheme for providing better health care facilities to the handloom weavers of the State. The health insurance scheme aims at financially enabling the weaver community to access the best of health care facilities. This scheme is being implemented by ICICI-LOMBARD. In 2010-11 and 2011-12, about 43,982 cases and 21,851 cases, respectively, have been covered under the scheme.

Mahatma Gandhi Bima Bunkar Yojana (MGBBY):

This is a welfare scheme for providing general insurance to the weaver.

Marketing Promotion Scheme:

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Under the scheme,

Government organizes fair/expo on sale of handloom products produced by the weavers of the State. The weavers of Cooperative Societies, participate directly in the event, they sale their own products and interact with the buyers and thus, they acquire with forecasting of market trend for future years. In 2011-12, 18 number of mela at district level category 4 special category and 1 national level category were organised.

Skill up-gradation programme:

Adoption of latest technical know-how for sustaining the activity for better returns of the unskilled and semiskilled weavers are made by imparting training on new techniques and designs. During training, the trainers are being paid wages and after training they are being equipped with modern handloom with accessories at free of cost. Mostly forest dwellers of regrouped villages are being covered under the scheme and the scheme is being implemented under state plan fund. Total weavers trained under the state plan fund was 120. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.16.38 lakhs was spent in 2011-12.

Production of silk saree:

Five Handloom co-operative Societies have been producing silk fabric with Tripura silk. The State Department has been taking utmost care for marketing of these silk. Efforts are being taken to engage more number of weavers for large scale production. Weavers are being trained under state plan fund to enhance their skill for production of silk fabric to earn better.

Installation of bobbin winding machine:

In 2011-12, four bobbin winding machines have been installed in 4 PWCSs of the State with a view to reduce the time of winding of bobbin. For this an amount of Rs.3.80 lakhs was spent.

Handicrafts:

Tripura is enclosed with rich and diverse bamboo resources. Bamboo has been traditionally used in Tripura for various domestic purposes as well as commercial use like marketing of bamboo mats, agarbati sticks, handicrafts etc. Cane and bamboo handicrafts of Tripura are considered to be among the best in the country for their exquisite designs, wide range of products and artistic appeal. The handicrafts have also been exported to some countries.

Over the years, efforts have been made to organize the handicrafts

artisans to cluster with a view to provide the necessary support, including forward and backward linkages, so that, the sector can grow and realize its full potential. So far, 11 clusters have been formed with total membership of about 6,150 artisans. 9 new clusters are being formed mainly in tribal areas. The products of handicrafts artisans are marketed through 16 sales outlets of THHDC (within the State and outside) as well as through the private traders.

Other Schemes/Projects/Initiatives:

Ambedkar Hasta Shilpa Yojana (AHVY):

Proposal has been sent to Government of India for assistance of Rs.1,427.38 lakhs for 10 clusters under the scheme. Two proposals (Khowai and Melaghar) for Rs.397.93 lakhs have been considered and initially, Rs.1.20 lakhs has been sanctioned for survey and awareness camps. About 25 SHGs at Melaghar have been formed and awareness camps also organized, successfully.

Setting Up of an URBAN HAAT at Agartala:

The State Government has set-up an "Urban Haat" in the heart of Agartala city, with the aim of providing a platform for regeneration of local handicrafts products and to create an urban recreation hub. This will provide an attractive platform to local artisans for selling their products. The total project cost is Rs.3 crores, of which 1.35 crores is for Phase-I. About 50 percent of Phase-I (Rs.105 lakhs) has been released by Government of India. So far, total release of funds was about Rs.195 lakhs (central share Rs.105 lakhs, state share Rs.90 lakhs) total expenditure incurred so far was Rs.132.76 lakhs. M/S INTACH, Delhi are implementing the project. The Phase-I of the project has been completed. Phase-II is also being taken up through M/s INTACH and to be followed up with RD Department for combining their State Haat project with Urban Haat project.

Development of THHDC Complex:

The THHDC Complex is being developed with assistance under ACA. The facilities being created included new emporium, storage, office space etc. Total project cost was Rs.14.83 crore, of which Phase-I is for Rs.8.41 crore. Fund for Phase-I, have been sanctioned under ACA and an amount of Rs.8.41 crore received till 2011-12. The proposal for Phase-II has been submitted to State Planning & Commission Department for funding under North Eastern Council (NEC) Scheme.

Organising of crafts bazaar and design development workshops:

The Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has sanctioned Rs.31.25 lakh to THHDC for organizing 3 craft bazaars. Further, Rs.1.80 lakh has been sanctioned for two design development workshops. The THHDC has completed craft bazaar at Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Agartala and Design Development workshops at Jogendranagar and Charilam has been done, successfully.

Sericulture:

In Tripura, mulberry sericulture was started during 5th Five Year Plan with the recommendation of NEC with small infrastructure. Initially sericulture was confined only in the government farm. Gradually, extension of sericulture was intensified in the villages with interested beneficiaries under State Plan fund. The same practice was continued upto 1994-95, in order to increase the productivity of cocoons and to boost up the income generation by the beneficiaries cluster approach was adopted for implementation of sericulture scheme since 1995-96. At present, there are 18 clusters are functioning in 8 districts of the State. The progress of area coverage and cocoon productivity is improving in comparison to Indian standard.

Table : 14.16.

Year	Coverage of beneficiaries (Nos.)	Coverage of mulberry plantation(ha)	Achiv. of cocoon production(Mt)	Raw silk production(Mt)
2011-12	1,323	661.5	31.32	1.97

Table- 14.17.

District	Sericulture cluster	Blocks
North	Huruah, Panisagar, Kanchanpur, Sabual	Kadamtala, Panisagar, Dasda, Vangmun
Unakoti	Nil	Nil
Dhalai	Halahali, Manughat, Dumburnagar	Salema, Ambassa, Durga Chowmuhani, Manu, Chawmanu, Dumburnagar.
West Tripura	Champaknagar, Mohanpur	Mandai, Jirania, Mohanpur, Lefunga.

Shipahijala	Bisramganj, Takarjala	Jampuijala, Melaghar, Kathalia.
Gumati	Udaipur, Amarpur, Natunbazar	Matabari, Kakraban, Killa, Amarpur, Ompi, Karbook.
South	Santirbazar, Kalacharra, Radhanagar	Bakafa, Jolaibari, Hrishyamukh, Satchand, Rupaichari, Silachari, Rajnagar.

Organisation of Sericulture:

Sericulture in Tripura comes under the Department of Handloom, handicrafts & Sericulture (DHHS) and it is headed by the Minister and Principal Secretary, Industries & Commerce (HHS), at the top and the Directoris heading the Department for monitoring the Head Quarter, District Offices and Sericulture Clusters. At the base, it is run by Primary Co-operative Societies, who are taking active participation for development of sericulture. In the society, farmers representations is must and one of the official from Department act a Managing Director. The Apex Body of the Society takes all the decisions for development of the schemes which is being implemented by the Managing Director. The Managing Director implements the scheme with the help of the cluster-in-charge and other field functionaries.

Central Schemes:

Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) is the main central sector scheme being implemented through the Central Silk Board. Under the scheme, assistance is provided for entire range of activities from mulberry plantation to cocoon production and production and post-cocoon activities. In 2011-12, an assistance of Rs.853.07 lakhs was received under CDP, of which Rs.834.16 lakhs has been utilized.

MGREGA funds are being dovetailed with the CDP fund for taking up mulberry plantation activities. Total expenditure was Rs.536.12 lakhs in 2011-12.

State Schemes:

State schemes are meant to supplement the efforts being made under the central schemes. Total budget provision for 2011-12 was Rs.23.50 lakhs and expenditure was Rs.22.45152 lakhs. The fund mainly

utilized for providing support to societies for purchase of planting materials, pest protection components, organizing awareness programmes, infrastructure support to clusters, reeling, grainage, sericulture training institute, power-looms and development of sericulture in TTAADC.

Income of sericulturist by selling of cocoons:

The cocoon production of the State for the year 2011-12 was 31.58 MT. The value of cocoons comes about Rs.62.78 lakhs which was directly earned by the sericulturist.

Production of silk sarees and marketing:

The entire raw silk of the State is being utilized for production of silk fabrics through five handloom clusters and two powerloom units. In 2011-12, total 3,969 pieces have been produced. The value of finished products comes to Rs.99.22.

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 officials of 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 Government 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.

2. IT infrastructure:

Tripura State Wide Area Network (SWAN):

SWAN is a State-wide computer data/ voice/ video network set-up on OFC backbone upto the Block level for e-governance applications across the State. There are 61 Points of Presence (POPs). IP phones for voice communication are installed in almost all sites. The network is working smoothly. The project has been implemented by NIC who are also responsible for running of the network for 6 years. Tripura was the sixth State in the country and first State in the Eastern and North Eastern

Region to complete SWAN. The State Government has also appointed Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC) as the Thirty Party Auditor (TPA) to constantly monitor the performance of the project and infact Tripura is in the first state in the country to do so.

Agartala City Area Network (ACAN):

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. 23 offices have been connected till 2011-12 ACAN is fully integrated with SWAN. More offices like New Secretariat Complex, IGM Hospital, Cancer Hospital, New Agartala Municipal Council Office, etc. have been connected.

Community Information Centres (CICs):

CICs have been setup in the 40-RD Blocks to provide connectivity for delivery of Government services to citizens. CICs are well-equipped to provide various citizen centric services, computer awareness/training etc.

State Data Centre (SDCs):

The State Data Centre (SDC) is one of the key elements of the IT infrastructure. Some key functionalities of SDC are central repository of the state, secure data storage, online delivery of IT-services, citizen information/ service portal, State intranet portal, disaster recovery, remote management and service integration. An area of about 2,200 sq. ft. has been earmarked for this purpose on first floor of State IT Directorate building. The capacity of the data centre is 16 TB, which is scalable upto 90 TB. The data center is operational since December, 2010. The state has also appointed Price water house coopers Pvt. Ltd., as TPA to ensure that quality service is provided to the departments who are using the data center. State is increasing the capacity of Data center by another 36 TB to store UID.

State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) & State Portal (SP):

The SSDG is a service exchange that acts as standards-based messaging service and provides seamless inter-operability and exchange of data across the Departments. The SSDG would provide the platform for single point delivery of various e-services to the citizen. The Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL&FS) is the consultant for

preparation of RFP for the e-Project. Wipro is the implementation Agency and implementation is in progress.

National Portal of India:

The National Portal of India has been set up at <http://india.gov.in> by NIC under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). The portal is designed to provide single-point access to all the government information and services.

Capacity Building:

The Government of India (GOI) has provided technical manpower support to the States for a limited period till the States build their own capabilities. Under the scheme, 7 Consultants have been provisioned for Tripura from National Institute of Smart Governance (NISG), Govt. of India for a period of two years. Presently GOI has get 4 consultants and 3 more consultants are expected to join as on when selected. These Consultants shall play the role of State e-Governance Mission Team (SeMT) and provide necessary technical support to the State Government. The State Government has finalized Price Warehouse Coopers (PWC) as the agency to provide such Consultants, through bidding process. The agency has deployed required manpower and started the work.

Common Service Centres:

Common Service Centers (CSCs) are meant to be the outlets at the village level through which all e-Governance services shall be delivered to the citizens. The CSCs have been identified as the key element of National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). Each CSC shall cater to 6 census villages and 145- CSCs are to be set up in Tripura.

e-Governance:

e-Hospital (Hospital Management System):

It is workflow-based application for Agartala Government Medical College & Hospital and icomputerized for the first time in the country. This application is now being replicated in other Government hospitals in various parts of the country.

Tripura Tele-ophthalmology Centres (Vision Centres):

Vision Centres have been set-up at Block-level to provide eye care to the rural people and presently, 40 such Centres are operational. Over 1.72 lakh patients have been screened till May - 2012 and the project has got National e-Governance Gold Award for 2009.

Online Blood Donor Information System:

Online Blood Donor Information is available on the Net. A citizen can either search for the donors of his/her required blood group in the particular area or may see the stock status of blood in various blood banks and also be a voluntary donor.

e-Pourasabha (Agartala Municipal Council):

With the implementation of Computerised Tax Collection System, Agartala Municipal Council has become the first Municipal body in North East to go for IT-enabled services to citizens. Citizens could access details of property and water tax, birth and death registrations over the Net.

Energy Billing System:

To increase efficiency in the billing system and to improve the transparency computerised electricity billing system has been adopted in the State. This application has been selected for Computer Society of India (CSI) Special Award for 2009.

Computerised Land Records:

Land records have been computerized and the system is functional in in the 27- Deputy Collector Circles of the State.

e-Subidha:

Service Facilitation Centres (SFCs) have been set up in Offices of all Sub-Divisional Magistrates. It acts as a single window agency to deliver various services to citizens like issue of various Certificates. A citizen is able to see on internet the status of his/her application submitted to Sub-Divisional Office.

Vahan Sarathi and Road Permit computerization:

Functions of the State Transport Department have already been computerized for issuing of driving licenses, vehicle registration reports etc. These applications are implemented in all 4 District Transport Offices. The citizen can know the status of their driving license, vehicle registration report on internet.

Tripura Registration information System:

Land Registration has been computerized at several registration offices.

Online GPF Status:

This web enabled application helps an employee to know his/her General Provident Fund account status online.

TOURISM

Tourism has emerged as one of the most important segment of the economics the most significant aspect of which is generation of employment opportunities. Tourism thus has to be seen primarily as an economic activity and not as welfare measures which is now being viewed as a vehicle of socio-economic development of a country.

The economic significance of tourism in the global market has led to its capacities to earn foreign exchange. 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 importance. Endowed with rich variety of tourist attractions, Tripura offers vast potential for growth to tourism. With an area of 10491.69 sq. k.m. Tripura is one of the smallest states in the country. But the legendary state with its natural beauty of lustrous green valleys, the hill ranges with its flora and fauna, the fascinating blend of cultural, glorious history and traditional unique craftsmanship is in a highly advantageous position for development of tourism.

For convenience of tourist the state has been divided into two tourist circuits. One is west-south Tripura circuit covering the tourist destinations of West, Sepahijala, Gomati and South Tripura Districts and the other is west-north Tripura circuits covering the tourist destinations of North Tripura, Unakoti and Dhalai Districts. The entire state is having huge potentiality in tourism specially eco-tourism, religious, heritage and cultural tourism, rural tourism, water tourism etc. The tourist locations are given below in brief.

Agartala, the capital of the state surrounded by greeneries. It has *Ujjayanta Palace*- a palace of erstwhile Maharajas, many temples including Buddhist temple and international borders, Maharaja Bir Bikram College complex, Museum, Government complexes etc. The famous Chaturdas Devata temple located about 6 km away is a old temple established by then Maharaja of Tripura. Sipahijala is a wild life sanctuary with distinctive flora and fauna.

Sipahijala Wildlife Sanctuary: Sipahijala is a wild life Sanctuary with distinctive flora and fauna. This was declared in 1987 with the prime objective of bio-diversity conservation through education, mass awareness and involvement. This safe haven for wildlife is particularly

valuable as botanists in Shipahijala have recorded as many as 456 plants species; beside this topical moist deciduous forest sustain as many as seven different kinds of primates including the rhesus pig-tailed macaque, capped languor spectacled slow Loris and so on. Apart from leopard, clouded leopard civets, binturong, barking deer and wild boar, this forest plays as host to as many as 100 species of birds including waders, waterfowl and migratory birds of which lesser whistling teal, white ibis, open billed stork are remarkable. It is located about 23 km from Agartala.

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

Udaipur is the capital of South Tripura District. It has an old famous 'Tripureswari Kali Temple' built by then Maharaja Dhanya Manikya about 500 years back. This is one of the 51 pithasthan of the Hindu pilgrimage.

Pilak is a place of attraction for its archaeological Buddhist remains of eight / ninth centuries, located at a distance of 100 kms from Agartala. Number of terracotta plaques, sealing with stupa and stone images of Avalokiteswara including image of Narasinhha have been found there which date backs to Buddhist period. The place has close association with Maynamoti and Paharpur Buddhist culture of neighbouring Bangladesh. Recently, further excavation has been taken-up by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Kamalasagar Kasba Kali temple was built on a hill-top by Maharaja Dhanaya Manikya in the late 15th century. It is situated at about 30 kms away from Agartala just beside the Bangladesh Border. The lake in front of this temple rightly enhances its beauty.

Tepania Eco-Park at Udaipur: Only 45 KM from Agartala. It is an ideal destination for Eco-Tourism about 45 KM from the capital city of Agartala. The orchedium, watch tower, green forest, vast lake, hanging bridge, picnic spot, tree house, tented accommodation are the main attraction of this park. Beautifully colorful garden has added to its beauty.

Trishna wild life Sanctuary at Belonia: Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary located in South Tripura District, about 110 KM from Agartala, has diversity in its floral and faunal contents. The Sanctuary is famous for Bison locally Known as 'Gaba' and several species of Primates. The floral diversity of the Sanctuary is unique all over its area. There are 230-trees

species, 400-herbs, 110-shrubs and 150-climbers available in the Sanctuary. Among the floral diversity there are good numbers of species having medicinal value.

Unakoti: The most important tourism location in West-North Circuit is Unakoti. It is *Shiva Pilgrim* dates back to seven/ eighth centuries. There are numerous rock-cut images available in the area and because of this it is a good heritage location for the tourists. Unakoti is considered as the largest Bass relief in South-East Asia.

Dumboor: Dumboor lake has an water area of 41 Sq. KM with unending spell of luxury and green vegetation all around having 48-islands. Migratory birds visit the lake in winter. As a result of this Dumboor is a very good tourist location for the nature lovers / tourist.

Jampui Hills: It is the permanent seat of eternal spring situated at an altitude of 3,000 ft above the sea level. Jampui Hill is famous for its charming landscape and enjoyable climate.

Tourists & Revenue earned:

The number of tourist visited both domestic as well as foreign and total revenue earned during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is presented in the following Table.

Table : 14.18.

(Rs in Lakhs)

Year	Domestic tourist	Foreign	Total tourist	Revenue earned (Rs)
2008-09	2,45,745	3,410	2,49,155	64,66,283
2009-10	3,20,931	4763	3,25,694	1,06,50,211
2010-11	3,54,006	5290	3,59,296	1,58,75,007
2011-12	3,59,731	6550	3,66,281	1,88,87,503

List of important tourist spots in Tipura.

Table- 14.19.

Name of District.	Name of Sub-division.	Name of important tourist spots.
West Tripura	Sadar	1. 14 Gods Temple. 2. M.B.B. College. 3. Ujjayanta palace. 4. Brahmkunda. 5. Jagannath Temple. 6. Benuban Vihar. 7. Laxminarayan Temple.
Sipahijala	Bishalgarh	8. Sipahijala Willife Sanctuary. 9. Kamalasar.
	Sonamura	10. Neermahal.
Howai	Howai Teliamura	11. Banabithi. 12. Barmura Eco-park
Gomati	Udaipur	13. Tepania Eco park 14. Tripureswari Temple (Matabari) 15. Bhubaneswari Temple.
	Amarpur	16. Chabimura (Devatamura).
South Tripura	Santir Bazar Belonia	17. Pilak 18. Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary
	Sabroom	19. Mahamuni 20. Kalapania Natural Park
Unakoti	Kailasahar	21. Unakoti
North Tripura	Kanchanpur Panisagar	22. Jampui Hills 23. Roa Wildlife Sanctuary
Dhalai District	Gandhachera	24. Dumboor Lake

There are four package tours and one conducted tour conducted by the State Department.

Other Attractive place:

- o Nagicherra Rubber wood processing centre.
- o NEDFI
- o Boxanagar Buddhist Archeological site

- o Tripura University
- o Rose Valley Park (Private)
- o Haveli Museum at Khayerpur besides 14-Gods Temple Complex.

Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (TTDCL):

- o No. of Tourist Lodges :- 33.
- o No. of Tourist Lodge run by TTDCL:- 17.
- o No. of Tourist Lodges under construction :- 04.
- o No. of Tourist information Centre:- 06.
- o No. of Tourist Centre:- 02.
- o No. of Cafeteria:- 10.
- o Established on :- 3rd June, 2009.
- o Chairman :- Sri Anil Sarkar, Hon'ble Minister, ICAT.
- o Managing Director:- Sri K. R. Chakma.
- o Corporate Office:- Kunjaban (Opposite of Governor's House), Agartala- 799006.
- o Website :- www.tripuratourism.gov.in

Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited:

In 2009-10, the State Government has established a Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited (www.tripuratourism.in) in June 2009 having its corporate office located at Swetmahal, Agartala for effective managing of the tourism industry in the State.

Concluding remarks:

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

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

The State has also tremendous potentiality for bamboo based industries including traditional handloom and handicraft industries.

Moreover, the State is a traditional tea growing State, which has ample scope for improvement by adopting modern technology.

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

The official trade between Tripura and neighbouring Bangladesh started since 1994-95 need to be developed for exploring the greater economic prosperity.

There is need to set up a Software Technology Park (STP) to facilitate setting up of IT industries in Tripura. The STP provides infrastructure facilities to new IT entrepreneurs for augmenting investment as well as employment.

15) EDUCATION

School Education:

T School Education Department deals with education of children of 6-18 years age group in the entire State. The school education in the State consists of 3 distinct stages-elementary (Classes-I-VIII), secondary (IX-X) and higher secondary (XI-XII). The State has witnessed a



phenomenal expansion of school education sector in-terms of access to facilities of school education, enrollment of students, manpower and development of infrastructure for education as an impact of implementation of on-going flagship programmes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-day meal and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan as well as allocation of large amount of fund from state's own resources for large scale up-gradation of infrastructure in all schools.

- ***There were 4,517 educational institutes in 2011-12 with 79 inclusive schools for girl's.***
- ***In 2011-12, 3,45,349 children of Primary (I-V) and 2,12,699 of Upper Primary (VI-VIII) have been benefited under mid-day-meal scheme.***
- ***The State has got two Medical Colleges & one Agriculture college.***
- ***The State Government implements various pension and assistance schemes for the older, widow and handicapped persons of the State.***

Moving ahead to achieve the goals

The School Education Department has been making sincere efforts towards fulfillment of the commitments made by the State Government to make the State fully literate, to provide free and compulsory elementary education to all children of 6-14 age group as per Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and to universalize secondary education in the State. The State has made remarkable progress and achievements in this direction. Government of India has honoured the State's achievements in reduction of gap in literacy rate (7 percent) between male and female during 2001-2011 by giving away Decadal Literacy Award to the State during 2011. The State is ranked 4th position in literacy among all States and UTs with 87.75 percent.

Major focus areas

To sustain and push forward the progress and achievements so far made, the School Education Department will focus its all-round efforts on realizing the un-fulfilled targets and goals with emphasis on -

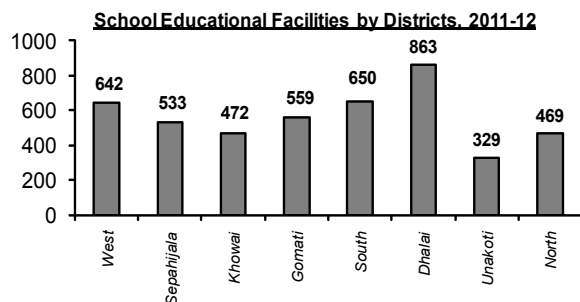
- o Further enhancement of literacy rate to reach 100 percent.
- o More facilities to access elementary and secondary education.
- o Further reduction of gender-gap in enrollment, retention and completion of education.
- o More supports to students belonging to SC, ST, RM and OBC.
- o Removal of disparity at all level and ensure equality.
- o Improvement of quality of education at all levels.
- o Extension of ICT to all secondary level schools in phases.

The status of school educational facilities in the state for the year 2011-12 is as follows:

Table No- 15.1.

Type of school	West	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B.	293	253	254	277	341	533	176	216	2343
S.B.	152	148	123	168	167	245	84	153	1240
High	99	87	60	76	91	56	41	62	572
H.S.	98	45	35	38	51	29	28	38	362
Total	642	533	472	559	650	863	329	469	4517

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.



The status of management and type-wise number of Madrassa in the State during 2011-12 is as follows:

Table No- 15.2.

Scheme	Type of school	West	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Grant in-aid	Junior	02	04	00	01	00	01	21	12	41
	Senior	00	05	00	00	00	00	00	01	06
	High	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	01
	H.S. (Fazil)	00	01	00	00	00	00	01	01	03
SPQEM*	Junior	26	60	02	14	04	02	12	09	129
	Total	28	71	02	15	04	03	34	23	180

Source: - Education (School) Department, Tripura.

- o All Madrassa are junior in the scheme of SPQEM.

The status of institutions for girls' by districts in Tripura 2011-12 is presented in the following table:

Table- 15.3.

Type of school	West	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J.B.	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	01	03
S.B.	07	06	05	00	00	01	00	00	19
High	08	04	01	05	06	00	02	00	26
H.S.	12	02	02	03	05	01	03	03	31
Total	27	12	10	08	11	02	05	04	79

The enrolment position of students from Primary Stage (I-V) to H.S. (+2 stage) by district in 2011-12 are as follows:

Table- 15.4.

District	Primary (I-V)	Upp. Pry. (VI-VIII)	High (IX-X)	H.S. (XI-XII)	Total
West Tripura	80,108	51,599	31,819	16,648	1,80,174
Sepahijala	54,140	29,249	18,438	5,931	1,07,758
Khowai	32,246	20,134	11,751	3,717	67,848
Gomati	37,624	22,192	11,631	4,190	75,637
South	55,371	33,003	17,159	6,631	1,12,164
Dhalai	51,128	22,741	13,529	1,613	89,011
Unakoti	33,877	18,662	10,026	3,549	66,114
North	47,638	24,737	12,669	4,507	89,551
Total	3,92,132	2,22,317	1,27,022	46,786	7,88,257

Position of Teachers in different categories of schools from primary to H.S.(+2 stage) are as follows during 2011-12.

Table-15.5.

Sl. No.	Type of Schools	Total teachers
1	Jr. Basic	7,888
2	Sr. Basic	12,826
3	Secondary School	10,938
4	H.S. (+2 stage)	11,328
	Total	42,980

As per 'COHORT STUDY' the drop-out rate in different stages for the year 2011-12 as follows:

Table -15.6.

Name of District	Primary (I-V) stage			Elementary stage (I-VIII)		
	Boys(%)	Girls(%)	Total(%)	Boys(%)	Girls(%)	Total(%)
West Tripura	2.91	2.87	2.89	8.35	6.83	7.57
North Tripura	3.02	5.00	4.01	10.69	9.62	10.16
South Tripura	3.74	4.57	4.14	11.55	10.24	10.93
Dhalai	3.57	3.70	3.63	8.69	10.24	9.42
State total	3.34	3.88	3.61	9.62	8.46	9.05

In 2011-12, 3,45,349 childrens of primary (I-V) and 2,12,699 childrens of upper primary (VI-VIII) have been benefited under mid-day-meal scheme (khichuri).

Table -15.7.

Sl. No.	Stage of Education	No. of Children
1	Primary stage (I-V)	3,45,349
2	Upper Primary stage (VI-VIII)	2,12,699
	Total	5,58,048*

o Excluding E.G.S./A.I.E.

The total no. of students who appeared in madhyamik examination in 2012 was 45,788 out of which 25,113 passed successfully (i.e. 54.84%). The total no. of students who appeared in H.S.(+2) stage examination during 2012 was 22,531 out of which 14,960 passed successfully (i.e., 66.39%) and total numbers of students who appeared in madrassa madhyamik examination in 2012 was 40 out of which 28 passed successfully (i.e., 70%).

Major achievements in 2011-12:

In addition to the above, the following is the major achievements of the Education (School) Department in 2011-12.

- i) 45-Senior Basic Schools have been upgraded to high school level under the State Plan-4 and RMSA-41.
- ii) 16- Schools have been upgraded from High to Higher Secondary level under the State Plan.
- iii) 3- High madrassa have been upgraded to Fazil (H.S.+2 stage) Madrassa level under the State Plan.
- iv) 2- Schools have been upgraded from girls Sr. Basic to Girls High School under the State Plan.
- v) 3- Schools have been upgraded from girls high to girls H.S.(+2 stage) under the State Plan.
- vi) 2-English medium schools have been upgraded from Sr. Basic to High School level under the State Plan-1 and RMSA-1.
- vii) 2-English medium schools have been upgraded from High to H.S.(+2 stage) level under the State Plan.
- viii) 10-No. of H.S.(+2 stage) schools where science stream is introduced.
- ix) 3,45,349 No. of children in Primary stage (I-V), 2,12,699 children in Upper Primary stage (VI-VIII) were benefited under

- MDM Programme.
- x) 4,49,938- students were benefited under different stipend and scholarship incentive.
 - xi) 27 School buildings have been completed under the NLCPR and ACA/SPA.
 - xii) 333 No. of toilets have already been completed, 16 additional class rooms, 4- school boundary walls, 74-Primary Head teachers room and 88-Upper Primary Head teachers rooms have been completed under the SSA.

Higher Education:

The Directorate of Higher Education is entrusted with the task of providing opportunities to the students of the state for pursuing higher studies ranging from general education to technical education als also for promotion for Art & Culture in the State.

The State has one Central University and one private University (ICFAI), 16- General Degree Colleges, 1- Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, 2- Medical Colleges, 3- Polytechnics, 1- Govt. Law College, 1- Govt. Music College, 1- Art & Craft College, 1- Agriculture College, 1- Fisheries College, 1- Veterinary College, 1- Paramedical College, 1- Pharmaceutical College, 1- Physical Education College, 3- Nursing Institutes, 1- Sate Govt. Musuem, 1- State Archieves and 24- Public libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

In the private sector, apart from the ICFAI University, Tripura the Bhavan's College of Science & Technology and a Holy Cross General College are also functioning.

Tripura University officers 35- Post Graduate courses and 7- UGC courses in English Medium alongwith the affiliated Under Graduate level course in Science, Commerce and Humanities in Pass and Hons. Subjects in General Degree Colleges. In total, 26- subjects are being offered at the Under Graduate level in different Degree Colleges having enrolment of more than 29,000 students in 3 years of enrolment. The State Govt. has set-up a newly Degree College at Gandacherra in 2011 in order to expand general education in distantly located rural areas dominated by tribal people.

The Tripura Institute of Technology where both degree and diploma level courses are taught. The degree level courses include Civil, Mechanical, Electronic & Tele-communication, Computer Science & Technology, Electronics & Tele-Communication, Food Processing Technology, Automobile Engineering and Architectual Assistance are

offered.

The Women's Ploytechnic offers diploma level courses in Information Technology, Fashion Technology, Medical Lab Technology and Computer Science & Technology and Electronics & Tele-Communication.

In 2010-11, the State Government has started a new Polytechnic at Ambassa namely Dhalai District Polytechnic which is offering diploma in Civil, Electrical and Electronics & Tele-Com courses.

The following Tables shows detail statistical information during 2011-12.

Table- 15.8.

Item school	West	Sepahi-jala	Khowai	Gomati	South	Dhalai	Unakoti	North
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Universities	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Degree Colleges	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
Engineering College	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Music College	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Art & Craft College	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law College	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institute of Advanced Studies in Education	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanskrit College	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional College of Physical Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Polytechnic	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Medical College	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing Training Institute	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
College of Fisheries	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
College of Agriculture	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhawan Tripura College of Sc. & Tech.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veterinary College	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Medical	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holly Cross College	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Folk Music College	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following Table shows the higher educational institutions in eight districts in 2011-12.

Table : 15.9.

District	University	General Degree College	Engineering College	Govt. Law College	Music College	Art College
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
West	2	5	2	1	1	1
Khowai	-	1	-	-	-	-
North	-	1	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	2	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	2	-	-	-	-
South	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total	2	16	2 (Now NIT)	1	1	1

District	Teacher Training	Sanskrit College	Polytechnic	Regional College of Phy. Edu.	College of Fisheries
<i>0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>
West	1	1	2	-	1
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	1	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	1	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	3	1	1

District	Agriculture College	Medical College	Regional Pharmacy	Para-Medical
<i>0</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>
West	1	2	1	1
Khowai	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	1	1

District	Veterinary College	Bhavan's Tripura College Sc.&Tech.	Holy Cross College	Nursing	Tribal Folk Music
0	17	18	19	20	21
West	1	1	1	3	1
Khowai	-	-	-	-	
North	-	-	-	-	
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	
Gumati	-	-	-	-	
South	-	-	-	-	
Total	1	1	1	3	1

The district wise number of enrolment in various higher educational institutions in 2011-12 in the State is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.10.

District	University		General Degree College		Engineering College		Music College	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West	-	-	7900	5894	934	231	30	58
Khowai			962	670				
North			1615	1319	-	-	-	-
Unokoti			1096	1090				
Dhalai			791	421	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala			782	401				
Gumati			2107	988	-	-	-	-
South			1876	1054				
Total	-	-	17129	11837	934	231	30	58

District	Art College		Govt. Law College		IASE		Sanskrit College	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
West	82	44	88	74	55	115	-	-
Khowai								
North								
Unokoti								
Dhalai								
Sepahijala								
Gumati								
South								
Total	82	44	88	74	55	115	-	-

District	Regional College of Physical Education		Polytechnic		Medical College		Pharmacy	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
West	-	-	834	451	432	265	44	32
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	27	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	175	53	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	27	3	1009	504	432	265	44	32

District	Agriculture College		Para-Medical		Veterinary College		BTCST	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	53	42	377	250	12	7	70	41
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	53	42	377	250	12	7	70	41

District	Fisheries College		Holy Cross College		Nursing		Tribal Folk Music College	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
West	NRA	NRA	114	97	-	146	NRA	NRA
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	NRA	NRA	114	97	-	146	NRA	NRA

The district wise number of teachers in various higher educational institutions in 2011-12 in the State is presented in the following table.

Table- 15.11.

District	University		General Degree College		Engineering College		Music College	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West	-	-	134(20)	144(52)	57(11)	15(6)	11(4)	11(8)
Khowai	-	-	31(6)	20(7)	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	37	16	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	58(8)	26(13)	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	25(4)	3(3)	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	17(5)	15(4)	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	51(11)	31(8)	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	70(17)	20(12)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	423(71)	275(97)	57(11)	15(6)	11(4)	11(8)

District	Art College		Law College		IASE		Sanskrit College	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
West	24(1)	5(2)	4(10)	0(17)	9	12	NRA	NRA
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24(1)	5(2)	4(10)	0(17)	9	12	NRA	NRA

District	Regional College of Phy. Education		Polytechnic		Medical College		Pharmacy	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
West	-	-	-	-	212	181	13(3)	1
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	2(4)	0(1)	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	-	2(4)	0(1)	212	181	13(3)	1

District	Para-Medical		College of Fisheries		Agricluture College		Bhawan's Tripura College of Sch. & Technology	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	10(35)	11(7)	NRA	NRA	12(8)	2(4)	NRA	NRA
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10(35)	11(7)	NRA	NRA	12(8)	2(4)	NRA	NRA

District	Veterinary		Holy Cross College		Nursing College		Tribal Folk Music College	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
West	43	7	3(1)	6(4)	-	22	NRA	NRA
Khowai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepahijala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	43	7	3(1)	6(4)	-	22	NRA	NRA

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following table shows the number of schedule castes and schedule tribes students in Graduate level by district in 2011-12 is presented below.

Table- 15.12.

District	S/C Graduate			S/T Graduate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
West	1411	964	2375	1677	1124	2801
Khowai	190	140	330	341	287	628
North	265	199	464	160	91	251
Unokoti	194	140	334	165	109	274
Dhalai	168	162	330	140	133	273
Sepahijala	251	89	340	59	17	76
Gumati	405	237	642	407	176	583
South	419	146	565	423	175	598
TOTAL	3303	2077	5380	3372	2112	5484

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

The following Table shows the examination result statistics for the year 2009-10 in the State.

Table : 15.13.

Name of Course	No. of students appeared			No. of students passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<i>Arts</i>						
B.A. (Pass)	2139	2185	4324	1522	1588	3110
B.A.(Hons.)	882	1014	1896	712	890	1602
<i>Science</i>						
B. Sc. (Pass)	252	156	408	210	137	347
B. Sc.(Hons.)	167	101	268	141	91	232
<i>Commerce</i>						
B. Com. (Pass)	337	39	376	236	30	266
B. Com.(Hons.)	85	14	99	74	13	87
<i>Degree in Engineering(TIT)</i>						
Civil	33	16	49	33	16	49
Mechanical	31	5	36	31	5	36
Electronic & Tele-Com.	25	17	42	25	17	42
Computer Science Eng.	26	23	49	26	23	49
<i>Diploma in Engineering (TIT)</i>						
Civil	20	7	27	17	7	24
Mechanical	20	-	20	20	-	20
Electrical	15	9	24	10	8	18
Computer Science	18	9	27	16	8	24

Electronic & Tele-Com.	20	10	30	13	9	22
Food Processing Tech.	9	3	12	8	3	11
Automobile Eng.	10	1	11	9	1	10
Architecture	13	4	17	12	1	13
<i>Diploma in Women's Polytech.</i>						
Information Technology	-	26	26	-	20	20
Computer Science	-	26	26	-	20	20
Fashion Technology	-	12	12	-	5	5
Medical Lab. Technology	-	17	17	-	15	15
<i>Arts & Craft College</i>						
B.V.A. (Hons.) Part-II	3	-	3	3	-	3
B.V.A. (Hons.) Part-III	15	10	25	14	10	24
<i>IASE</i>						
M. Ed. 8	8	16	8	8	16	
B. Ed. 41	98	139	37	85	122	
T. Ed. 93	44	137	82	35	117	
<i>Agriculture</i>						
B. Sc. (Hons.) Agri	8	9	17	8	9	17
<i>Fisheries</i>						
B.F. Science	9	10	19	9	10	19
M.F. Science	3	2	5	3	2	5
<i>Physical Education</i>						
B.P. Ed.	20	4	24	20	4	24
<i>Law College</i>						
B.A. LL.B.	25	14	39	9	12	21

Source: - Education (Higher) Department, Tripura.

Major achievements in 2011-12:

In addition to the above, the following is the major achievements of the Education (Higher) Department in 2011-12.

- i. Ambassa Polytechnic has been operationalised from academic session 2010-11.
- ii. A new General Degree College has been started at Gandacherra.
- iii. Six General Degree Colleges (GDCs) at Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Santirbazar, Longthorai valley, Kanchanpur and Teliamura are in process of setting-up.
- iv. Intake capacity of all existing 16 (sixteen) General Degree

- Colleges are in the process of expansion by way of construction of new academic building for introduction of new subjects.
- v. Three Polytechnic at Udaipur, Bagbasa and Khumulwng are in the process of setting-up.
 - vi. Up-gradation facilities in Professional Education, construction of new building of Govt. Law College, IASE and setting-up of College of Teachers Education, Kumarghat are already been sanctioned and construction taken up.
 - vii. Three new libraries set up at Kathalia, Khumulwng and Boxanagar.
 - viii. Construction of Tripura Insitute of Technology (TIT) Ph-1 completed and inaugurated on 09-12-2011 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Social Welfare & Social Education:

Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS):

The State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department bears the responsibility of promoting social welfare activities and implementing welfare activities & various programmes.

It objectives is to provide assistance particularly to the economically weaker people, physically challenged & elderly people. Besides them, welfare of Women & Child is one of the priority sector of this Department.



In 2010-11, the State Government has also operationalised a "Toll Free Women Help line (1091)" to provide guidance and assistance to the women in distress & during 2011-12 this facilities are also extended for Senior Citizen in distress.

i) IGNAOP (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension) Scheme:

This scheme has been introduced with a view to provide relief to the older persons whose age is 60 years and above and belong to BPL category. This scheme was started in the State of Tripura from the year 1995. The NOAP is a Central & State Sharing scheme. Monthly pension

of each beneficiaries Rs. 400/- (State Share Rs. 200/- and Central Share Rs. 200/- for 1,36,187 Nos. beneficiaries whose age group are 60 to 79 yrs.) & other 16,363 Nos. beneficiaries age are 80 yrs and above they are getting 700/- per month as (State Share Rs. 200/- and Central Share Rs. 500/-).

ii) (IGNWPS) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme:

This scheme has been introduced with a view to provide relief to the Widow whose age is between 40-59 years and belong to BPL category. This scheme was started in the State of Tripura from the year 2009. The IGNWPS is a Central & State Sharing scheme. Monthly pension of each beneficiaries Rs.400/- (State Share Rs.200/- and Central Share Rs.200/). The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 7,432 in 2011-12.

iii) (IGNDPS) Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension Scheme:

This scheme has been introduced with a view to provide relief to the Disable Pension whose age 18 -59 and belong to BPL category. This scheme was started in the State of Tripura from the year 2009. The IGNDPS is a Central & State Sharing scheme. Monthly pension of each beneficiaries Rs.400/- & 1000/- (State Share Rs.200/- and Central Share Rs.200/- In case of 100 percent blind the state Rs.800/). The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 2,426 in 2011-12.

iv) WDP (Widow & Deserted Pension) Scheme:

This scheme is being implemented for the benefit of widow and those women who have been deserted by their husbands. The criteria for this assistance are that the beneficiary should belong to BPL category and age should be within 18 to 59 years. The rate of monthly pension is Rs.400/- and whole amount is funded by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 38,358 in 2011-12.

v) BS (Bidi Shramik) Pension Scheme:

This scheme is for those persons who are above 55 years of age and were employed in Bidi manufacturing and now are unable to work due to poor health. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.400/- per beneficiary per month and whole of the fund is provided by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 4,531 in 2011-12.

vi) BHP (Blind & Handicapped Pension):

This scheme was implemented for the benefit of those people who

were blind and handicapped (percentage being 40 percent & above) and above 18 years and belonging to BPL category. However, this scheme is now being phased out and new beneficiary are sanctioned under 100 percent blind and disability allowance scheme. The monthly assistance under scheme is Rs.400/- per beneficiary and the fund is provided by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 4,531 in 2011-12.

vii) Allowance for 100 percent blind:

This allowance is given to those persons who are 100 percent blind and are 10 years and above age and belongs to BPL category. The monthly allowance under this scheme is Rs.1000/- per beneficiary and whole of the fund is given by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 456 in 2011-12.

viii) Disability Allowance:

This allowance is given for the handicapped persons who have 60 percent & more disability (all type of disability covered) and belong to BPL category and are 10 years and above age group. The rate of allowance is Rs.400/- per month per beneficiary and the State Government provides funds for this scheme. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 1,549 in 2011-12.

ix) Unemployment allowance for Blind:

This scheme is implemented for those persons who are 100 percent blind, educated upto Class-VIII and are registered in the Employment Exchanges for at least two years. The allowance is paid for a period of 5 (five) years or the applicant getting a job which ever is earlier. The monthly rate being Rs.1000/- per beneficiary as 100% funding by the State Government. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme was 34 who have covered under the scheme.

x) Tripura Cobblers Pension Scheme:

The scheme is meant for the persons in the age group 55 years and above as well as belonging to BPL cobbler households. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.400/- per beneficiary per month and whole of fund is provided by the State Government. Total beneficiaries under the Scheme were 32 persons in 2011-12.

xi) Tripura Rickshaw Pullers Pension Scheme:

The scheme is meant for the persons in the age group 55 years and

above as well as belonging to BPL households and engaged in the profession of rickshaw pulling. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.400/- per beneficiary per month and whole of fund is provided by the State Government.

Total 64 rickshaw pullers have been given pension under the pension scheme in 2011-12.

xii) Tripura Scheme for incentive to Girl Child-2009:

The Scheme was introduced in the State of Tripura from June, 2009. The eligibility of the scheme is the candidate should be citizen of India and permanent resident of Tripura, girl child born on or after 1st June, 2009 and belonging to BPL households. The incentive amount will be paid to the mother of the girl child, preferably through a Bank / Post Office Account up to maximum two girl children in a family would be covered by the scheme. The rate of pension for this scheme is Rs.300/- per beneficiary per month and whole of fund is provided by the State Government.

In 2011-12, 14,563 girl children have been given incentive under the Tripura Scheme for Incentive to girl child @ Rs.300/- per month.

Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS):

The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme has been recognized as a Flagship Programme by the Government of India considering its importance in National Development. The State Government has formally announced Universalisation of ICDS in Tripura on 15th April, 2006 for covering each and every child up to 6 years of age. Each and every expecting and nursing mother, both from BPL and APL families are under coverage of the ICDS Scheme.

The following schemes have been implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

1. ICDS (General).
2. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY).
3. ICDS training.
4. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP).
5. Construction of Anganwadi Centre.

1. ICDS (General):

The ICDS Programme was launched in the State since October 1975.

There are 56-ICDS Projects with 9,906 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Tripura. All the sanctioned 9,906 Anganwadi Centres have made operational.

District wise operationalisation of ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in 2011-12 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 15.14.

Year	Item	West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2011-12	ICDS-Projects	22	16	12	6	56
	Anganwadi Centre (Operational)	4071	1915	2639	1281	9,906

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

2. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):

The KSY Scheme was launched in September, 2000. Adolescent girls who are unmarried and belong to families below the poverty line (BPL) as well as school drop-outs (in the age group of 11-18 years) are selected and attached to the local Anganwadi Centre for monthly learning and training activities. If out of School girls (11-18 years) are not available at AWCs under KSY, the school going girls may be selected for KSY for coverage under the Scheme.

Under KSY, multiple options are available to choose one or more interventions to improve nutritional, health, economic and social status of adolescent girls. The provision of fund is limited to Rs.1.10 lakh per project per year for 10- KSY Centres. Each KSY centre comprising 30-adolescent girls can be given training in making plastic chatai, flower saji, mora, tailoring woolen knitting and bamboo works & knitting of pachra. The reading, writing and learning about health and nutrition are also advocated in all these KSY Centres. Supplementary nutrition is also provided to the Adolescent girls in the AWCs.

During the year 2010-11, Government of India introduced new Scheme *SABLA* on pilot basis for undivided West District & Dhalai District for Adolescent Girls so at present KSY scheme has implemented in undivided South & North District only.

3. ICDS training programme:

This programme is being implemented by imparting proper training

by the Instructors and Guest Lecturers of the Department on job course, Orientation & Refresher courses to the Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi Helpers and Supervisors working under the Department through the following 5 Training Centres.

Table- 15.15.

Sl. No.	Anganwadi Workers Training Centre
1	West District, Narsingarh.
2	Kakraban, South Tripura.
3	Dhalai District, Ambassa.
4	Ramnagar, North Tripura.
5	A.D. Nagar run by NGO.

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

During the year 2009-10, the physical and financial achievement for the training of the ICDS functionaries through the above AWTC is given below:

Table- 15.16.

Year	Financial	Training courses and beneficiaries		
		Job course	Refresher course	Orientation course
2011-12	Rs.40.48 lakhs.	348- AWW 5- Supervisor	934- AWW 599-AWH	599-AWH

Source: - Education (Social) Department, Tripura.

4. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been the biggest intervention of the Government of India implemented through the State Governments to combat malnutrition and child under nutrition.

The State Social Welfare & Social Education Department started implementation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) from the annual plan of 2003-04.

During 2011-12, 2,97, 239 children and 82,964 mothers have been covered under supplementary nutrition programme of ICDS.

5. Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG):

The NPAG Scheme was launched in 2002-03 in the State initially in

West Tripura District with funding from the Special Additional Central Assistance (ACA on 100 percent grant from the Women & Child Development Department). The beneficiaries are the adolescent girls less than 15 years with body weight less than 30 kg. and above 15 years to 19 years less than 35 kg. irrespective of financial status of the family to which they belong.

During 2011-12, the scheme has been merged with Nutrition component under SABLA.

6. Construction of Anganwadi Centres:

The Government of India has been releasing fund for construction of Anganwadi Centres from the annual plan period of 2001-02 for the North Eastern Region. During 2010-11 GOI released Rs.4,146.625 lakhs for construction purpose. 8,294 Nos.AW Centre having pucca Building as on 31st March-2012.

7. Construction of CDPO's office building:

The Government of India has not provided any fund for construction of Office building for the CDPOs. However, the Department has taken up for construction of 20-CDPO's Office building during 2009-10 from the State Government's own budget at an estimated cost of Rs.14.64 lakhs for each CDPOs Office.

Sports and Youth Affairs:

The Directorate is assigned with the responsibility of promotion of games and sports including Physical Education and Youth Affairs related activities.

1. The Goal of Plan and Programmes:

- o To provide scope to the youths to develop with healthy mind and healthy body.
- o To develop standard of sports performance up to National and International levels.
- o To create a positive mentality in the spirit of integrity, unity and brotherhood among the youths.
- o To create necessary sports infrastructure in the State.

2. Sports & Physical Education

Physical Education:

Previously, it was a co-curricular activity. Now-a-days physical education has been treated as an integral part of education. The motto of physical education is to build a complete man through the teaching of character building, discipline, patriotism, integrity and brotherhood. Effort is being made to cover physical education in all the schools of our State.

4. Regional College of Physical Education:

With the financial assistance of North East Council (NEC) this College started working at Panisagar of North Tripura in the month of July, 1978. This college has been established to meet the necessity of physical education training of seven states of the North East.

At present, this college is operating two training courses. A 60 seated 10 months B.P.Ed. Course for Graduate Teachers and the another is 32 seated 6 months C.P.Ed. Course for under Graduate Teacher are operating in this institute.

5. Organization of school level sports & coaching:

To organize school level sports programme smoothly in State, District, Sub-Division & Agartala Municipal Council areas Board Committee has been constituted in the respective places.

During 2011-12, school level competitions in 15 sports items have been organised in zone, block, district and State levels. About, 7000 students participated in 160 Zones, 45-Blocks, 1-Agartala Municipal Council, 8-Districts and the State level competition in different games. Not only at the State level, at the National Level also teams being sent to participate. During 2011-12, 100 students participated in national level competition. As per records, they achieved better performance in five disciplines in the National level competition.

About, 1,466 participants joined in the National/North East Zone/ East Zone level with different events like as athletics, gymnastic, TT, judo, swiing, yoga, badminton and teaikundow, 2011-12.

Table- 15.17.

Gold	Siver	Bronze	Total
62	47	84	192

6. Tripura Sports School:

To produce National and International sportsman, Tripura Sports School was established in the year 2000 as a center of excellence. At present, 147 talented boys and girls are being trained up on football, athletics, swimming, judo and gymnastics disciplines under the supervision of experienced coaches. State Government is bearing all expenditure of the students of this residential school. With this span of time, the students of Tripura Sports School have participated in different level competitions and achieved good result.

7. Tripura Sports Council:

Sports council is playing a vital role in organization and expansion of sports arena of the State. The council has been formed with sports loving people, sportsman and administrator. There are 28 State Sports Organisations affiliated to this Council. These Organisations are devoted to uplift their respective sports arena. They are getting financial assistance from Sports Council regularly for State level organization and National level participation.

Activities of Council:

- o Organisation of Rural Sports and sending the team in National level competition.
- o Organisation of women sports festival and sending the team in National level competition.
- o Organization of NE games.
- o Sending the team of NE and National level competition.
- o Providing financial assistance to the Affiliated Sports Association.
- o Running of play centers.
- o Orgnsisation of coaching camps.
- o Providing Intensive to the Talented Sportsmen.

Youth Affairs activities:

Mother scheme of this Department is related with Youth Affairs activities. The identified objective are (i) to develop the total outlook of the youth of the State through youth exchange programme, (ii) to cultivate and develop the folk culture alongwith the mixed culture of this region. (iii) to organise adventure sports to build up strong and desperate youth and (iv) to develop scouts and guide movement towards building up of

real workers for society with helping hand. Long distance swimming, cycling, mountaineering, trekking etc. are organised for the youths.

Youth Festivals:

The main goal of this festival is to develop the folk culture and the mixed culture of region. Young artists of the state take part in the block to state level festival and the state championship artist are being sent for participation in the National Youth festival every year.

Scouts and Guides Movement:

The Scouts & Guides Unit headquarter is located at AD Nagar, Agartala. The unit of Scouts & Guides conducts its activities based on its approved annual action plan. The Hon'ble Minister, YAS is the president of Tripura Bharat Scouts & Guides Association. The Association has governed all over the State. In 2011-12, the movement now has Cub-610, Bulbul-371, Scouts-1,073, Guides-1100, Rover-147 and Ranger-82 youth members.

State Adventure Institute:

This Institute has been set up in 1998 at Melagarh, 40 km away in South East of the State Capital of Agartala. This institute promotes all sorts of adventure activities like trekking, mountaineering, rescue operation, boating etc.

Creation of Sports Infrastructure:

Creation of Sports infrastructure is the main criterion for development of sports culture. In spite of financial constraints, the following sports infrastructures have been built up throughout the State.

Dasaratha Dev State Sports Complex:

State Capital Sports Complex in the name of Dasaratha Dev former Chief Minister of Tripura, was inaugurated. In the first phase of work a grand stand with a seat of 2000 spectators, field with 400 meters of track and one football ground have been set up.

o Maharaja Bir Bikram Stadium:

The Cricket Stadium in the embrace of nature is the pride of the State. The stadium with a capacity of 20,000 spectators has been inaugurated on 22-02-1995 and the Club House has also been inaugurated on 05-09-2003.

o Swimming Pool:

2 (two) Scientific swimming pool have been set-up one named

"Raima" at DDSS Complex, Badharghat and another named "Bimal Sinha Swimming Pool" at Udaipur.

Apart from that the 8- Lane Concrete Swimming Platform have also been constructed in different Sub-Divisions at Shilghati, Harda (at Udaipur), Amarapur, Dharmanagar, Teliamura, Khowai & Umakanta.

o Sahid Bhagat Singh Youth Hostel:

This hostel has become very much popular among the Youth and Sportsmen of the State which was established on 5th April, 1994.

o Sports Policy:

In order to give a definite shape to the efforts of the Department in developing Sports, the State Government adopted the "Sports and Youth Affairs Policy", in December, 1997. The policy laid emphasis on the most important twin aspects of sports: (a) Medium for mass participation and (b) Competition. More importance was given to mass participation in sports and Youth Affairs related activities, especially in rural areas.

Out of that one Broad Prospected Action Plan has been prepared with a slogan Sports for all which is approved by the Government on 19-02-2007.

Sports Seipend:

In order to encourage the talented sports players of the State, the Department providing stipend which are follows:

Table- 15.18.

Financial year	No. of beneficiaries	Amount(Rs.)	Total amount (Rs.)
2011-12	666	600/-	3,99,600/-

State NSS Cell:

The NSS unit has been merged with the Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports from 2008-09 Social service activities is the motto of the NSS unit. It is functioning to motivate the youth in the National harmony as well as for National integration in diversity.

Panchayat Yuba Krida Aur Khel Abhijan (PYKKA):

The Government of India in the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Panchayat Yuba Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) sicne 2008-09 and this scheme will continue up to 2017. Under this following on the components:

a) *One time seed capital grant:* This grant is earmarked for development of Sports Infrastructure/facilities at Village Panchayat/Gaon Panchayat as well as Block Level.

b) *Annual acquisition:* This component is sanctioned for purchase of consumable sports goods and equipments.

c) *Annual operational grant:* This grant for the management of sporting activities relating to such as honorarium to Kridashree, maintenance of infrastructure etc.

d) *Annual competition:* This grant for organizing the tournament at block level, district level and state level. The said competition has been done by the Tripura Sports Council.

e) *Prize money:* Prize money for 1st, 2nd and 3rd position winner at every event under PYKKA is awarded at following rates:

Table- 15.19.

Level competition	Distribution of prize money			
	1st position	2nd position	3rd position	Total
Block level	120/-	80/-	60/-	260/-
District level	150/-	100/-	75/-	325/-
State level	400/-	200/-	125/-	725/-

The following Table shows the year wise status of the scheme.

Table- 15.20.

Year	Targeted		Total	Grants (Rs.in crore) Release	Grant distributed to PLIAs	
	Village Panchayat	Block Panchayat			Central grant	State grant
2008-09	104	04	108	136.24	136.24	12.40
2009-10	208	08	216	297.12	297.12	24.80
2010-11	312	12	324	408.72	408.72	37.20
Total	624	24	648	842.08	842.08	74.4

Concluding remarks:

Although literacy rate including female literacy is high in the State, but there are laAlthough 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:

T Health finds predominant place in three of the eight goals, eight of the sixteen targets and eighteen of the forty-eight indicators of the "Millennium Development Goals of the UN". Health is the most important social service sector having direct correlation with the welfare of the human being.



Health is defined by the World Health Organization [WHO] as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health is one of the vital elements that determines human development and progress in a given time and space. Good health and a long life are valued possessions. For most people, the realization of goals and ambitions depends on having a reasonable and healthy life span. This can in turn, provide an opportunity to develop abilities and use this innate potential in pursuit of personal goals, that will bring indirect benefits to individuals as also to the society as a whole. Good health is thus a key factor for an individual in leading an economically meaningful life. Good

- ***There were 891 State run medical institutions in 2011-12.***
- ***Total number of beds in these medical institutions were 3,321 in 2011-12.***
- ***The State has better sex ratio of 961 other than all India level of 940.***
- ***Total 8,13,284 children were covered under pulse-polio programme in 2011-12.***

health is of paramount importance for a socially and economically productive life. In fact, the well being of a State depends, to a great extent, on sound health of its people. It is one of the primary functions of the Government to provide good healthcare facilities to all its citizens.

In the words of Nobel Laureate, Amartya Sen, "Bad health is constitutive of poverty. Premature mortality, escapable morbidity, undernourishment are all manifestations of poverty. I believe that health deprivation is really the most central aspect of poverty."

Tripura, being located in south-west corner of the North-Eastern Region, has suffered due to infrastructure and other bottlenecks, which has adversely affected the economic development of the State. The high incidence of poverty and backwardness are also telling on the health condition of the State. The State is also suffering due to shortage of appropriate health manpower. However, due to concerted efforts made by the State Government, there has been a positive change in the health scenario in recent years.

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 absence of modern health care facilities.

- i. To provide adequate and qualitative preventive and curative healthcare to the people of the State.
- ii. To improve maternal and child health and in particular to reduce maternal and infant mortality.
- iii. To ensure equality in health care to all, particularly to disadvantaged groups like scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, backward classes and women.
- iv. To provide affordable quality health care to the people of the State through allopathic, homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medicines etc.
- v. To give training to doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff to meet the need of health care in the State.
- vi. To ensure greater access to primary health care by providing medical institutions as close to the people as possible.

In 2010-11, following national health programmes have been implemented in the State in addition to the state sector health programmes.

- i. Family Welfare, Reproductive & Child Health Programme.
- ii. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme.
- iii. National Tuberculosis Control Programme.
- iv. National AIDS Control Programme.
- v. National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment.
- vi. National Leprosy Eradication Programme.
- vii. National Cancer Control Programme.
- viii. National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme.
- ix. District Mental Health Programme.
- x. Disability & Rehabilitation Programme.
- xi. Integrated Disease Surveillance Project.

Besides, National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) is a major partner and in conjugation with the Health Department, has done effective work, especially at the grassroots level, giving the entire health services in the State a major boost. As a result of concerted efforts made by the State Government there is a visible improvement in the health status of the people of Tripura, which can be depicted in the following Table.

Table- 16.1.

Items	All India	Tripura
Birth rate	21.8/1000	14.3/1000
Death rate	7.1/1000	5.0/1000
Natural growth rate	14.7/1000	9.4/1000
Infant mortality rate	44/1000	29/1000
Total fertility rate	2.7	2.2
Sex ratio	940/1000	961/1000

Source: SRS-2011, ORGI & NFHS-3.

It is evident that State Government is fully committed to deliver

best possible health care services to the people with the limited financial resources, especially the primary healthcare services. Side by side special attention is being paid to preventive and promotive aspects of healthcare, in addition to the curative measures. Benefits are also given under Tripura State Illness Assistance Fund to the BPL patients for treatment of diseases like heart, kidney, brain, neurological & eye diseases requiring surgical intervention out side the state.

State Population Policy:

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

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

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

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

How far achieved? The following Table depicted the achievement status in 2011 against the target fixed for the State.

Table : 16.2.

Parametres	Target to be achieved	Present level
i) Birth rate	15	14.3
ii) Death rate	5	5.0
iii) Growth rate	10	9.4
iv) TFR	2	2.2
v) IMR	20	29
vi) MMR	1	4
vii) Couple protection rate (%)	60%	65.08

Source: - SRS-2011, State Population Policy-2000.

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

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

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

Table : 16.3.

Sl. No.	Discipline	Total	Existing	Shortage requirement
1.	Health Sub Centers	1,260	538	722
2.	Primary Health Centers	189	59	130
3.	Community Health Centers	47	9	38

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

2) Recommendation of health manpower in Tripura and shortage as on 31-03-2000.

Table : 16.4.

Sl. No.	Discipline	Total requirement	Existing	Shortage
1.	Medical Officer	1,032	835	442
2.	Specialist	749	302	477
3.	Staff Nurse	1,542	814	728
4.	Laboratory Technician	300	125	175
5.	X-ray Technician	170	31	139
6.	Ophthalmic Assistant	150	12	138
7.	Blood Bank Technician	40	8	32
8.	MPW/(Female)	1,032	690	342
9.	MPW/(Male)	1,032	394	638
10.	MPS/(Female)	172	64	108
11.	MPS/(Male)	172	112	60

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The Health Department is running short of different categories of medical and para-medical staff in comparison to the sanction strength of such staff. shortage of staff/ vacancy in the Department are shown in the below.

Table- 16.5.

Sl. No.	Name of post	Sanctioned strength	Man in position	Shortage
1.	Laboratory technician	134	100	34
2.	Laboratory technician(contract)	17	-	17
3.	Radiographer	29	28	1
4.	Radiographer (contract)	9	3	6
5.	Radiographer (fixed)	24	16	8
6.	Pharmacist (Allopathy)	307	234	93
7.	Pharmacist (Allopathy)(fixed)	25	-	25
8.	MPS/(Male)	153	133	20
9.	MPS/(Female)	69	63	6
10.	MPW/(Male)	508	309	199
11.	MPW/(Female)	603	581	22
12.	MPW/(Male) (fixed)	102	98	4
13.	MPW/(Female)(fixed)	88	82	6
14.	Staff Nurse	839	714	125
15.	Staff Nurse (fixed)	456	456	0
16.	Medical (Allopathy)	1480	717	763
17.	Dental Surgeon	65	48	17
18.	Medical Officer (Homeopathy)	85	60	25
19.	Medical Officer (Ayurvedic)	56	56	-

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Health Infrastructure:

There were 20-Hospitals, 11-Rural Hospitals and Community Health Centres, 79-Primary Health Centres, 603-Sub-Centres/Dispensaries, 7-Blood Banks and 7-Blood Storage centers in allopathic branch during 2010-11 through which the State Government has been providing basic

health facilities to all section of the society.

The State Government Medical College has been started from August 2005, which is the first medical college in the State, and named as Agartala Government Medical College (AGMC).

Besides, there is a private Tripura Medical College and Dr. B.R.Amedkar Memorial Teaching Hospital set-up in August, 2006 at Hapania, Agartala.

Below mentioned table shows the allopathic medical facilities of the State during 2011-12.

Table : 16.6.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Districts				Total
		West	North	South	Dhalai	
i)	State Hospitals	04	00	00	00	04
ii)	District Hospitals	00	01	01	00	02
iii)	Sub-Divisional Hospitals	03	02	03	03	11
iv)	Rural Hospital & CHCs	06	01	03	01	11
v)	PHCs	24	19	23	11	79
vi)	Sub-Centres	287	112	164	72	635
vii)	Blood Banks	03	02	01	01	07
viii)	Blood Bank Centre	02	01	03	01	07
ix)	Telemedicine Centre(Storage)	03	03	03	03	11
x)	Vision Centre	05	07	12	16	40
xi)	Tele optoamology centre	11	00	00	00	11

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

In addition to these facilities, the State Government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the homeopathic and ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially in the rural area.

The below mentioned table shows the status of homeopathic and ayurvedic medical facilities of the State Government during 2011-12.

Table : 16.7.

District	Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Institutions	
	Homeopathic	Ayurvedic
West Tripura	74	47
North Tripura	32	12
South Tripura	53	24
Dhalai	20	09
Total	179	92

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

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

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

Table : 16.8.

Items	Districts				
	West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of beds	2,105	410	511	295	3,321
In Hospitals	1,937	250	325	225	2,737
In PHCs/RHs	168	160	186	70	584

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Manpower:

The status of technical manpower position under the State Health Department during the years 1998 and 2011-12 is presented in the following Table.

Table- 16.9.

Sl. No.	Category	1998	2011-12
1	Medical Officer(Allopathy)	541	1000
2	Medical Officer(Ayurvedic)	37	73
3	Medical Officer(Homeopathy)	47	64
4	Medical Officer(Dental)	39	45
5	Inspecting Officer (Drug)	7	10

6	Multipurpose Worker (Male)	371	402
7	Multipurpose Worker(Female)	603	648
8	Para Medical staff	65	2,167
9	Chemist	4	2
10	Jr. Projectionist	0	3
11	Social Worker	0	13
12	Sr. Inspector Food	4	4
13	Ext. Eductor	24	29
14	Health Educator	3	2
15	Sample Collector	3	2
16	Sr. Sanitarian	0	2
17	B.C.G. Technician	7	5
18	Multipurpose Supervisor (Male)	79	152
19	Multipurpose Supervisor (Female)	65	67
20	Asstt. Malaria Officer	5	5
21	Para Medical Asstt.	3	4
22	Sr. Malaria Inspector	3	3
23	Sr. Para Medical Worker	7	9
24	Non Medical Supervisor	10	9
25	D.D.E.M.O.	6	5
26	M.E.I.O.	1	1
27	Staff Nurse	8	1,516
28	Field Worker	35	55

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Patients treated:

Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor in the State during 2011-12 is given in the table.

Table : 16.10.

District	Patients treated		
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1	2	3	4
West	5,04,438	22,64,040	27,68,478
North	70,036	5,32,821	6,02,857
South	74,958	3,05,691	3,80,649
Dhalai	50,314	1,95,008	2,45,322
Total	6,99,746	32,97,560	39,97,306

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients by kinds of disease in all four districts of the State in 2011-12 is depicted below.

Table : 16.11.

District	Tuberculosis		Syphilis		Fever		Small pox	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West	528	5,665	0	01	14,758	70,279	0	0
North	00	548	0	65	12,212	61,579	0	0
South	06	295	0	16	24,092	60,036	0	0
Dhalai	71	258	0	06	16,387	42,031	0	0
Total	605	6,766	0	88	67,449	2,33,925	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	171	31	0	2	0	0	8,674	24,332
North	640	2,489	0	9	0	0	7,400	21,833
South	3,398	8,502	0	0	0	0	4,757	10,337
Dhalai	882	3,151	0	6	0	0	2,827	8,983
Total	5,091	14,173	0	17	0	0	23,658	65,185

District	Gonorrhoea		Diphtheria		Poliomyelitis		Tetanus	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
West	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	3
North	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhalai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	89	0	0	0	0	14	3

District	Measles		Whooping cough		Typhoid		Total	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
0	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
West	2	1	0	1	283	727	24,432	1,01,042
North	88	506	0	0	422	566	20,762	87,684
South	4	47	9	4	250	166	32,516	79,403
Dhalai	19	96	0	2	40	43	20,226	54,576
Total	113	650	9	7	995	1,502	97,936	3,22,705

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Family Welfare:

The Health & Family Welfare sector is not only limited to catering health care and facilities to masses of all sections but is also entrusted with the task of stabilisation of population by implementing the policies through various National Programmes from time to time. In this endeavor the State of Tripura has also formulated the State Population Policy in August 2001 for progressing towards the ideal and subsequently constitution the State Population Commission under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister.

The main objective of the Family Welfare and Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) is to stabilize population at a level consistent with the needs of National developments. The main highlights of the RCH programme and interventions which calls for are:-

- * People have the ability to reproduce and regulate their fertility.
- * Women are able to go through pregnancy and childbirth safely.
- * The outcome of pregnancies is successful in terms of maternal and infant survival and well being.
- * Couples are able to have sexual relations free of fear of pregnancy and of contracting diseases.
- * Infrastructure Development for better service.
- * Manpower Development.
- * Integrated Training Packages.
- * IEC activities and counseling on Health, Sex & Gender.
- * Tribal Area RCH Package.
- * RTI / STI Clinic at District Hospitals.
- * MTP & IUD services upto PHC Level by providing equipment, medicine furniture etc.
- * Enhanced community participation through Panchayet Women Group & NGOs.
- * Major and minor civil works to provide facility for better RCH services.
- * Laboratory diagnosis of RTI/ STI.
- * Adolescent Health.

State's performance on family planning during 2011-12 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.12.

Method	Achievements, 2011-12
Total sterilisation	4,672
Vasectomy	206
Tubectomy	4,466
IUD insertion	1,267
CC users (Nirodh)	5,71,723
Oral Pill users	85,075
MTP	4,634

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The district wise performance of family planning in the State during 2011-12 is presented in following table.

Table - 16.13.

Method	West District Achieve	South District Achieve	North District Achieve	Dhalai District Achieve
Sterilisation	4,030	867	466	798
Vasectomy	228	14	351	0
Tubectomy	1,828	452	637	234
IUD Insertion	430	275	285	277
CC Users	2,44,802	1,68,301	1,06,628	51,992
Oral Pill Users	31,631	24,101	17,668	11,675
MTP	1,196	1,479	851	1,108

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Immunization:

State performance on immunization and MCH during the year 2011-12 are given in the following table.

Table- 16.14.

Name of Vaccine	Achievements, 2011-12
DPT	53,235
OPV	51,319
BCG	55,273
Measles	52,106
DT	23,580

TT(Preg.Women)	50,836
TT(10Years)	28,885
TT (16Years)	26,156
IFA (Large)	60,415
Vit- A Solution.	17,098

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Pulse Polio:

National Pulse Polio Immunization Programme has been successfully implemented in the State from 1995-96. The performance for the year 2011-12 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.15.

Year	West Tripura	North Tripura	South Tripura	Dhalai Tripura	Total
1st Round	1,68,934	90,928	98,826	49,826	4,07,932
2nd Round	1,68,902	89,571	96,731	50,148	4,05,352

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Voluntary Blood Donation:

The achievement under voluntary blood donation by month during the year 2011-12 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.16.

Month	Voluntary	Replacement	Total	Blood donation camp
April'09	1,150	211	1,361	28
May'09	2,267	270	2,537	51
June'09	2,475	29	2,504	57
July'09	1,288	26	1,314	27
Aug'09	4,296	78	2,574	52
Sept'09	1,413	22	1,435	45
Oct.'09	1,760	93	1,853	37
Nov.'09	2,428	36	2,464	46
Dec.'09	1,493	25	1,518	49
Jan'10	1,834	35	1,869	51
Feb.'10	1,867	115	1,982	51
March'10	1,476	134	1,610	36
2011-12	22,656	1,325	23,981	575

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:

State performances by district on blood samples collections/ tests during the year 2009-10 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.17.

(Provisional)

Activity	West District	South District	North District	Dhalai District	Total State
	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	Achievements	
Blood slides collected	1,24,706	1,13,328	52,350	68,680	2,93,923
Blood slide examined	1,24,706	1,13,328	52,350	68,680	2,93,923
Positive cases	2,764	11,821	2,393	7,437	13,613
Pf Cases	2,488	10,998	2,317	7,136	13,052
PV	276	723	76	301	561

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

The following depicts the details of D.D.T. spray in the State during the year 2011-12.

Table- 16.18.

Round	Targeted Population	Population covered
1st Round	15,04,024	10,75,676
2nd Round	24,72,008	14,60,401

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Control of blindness and visual impairment:

The achievement of the control of blindness and visual impairment during 2011-12 is presented in the below noted table.

Table- 16.19.

Activity	Achievements
Cataract Operations Done	7,431
School Covered	347
Teachers Trained	109
School Children Screened	52,948
No of Students found refractive error	3,403
No of student provided with free Spectacles	2,113

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2011-12 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.20.

Activity	Achievements
Sputum examined	20,987
Sputum Positive cases detected	1,468
Total cases detected	2,725

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

The achievement under the programme in the State during 2011-12 is presented in the given table.

Table- 16.21.

Activity	Number
Leprosy cases detected	36
Cases discharged	18

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Cancer control programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2011-12 is presented in the given table.

Table- 16.22.

Activity	Achievement
Mammography done to detect breast tumor	206
Cancer patients received Chemotherapy doses(old & new)	10,371
Cancer patients received Radiotherapy	880

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

National Mental health programme:

The achievement under the programme during 2011-12 is presented in the following table.

Table- 16.23.

Activity	Number
Mental Patients treated at OPD	2,499
Mental Patients treated at IPD	410

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

Achievements under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

* *Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) Scheme:* Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the pregnant women residing in remote rural areas.

Under this scheme, beneficiaries ranging from SC, ST & BPL mothers having two children above the age of 19 years are given cash incentives of Rs.700/- in each case for rural areas and Rs.600/- for urban areas. Those opting for delivery at home are also provided with cash incentive of Rs.500/- under this scheme.

The total beneficiaries under JSY during 2009-10 was 20,402 in the State.

* *Accredited Social Health Activist(ASHA):* ASHA stands for Accredited Social Health Activists, which are selected by and accountable to the Panchayats. ASHAs are placed in every ICDS run Anganwadi Centres of the State. She acts as first port of call to attend any health related intervention in the community. Every ASHA is also a member of Village Health & Sanitation Committees constituted in all 1040 GPs (including ADC villages) and hence, are involved in local health planning for increased access and accountability of health services.

Table- 16.24.

Item	Achievement
Training of ASHA	49,848

Source: - Health Department, Tripura.

* *Village Health & Sanitation Committee:* Out of 1,040 VHSC constituted, 1,011 committees are operational so far with joint accounts of ANM/AWW/ASHA and the Gaon Pradhan. Under NRHM, Untied Funds @ Rs.10,000/- per annum is provided to each committee to enable undertaking of local health action.

B. Other achievements under NRHM

* *Operationalization of Mobile Medical Units:* Taking health care to the doorsteps is the principle behind improving access to health care and equitable distribution of health services. Under the National Rural

Health Mission provision of Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) in each District is one of the strategies to improve access. Under the initiative, Ramakrishna Mission has been entrusted for operationalizing the Mobile Medical Units (MMU) in West Tripura district. MMUs in the remaining three districts are being operationalized by the respective Chief Medical Officers.

* Hospital Waste Management under Infection & Environment Management Plan is implemented through an outsourced agency for effective management of wastes (sharp needles, human/ anatomical waste, toxins, radio-active substances etc.) generated by the PHCs so as to prevent further pollution by air or water.

* Procurement of Diesel Generator Sets have been procured for all categories of Health Institutions for regular power supply and installation of the same has been completed in most of the health institutions.

* Health Management Information System (HMIS) for effective data management leading to better management of health programme, HMIS is implemented in the State.

Budget for 2011-12:

Table- 16.25.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Non-Plan	State Plan	CSS & NLCPR	NEC	Total
FW & PM	4684.28	10152.50	1687.00	107.42	
			CSS Plan	NEC	
DHS	6371.54	15019.45	2.58	355.00	

Source: Health Department, Tripura.

DRINKING WATER:

The earlier PWD (Public Health Engineering) has been renamed as PWD (DWS) and continued with the responsibility to provide the safe drinking water both for rural and urban areas. The underground water resources through sinking of deep tube wells in rural areas and surface resources in urban areas are utilized for creation of sustainable pipe water supply system in the State. However, there are few deep tube wells are also functioning in urban areas.

Providing safe and adequate drinking water to all households in all habitations without loosing much time is one of the main objective of State Planning. For this purpose a range of schemes to tap both surface and ground water are under implementation which include, surface water treatment plants, deep tube wells, small bore tube wells, spot sources like ordinary hand pump(OHP), mark-II/III, RCC well, sanitary well, masonry well etc. The excessive iron content in ground water poses a major challenge to water supply system in Tripura. The department has given priority to install iron removal plants with all deep tube wells.

The State PWD (Drinking Water & Sanitation) Department has attached priority in construction of deep tube well based surface water supply schemes since inception. However, during the last four - five years a good number of rural surface water supply schemes including high capacity as well as mini treatment plants are given priority in remote rural areas, particularly where drilling of deep tube wells are not feasible even after resistively survey and also where population growth is high. Since 1998, priority is also attached through introduction of surface water supply schemes in all urban areas.

The State PWD (Drinking Water & Sanitation) Department is also considering introduction of deeper drilling rig machines for sinking of DTWs particularly in hilly areas where suitable water bearing strata is available at much lower depth. The Department has also attached top priority in installation of Iron Removal Plants (IRPs) since the underground water is mostly infested with high iron content. The Department has taken-up construction of innovative small capacity water supply schemes based on compact water treatment plant, small bore deep tube wells, horizontal roughening filters (HRS) cum slow sand filter (SSF) etc. The Department has general target to undertake substantial works in TSP areas.

The State Government has given priority for construction of number of rural surface water supply schemes including high capacity as well as mini treatment plants for remote rural areas, especially where drilling of deep tube wells are not feasible.

The Public Health Engineering wing of State Public Works Department is the nodal department for survey of status of drinking water supply in rural habitations of the State. The DWS wing of PWD is also

responsible for water supply through tankers in case of disruption in normal water supply and also to serve occasional gathering of people. In addition to normal activities, DWS is also executing huge numbers of deposit work of different departments and executing the work of construction of deep tube wells under sector reform. As of now, about 80 deep tube wells under the head of deposit work/ sector reform have been executed by the DWS.

As on 1st April 2011, out of 8,132 rural habitations, 3,369 habitations were fully covered and 2,258 habitations were partially covered on quantity basis for providing safe and adequate drinking water. On quality basis, 1,499 habitations were fully covered and 1,238 habitations were partially covered for providing safe and adequate drinking water.

The following Table shows the status of water supply in the State as on 1st April 2011.

Table- 16.26.

i)	Deep tubewell in operation (in Nos)	Urban- 124 Rural- 1048 Total- 1,172
ii)	Overhead reservoir commissioned (in Nos)	Urban- 38 Rural- 79 Total- 117
iii)	Iron removal plant commissioned (in Nos)	Urban- 58 Rural- 411 Total- 469
iv)	Pipeline laid (in km)	Urban- 1,311.01 Rural- 6,553.62 Total- 7,864.63
v)	Urban surface water treatment plants (in Nos)	13
vi)	Rural surface water treatment plants (in Nos.)	13
vii)	Ground Water Based Treatment plant (in Nos)	02
viii)	Small Bore Tube Well (in Nos)	Urban- 08 Rural- 1,063 Total - 1,071

ix)	Domestic connection (in Nos)	Urban- 46,848 Rural- 7,974 Total- 54,822
x)	Road side stand posts (in Nos)	Urban- 6,280 Rural- 29,430 Total- 35,710
xi)	Functioning spon sources like as Mark-II/III/ OHP ring/masonry/sanitary well/ spring water sources etc. (in Nos) in rural areas	25,602
xii)	Population covered with piped water supply scheme (in Nos)	Urban- 6,88,952 Rural- 21,38,142 Total- 28,27,094

Source: - PWD (DWS) Department, Tripura.

Rural Sanitation :

State Government has taken various initiatives to promote rural sanitation coverage at household, community school, anganwadi etc. levels and also promote hygiene practices. Due to series of initiatives taken in this regard, Tripura has been one of the few States having very high sanitation coverage.

Earlier four districts of Tripura have been brought under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and have taken all measures to further expand sanitation coverage including quality of facilities at household, school, anganwadi & community level which has significantly reduced incidences of diarrhoea even during lean season. Further, hygiene behavior is being promoted focusing on hand washing before eating and after defecation and also safe handling and storage of drinking water.

The following Table shows the status of sanitation campaign in the State as on 1st April 2012.

Table- 16.27.

i)	Individual household latrine for BPL.	4,45,503
ii)	Individual household latrine (BPL)	1,56,856
iii)	School toilet	6,173
iv)	Balwadi/ Angwanadi Toilet	6,654
v)	Sanitary complex	249

Source: - PWD (DWS) Department, Tripura.

Concluding remarks: -

State achieved well in terms of birth rate, death rate as well as infant mortality rate in compare to national average. However, specialist health care services need to be augmented for quality life.

Setting-up of two successive Medical Colleges would definitely improve the quality treatment in the State since a good number of the patient are going outside the State for better treatment.

Moreover, attempts require to be taken for providing safe drinking water, sanitation as well as proper disposal of water to reduce the infection deseases especially in rural and hilly areas.

Providing quality water supply and proper sanitation system to the community is the priority sector of the government and accordingly the DWS wing of PWD is committed to face the challenges to ensure better satisfaction of the consumers so far community water supply system and rural sanitation as well as total sanitation campaign are concerned. The list of committed work is huge and without proper community participation in both urban and rural areas it is not possible to maintain such schemes efficiently and smoothly. It is, therefore, the responsibility of all concern to understand the importance of the sector and to co-operate the DWS wing of PWD for creation and utilization of sustainable water supply system including sanitation system in the state.

17) WELFARE

TRIBAL WELFARE:

Tripura, 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:

The Census-2011 data pertaining to ST population has not yet been released by the Registrar General of India.

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

- ***ST population constitutes 31.05 percent of total population.***
- ***An amount of Rs. 120.00 crores has been flown to TTAADC in 2011-12.***
- ***SC population constitutes 17.37 percent of total population.***
- ***Special development packages for SC, OBC and Religious Minorities have been announced by the State Government.***
- ***19th January is celebrated as 'Kak-borok Day' in the State.***

and the similar literacy rate for the tribal population was 56.50 percent, which was 40.37 percent in 1991. The ST males literacy rate was 68.00 percent and ST females literacy rate was 44.60 percent in 2001.

There are 19-ST communities, and their detailed demographic particulars are as follows:

Table- 17.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the tribes	Population (Census Years)			
		1971	1981	1991	2001
i)	Tripuri / Tripura	2,50,545	3,30,872	4,61,531	5,43,848
ii)	Reang	64,722	84,003	1,11,606	1,65,103
iii)	Jamatia	34,192	44,501	60,824	74,949
iv)	Noatia	10,297	7,182	4,158	6,655
v)	Uchai	1,061	1,306	1,637	2,103
vi)	Kuki	7,775	5,501	10,628	11,674
vii)	Halam	19,076	28,969	36,499	47,245
viii)	Lushai	3,672	3,734	4,910	4,777
ix)	Bhutia	3	22	47	29
x)	Lepcha	14	106	111	105
xi)	Khashia	491	457	358	630
xii)	Chakma	28,662	34,797	96,096	64,293
xiii)	Mog	13,273	18,231	31,612	30,385
xiv)	Garo	5,559	7,297	9,360	11,180
xv)	Munda / Kaur	5,347	7,993	11,547	12,416
xvi)	Santhal	2,222	2,726	2,736	2,151
xvii)	Orang	3,428	5,217	6,751	6,223
xviii)	Bhil	169	838	1,754	2,336
xix)	Chamal	0	18	26	226
xx)	Generic Tribals etc.	0	0	0	7,098
xxi)	Total	4,50,508	5,83,770	8,53,345	9,93,426

Source: - Census-2001, RGI, New Delhi.

The economy of tribal people of the State is built upon agriculture which in tribal areas is mostly characterised by rain-fed cultivation and shifting cultivation. The tribal farmers constitute about 30 percent of the farming community and control 37 percent of the agriculture holdings. The productivity levels are much below the level attained by their counterpart non-tribal farmers. The benchmark survey conducted in

1997 revealed that the Jumia Tribal families account for approximately 40 percent of total tribal families in the State. Apart from practice of shifting cultivation, the main problem related to agriculture is lack of cultivable land and poor irrigation facilities.

Corporate Objective:

- o Economic development.
- o Promotion of education and preservation of culture and tradition.
- o Protection from social exploitation.
- o Safeguarding the constitutional and traditional rights.

Development Initiatives At-A-Glance:

- *Promotion of Education through -*
 - o Setting up of Residential Schools.
 - o Boarding House Stipend from KG-I to Class-X.
 - o Pre-matric / Post-matric / Additive of Post-matric Scholarship.
 - o Drop-out Coaching Centre for Unsuccessful Madhyamik students.
 - o Special Coaching in core subjects.
 - o Merit Award
 - o Up-gradation of merit to ST students.
 - o Construction of hostel for ST boys and girls.
 - o Sponsoring students to the schools of excellence outside the state.
- *Livelihood Propagation through --*
 - o Rubber plantation.
 - o Horticulture.
 - o Tea plantation.
- *Enterpreneurship Development through --*
 - o Soft loan for business in transport, poultry, piggery, handloom, handicraft, hotel and different service sector through Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation.
 - o Promotion of SHGs through capacity building infrastructure development and capital flow.

- *Skill Up-gradation through -*
 - Vocational training.
 - Pre-Induction training for Recruitment to Para Military/ Army.
 - Training at ITI, GNM & MPW.
- *Cultural Promotion through -*
 - Support initiatives for pujas & festivals.
 - Workshop & Seminar.
 - Museum.

Educational Programme

Education is one of the essential tools for development of any Community or Society. It is more important, when we talk about the tribals, who are socio-culturally and linguistically backward. Tribal Welfare Department spent about 80-90 percent of its plan funds towards educational schemes. The major schemes are:

Boarding house stipend:

Boarding House Stipend @ Rs.30/- per day per student and @ Rs.1/- per day per student for sweeping and cleaning of the boarding house is provided for a maximum number of 322 days in an academic year for the students from KG-I to class X, staying in approved boarding houses. There are 279 boarding houses altogether, out of which 110 are run by the Non Governmental Organizations. There are 169 Government runs boarding houses (Boys-113 & Girls-56) in the State. In 2011-12, about 20,508 students were benefited out of this scheme.

Table- 17.2.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2011 - 12	1865.79	20,508

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

Pre-matric scholarship:

In 2011- 12, about 1,04,922 students were benefited out of this scheme. Under the scheme scholarship is provided @ Rs.40/- per month to the students from Class VI to VIII and @ Rs.50/- per month to the students of IX and X Classes for a period of 10 months in an academic year.

Table- 17.3.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2011 - 12	351.46	1,04,922

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

Post-matric scholarship:

In 2011-12, about total of 17,487 students were benefited out of this scheme. PMS is provided to the students of class XI and above for continuing higher studies. The ST students whose annual family income is not more than Rs.2,00,000/- are eligible for maintenance allowance and fee for all courses.

Table- 17.4.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2011-12	972.00	17,487

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

Table-17.5.

Rate of Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS)

Category	Rate (in Rs.)	
	Hosteller	Day scholar
<i>Group - I</i>		
i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil, Ph.D and Post Doctoral research in Medicine, Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Tecnology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Managemant, Business, Finance/ Administration, Computer Science/ Applications, ii) Commercial Pilot License iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine iv) C.A/I.C.W.A/ C.S/ I.C.F.A etc. v) M.Phil, Ph.D and Post Doctoral Programmes in existing Group II & III vi) L.L.M	1200	550
<i>Group - II</i>		
i) Graduate/Post Graduate courses leading to Degree,	820	530

Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy, LLB, BFS, Other paramedical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary.

Group - III

All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group-I e.g. M.A/ M.Sc/ M.Com/ M.Ed/ M.Pharma etc.	570	300
---	-----	-----

Group - IV

All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X) e.g. Senior Secondary Certificate (Class XI & XII), both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 years Diploma courses in Polytechnics etc.	380	230
---	-----	-----

Merit award:

The meritorious ST students are encouraged for their excellence in studies. Students, who secured 55 percent and above marks in their Annual Examination from VI to IX & XI and Madhyamik/ School Final/ HSLC Examination and 10+2 Examination from any recognized Board are awarded together with a certificate. An account of the achievement during 2011 - 12 is shown in the following table.

Table- 17.6.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2011 - 12	1865.79	20,508

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

The rate of Merit Award is presented in the following Table.

Table- 17.7.

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

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Supply of free text books:

Under this scheme financial grant in lieu of textbooks is given to the students of Class IX and above classes. Books for the students of Class I to VIII are being supplied under Sarva Shiksha Abhijan by Education Department since 2003-04. Details of the achievement during the year 2011 - 12 is shown in the following table.

Table : 17.8.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2011-12	80.00	16,140

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Special Coaching in Core Subjects:

Under this scheme tutorial guidance is given to the ST students reading in classes I to XII. The teachers are preferably inducted from un-employed youth and are provided with honorarium @ Rs.2,500/- per month. The centers are mostly run by the Voluntary Organizations. Coaching is conducted for 5 months in an academic session. During the year 2011-12, a total of 66 centers were benefited out of this scheme.

Table- 17.9.

Year	Expenditure Incurred	Students benefited (Nos.)
2011-12	16.00	66

Physical =Number of students , Financial=Rs. in Lakh

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 School at Karbook (Gomoti District), Kanchanpur (North District) and Ambassa (Dhalai District). Medium of instruction in these schools are English. In these school ST students were admitted for Class III and read up to Class V. These schools are run under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS). With a view to extend the intake capacity of existing 100 seated RMM Ashram School Kanchanpur following constructions has taken up during 2007-08 and are in progress.

Table : 17.10.

Sl.	Name of work	Funding	Project	Year of	Financial	Cumulative	Remarks
1	50 seated ST boys hostel attached to RNM Ashram School, Kanchanpur.	CSS	92.05	2007-08	Nil	81.40	Completed finishing stage.
1	50 seated ST girls hostel attached to RNM Ashram School, Kanchanpur.	CSS	92.05	2007-08	Nil	82.923	At finishing stage.

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 4 nos. Ekalavya Model Residential (EMR) Schools at Khumulwng (West Tripura), B. C. Nagar (South Tripura), Kumarghat (Unokothi) and Rajnagar (Khowai). The Medium of instruction in the EMR Schools is English and the curriculum is CBSE. Then schools are funded under 100% grant from Government of India, under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of the India. Ekalavya Model Residential Schools run under the control of Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (TTWREIS).

Table- 17.11.

EMR School	Academic year	Student appeared	Student passed	Remarks
EMR School, Bir Chandra Nagar	2007-08	55	55	100% success with 1st Division- 9 students
	2008-09	41	41	100% success with

	2009-10	39	39	1st Division-21 students 100% success with
	2010-11	53	53	1st Division-17 students 100 % success with
	2011-12	46	46	1st Division-38 students 100 % success with
EMR School, Khumulwng	2008-09	26	26	1st Division-29 students 100% success with
	2009-10	41	41	1st Division- 11 students 100% success with
	2010-11	75	75	1st Division-41 students 100 % success with
	2011-12	55	55	1st Division-72 students 100 % success with 1st Division-55 students

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Table- 17.12.

EMR School	Academic year	Student appeared	Student passed	Remarks
EMR School, Bir Chandra Nagar	2009-10	44	31	70.45% success with 1st Division-24 students
	2010-11	32	21	65.62 % success with 1st Division-8 students
	2011-12	29	26	89.66 % success with 1st Division-14 students
EMR School, Khumulwng	2010-11	23	23	100% success with 1st Division- 19 students
	2011-12	36	36	100 % success with 1st Division-31 students

Construction of School Hostels for Girls and Boys:

Construction of Hostels (both 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 bases for Boys Hostel and 100 percent share basis for Girls hostel between the State and Union Governments. Ongoing construction works of ST hostel, financial outlay and physical achievement thereof during the year 2011-12 is shown below:

Table- 17.13.

Sl. No.	Name and location of the hostel	Name of Scheme	Year of sanction	Intake Girls	capacity Boys	Project cost (Rs. lakhs)	Financial As on March 2011	Fund sanctioned during 2011-12)	Cumulative financial outlay (as on March, 2012)	Remarks
1	50 seated ST Girls hostel attached to Kailashahar HS. School, North Tripura	CSS	2007-2008	50	-	141.02	109.03	31.99	141.02	Ongoing
2	50 seated ST boys hostel attached to Amarpur HS. School, South Tripura	CSS	2007-08	-	50	110.00	32.25	58.97	91.22	Ongoing.
3	100 seated ST boys hostel attached to UK Academy, Agartala, Sadar, West Tripura	CSS	2007-08	-	100	244.07	271.19	-	271.19	Inaugurated on 15. 12. 2011.
4	100 seated ST girls hostel attached to Maharani Tulshibasti Girls HS. School, Sadar, West Tripura	ACA	2007-08	100	-	197.21	197.21	-	197.21	Completed.
5	50 seated ST girls hostel attached to Lokasikshalaya HS. School, Chamapak Nagar, Sadar	CSS	2008-09	50	-	111.77	111.77	-	111.77	Nearing completion.
6	50 seated ST girls hostel attached to Srinagar Gabordi HS, Bishalgarh.	CSS	2008-09	50	-	111.77	111.77	-	111.77	Ongoing.
7	100 seated ST girls hostel at Khumulwng TTAADC HQ, Sadar.	CSS	2008-09	100	-	271.30	271.30	-	271.30	Finishing work in progress.
8	50 seated ST girls hostel at	CSS	2008-09	50	-	111.77	111.77	-	111.77	Finishing stage.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2011-12**

	Purnajoy Chowdhury Para, Kanchanpur.									
9	50 seated ST girls hostel at jumpuihill HS. School, Kanchanpur.	CSS	2008-09	50	-	111.77	111.77	-	111.77	Finishing stage.
10	50 seated ST girls' hostel at Ganganagar HS School, Ambassa, Dhalai.	CSS	2008-09	50	-	111.77	111.77	-	111.77	Inauguration on 27/03/12.
11	50 seated ST boys' hostel at Gandacherra HS School, Dhalai.	CSS	2008-09	50	-	111.77	111.77	-	111.77	1st floor in progress.
12	50 seated ST boys' hostel at Birchandrapur HS School, Khowai, West Tripura.	CSS	2008-09	-	50	220.26	220.26	-	220.26	Inauguration on 21/09/11.
13	50 seated ST boys' hostel at Khowai, West Tripura	CSS	2008-09	-	50	189.80	111.77	44.23	156.00	Ongoing.
14	50 seated ST boys' hostel at KBI, Udaipur, and South Tripura.	CSS	2008-09	-	50	111.77	55.90	30.88	86.78	Ongoing.
15	Const. of 30 seated ST boys' hostel attached to Taidu HS School Amarpur, South Tripura.	Article 275(I)	2008-09	-	30	79.00	64.897	14.10	78.997	Finishing stage.
16	Const. of 30 seated ST girls' hostel attached to Surrendranagar HS School, Sadar, West Tripura.	Article 275(I)	2008-09	30	-	67.05	67.05	-	67.05	Ongoing.
17	50 seated ST girls' hostel attached to Tulasikhar HS School, Khowai West Tripura (part of 100	Article 275(I)	2008-09	100	-	137.233	67.05	69.95	137.00	Ongoing.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2011-12**

	seated hostel, cost-209.63 lakhs).									
18	Const. of 50 seated ST boys' hostel attached to Kathalia HS School, Sonamura, West Tripura.	Article 275(I)	2008 -09	-	50	123.67	75.00	48.67	123.67	Ongoing
19	Const. of 50 seated ST boys' hostel attached to Baralutma HS School, Kamalpur,	Article 275(I)	2009-10	-	50	114.70	75.00	24.05	99.05	Ongoing.
20	Const. of 50 seated ST boys' hostel attached to Khedacherra HS School, Kanchanpur, North Tripura.	Article 275(I)	2009-10	-	50	134.25	25.69	-	25.69	Layout given.
21	Const. of 100 seated ST girls' hostel at Chailengtha, Dhalai. (in TTAADC)	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	63.245	63.245 (2nd inst)	126.49	Ongoing.
22	Const. of 100 seated ST girls hostel at Manu Dhalai (by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	63.245	63.245 (2nd inst)	126.49	Ongoing
23	Const. of 100 seated ST girls' hostel at Ambassa, Dhalai (by TTAADC)	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	63.245	63.245 (2nd inst)	126.49	Ongoing.
24	Const. of 100 seated ST girls' hostel at Gandacherra, Dhalai (by TTAADC)	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	63.245	63.245 (2nd inst)	126.49	Under process.
25	Const. of 100 seated ST girls' hostel at Dasda, North Tripura. (by TTAADC)	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	63.245	63.245 (2nd inst)	126.49	Ongoing.
26	Const. of 100 seated ST girls hostel at Damcherra, North Tripura	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	63.245	63.245 (2nd inst)	126.49	Ongoing.

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2011-12**

	(by TTAADC).									
27	Const. of 100 seated ST girls hostel at Ompi, South Tripura (by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	63.245	63.245	126.49	Ongoing. (2nd inst)
28	Const. of 100 seated ST girls hostel at Mandai, West Tripura (by TTAADC)	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	63.245	63.245	126.49	Ongoing. (2nd inst)
29	Const. of 100 seated ST girls hostel at Belcherra (Debendranagar, West Tripura (by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	100	-	126.49	63.245	63.245	126.49	Ongoing. (2nd inst)
30	Const. of 100 seated ST boys hostel at Sikaribar, Ambassa, Dhalai District (by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	-	100	126.49	31.62	31.625	63.245	Ongoing.
31	Const. of 100 seated ST boys hostel at Karbook South Tripura (by TTAADC)	CSS	2009-10	-	100	126.49	31.62	31.625	63.245	Ongoing. (2nd inst)
32	Const. of 100 seated ST boys hostel at Mungiakami, West Tripura (by TTAADC).	CSS	2009-10	-	100	126.49	31.555	31.695	63.25	Ongoing.
33	Const. of 50 seated ST girls hostel attached to Sutarmura HS School, Bishalgarh.	CSS	2011-12	50	-	197.05	-	98.525	98.525	Govt. of India sanctioned the CSS grant (1st inst.) vide No.F. 11020/04/
34	Const. of 50 seated ST girls hostel attached to Darchawi Christian HS School, Kumarghat.	CSS	2011-12	50	-	197.05	-	98.525	98.525	11-Education dt. 26.12.2011 Thereafter, State Finance Deptt. released the said CSS fund vide Memo No.19(04)-FIN (B)/2010/22386-22403 dt.30.01.2012 under FR Code :0871/11-12.
35	Const. of 50 seated ST girls hostel attached to Laxmicherra. HS. School, Bokafa, Santirbazar.	CSS	2011-12	50	-	197.05	-	98.525	98.525	Necessary steps have been taken
36	Const. of 50 seated girls	CSS	2011-12	50	-	197.05	-	98.525	98.525	(1st inst)

**ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF TRIPURA, 2011-12**

	hostel attached to Takarjala HS School, Jumpujala.								up for starting the works.
37	Const. of 50 seated girls hostel attached to Akhilacherra HS. School, Hezamara, West Tripura.	CSS	2011-12	50	-	197.05	-	98.525 (1st inst)	98.525
38	Const. of 50 seated girls hostel attached to Ompi HS School, Ompi Block, Amarpur, Gumati.	CSS	2011-12	50	-	197.05	-	98.525 (1st inst)	98.525
39	Const. of 50 seated girls hostel attached to Thalibari HS School, Kathalia Block, Sonamura.	CSS	2011-12	50	-	197.05	-	98.53 (1st inst)	98.53
40	Const. of 50 seated boys' hostel attached to 82-Miles HS Schoo, Manu Block, LTV Sub-Division.	CSS	2011-12	-	50	197.05	-	50.00 (1st inst)	50.00
41	Const. of 50 seated boys hostel attached to Balaram Cobra Class - XII School, Mungia-kami Block, Teliamura.	CSS	2011-12	-	50	197.05	-	50.00 (1st inst)	50.00 Do
42	Const. of 50 seated boys' hostel attached to Parakalak HS School, Duski, Teliamura.	CSS	2011-12	-	50	197.05	-	50.00 (1st inst)	50.00 Do
43	Const. of 50 seated boys' hostel attached to Barjala Binapani HS School, Jirania Block, Sadar.	CSS	2011-12	-	50	197.05	-	50.00 (1st inst)	50.00 Do

Coaching Center for drop out (Madhyamik) students:

Special efforts have been made to provide coaching programme for the unsuccessful Madhyamik students who could not succeed due to various reasons of inconveniences. Stipend @ Rs.31/- per student per day is provided to the hostellers for a period of 210 days(maximum). The honorarium for Teaching staff is Rs.3000/- per month. The scheme is implemented through District Administration, SDMs and NGOs. In 2011-12, a total 684 ST students were benefited out of this scheme.

Table- 17.14.

Year	NGOs involved	Students appeared in Madhyamik exam.	Students passed	% of passed
2011 - 12	16	684	487	71.19%

Physical=Number of Students, Financial=Rs. in Lakh.

Supporting students for ITI and GNM Courses in the State:

Tribal Welfare Department provides stipend to the students of Industrial Training Institute at Indranagar Boys & Indranagar Girls, Jatan Bari, Ambassa, Udaipur, Kailashahar, Dharmanagar and Belonia 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.900/- 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. 900/- per month. In 2011-12, about 638 students were benefited out of this scheme.

Table- 17.15.

Year	GNM	ITI
2011 - 12	47	591

Inter hostel sports competition:

Besides normal programmes of Youth Affairs & Sports Department and Tripura Sports Council, the tribal students are provided with additional care for making optimal use of their excellence in sports and games. Inter hostel competitions are conducted every year in order to provide them wider exposure and scope for improving skill. In 2011-12, the State Department had spent Rs 3.00 lakhs to achieve the objective.

Skill Up-gradation:

Pre-Induction Training for Recruitment to Para Military/ Army

Recruitment in para-military forces and army is one of the most rewarding employment opportunities for the tribal youth in North Eastern Region. Unfortunately, many of the resilient tribal youths from across the interior tribal areas fail to make use of this opportunity. This is mainly because of the absence of competitive skills and needed exposures in them. In order to bridge 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.

Promotion of Art & Culture and Fairs & Festivals

Kok-Borok Day Celebration

Kok-Borok is the mother tongue of 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 neighboring states, including people residing in present Bangladesh.

On 19th January 1979, Government of Tripura 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.

Fairs & Festivals

To maintain, promote and revive the traditional culture of the tribals, supports to the observation of major tribal festival is extended under the scheme. Melas, Exhibitions, Pujas, Conferences of tribal leaders etc. are also held under the scheme. In 2011-12, the Department had spent Rs 33 lakhs to achieve the objective.

Economic Development

Rubber plantation:

The object of the scheme is to assist the tribal people for a sustainable economic development through rubber plantation. The project is implemented over a period of seven years. The unit cost is

1,09,000/- per hectare. The grant amount of State Tribal Welfare Department is Rs.63,325/- per family for plantation of 1 hac. of fubber cash subsidy including planting grant and fencing subsidy from the Rubber Board subsidy is Rs.45,675/- to be paid over span of seven years. The beneficiaries are selected by the "Block Advisory Committee" from the fully/ partly ST Jhumia families. An account of the families supported in 2011-12 the scheme through rubber developing Agencies viz. Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Ltd.(TRPC), TTAADC and District Administration through Block Development Officers and Sub-divisional Magistrates is given in the following table. In 2011-12, a total 1,734 ST families (provisional) were benefited out of this scheme.

Table- 17.16.

Year	Financial achievement	Physical achievement
2011 - 12	1109.97	1,743

Physical =Number of families, Financial=Rs. in Lakh.

Horticulture Plantation :

Land less ST families residing in interior area are eligible to get the benefit of the scheme. An amount of Rs.30,000-/ grant per family is provided to select family in installments. The grant amount is utilized over the period of five years. In 2011-12, a total 142 ST families were benefited out of this scheme.

Table- 17.17.

Year	Financial achievement	Physical achievement
2011 - 12	89.70	299

Physical =Number of families, Financial=Rs. in Lakh.

Tea Plantation:

The object of the scheme is to improve the economic condition of the tribals by bringing them under Tea plantation. Implementation is done over the period of 5 years. Total unit cost is Rs.76,154/- for one acre . The Tea Board subsidy is Rs.13,520/-, State Tribal Welfare Department grant is Rs.55,714/- and beneficiary contribution is Rs.6,920/-. The beneficiaries are selected by the "Sub Divisional level Jhumia Rehabilitation Committee" from the fully/ partly ST Jhumia families.

Table- 17.18.

Year	Financial achievement	Physical achievement
2011-12	102.51	184

Physical =Number of families, Financial=Rs. in Lakh.

Projects for Tribal Women :

Tribal women in Tripura play active role as earners of sustenance for the family. They are actively involved in jhum cultivation, collection of forest produce and selling of goods. It is important that they are engaged more in meaningful and regular economic activities. They have some sort of skill in piggery, handloom/loin loom and handicrafts, poultry and goatery. Skill can easily be developed in Mushroom cultivation and Sericulture. Tribal Women are doing these activities in very small scale and in most unorganized way. In recent times, a large number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have come up. They are also taking up various economic activities including those mentioned above. To boost and systematize the economic activities in a greater scale financial support has been given to the (SHGs). An account of the achievement in 2011-12 are shown in the following table:

Table : 17.19.

(Rs. inl lakhs)

Year	Final Achievement	Physical achievement
2011-12	143.00	286

Livelihood Propagation

i) Vocational training:

The objective of the scheme is to upgrade the skill of the tribal youth through training in different trades having employment potential like automobile, electrical, electronics, tailoring, motor driving, TV & radio repairing, welding, bamboo handicraft, computer, beauty parlor etc. through Vocational Training Centres run by eligible organizations. Each tribal youth is trained in one trade of his / her choice, the course being of maximum six month duration. Thereafter, the trainee is attached to a qualified Master Craft's man / Expert Trainer for a maximum period of six months to learn the skills by practical experience. Under the scheme 100 percent grant-in-aid is provided by the Central Government under centrally sponsored scheme for tribal people. At present there are eight

Vocational Training Centres located at Mandai, Tulashikhar, Bokafa, Rupaichari, Kulai, Udaipur, Bishramganj and Dhamanagar. The scheme has been revised by the Government of India from 01-04-2009. As per the revised scheme, the grant-in-aid is divided into recurring expenditure and non recurring expenditure. Recurring expenditure is granted @Rs.30,000/- per annum per trainee. In case of rented building, maximum rent limit is Rs.10,000/- per month. Non recurring grant is given @Rs.2.40 lakhs for five years @Rs.0.48 lakh per trade. As per the revised scheme proposal for sanction of Rs.259.20 lakhs for eight Vocational Training Centre under the CSS scheme for was submitted to the Government of India in 2011. The Government of India yet to release the fund.

ii) *Rehabilitation of the deviated constituents who shunned the path of violence:*

- Government of India has introduced a scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants in North East India. Accordingly, Government of Tripura also implementing this scheme since 1st April 1998. As per guide line of the scheme Government of Tripura has made arrangement to provide vocational training to the returnees through NGOs in the following trades
 - LMV driving & repairing including two and three wheeler
 - Tailoring
 - Electrical & Electronics
 - Computer application
 - Type writing & short hand
 - Any other trades chosen by the trainees
- The militants whoever surrender to different agencies, their names are proposed to the Screening Committee constituted by the State Government and the Screening Committee recommends names of returnees to the State Government to be brought under this scheme. After approval of the State Government those returnees are sent to the Vocational Training Centre as per guidelines of the Government of India from time to time.
- During Vocational training period all the trainees are provided monthly stipend @ Rs.3,500/- per month and scheme revised by Government of India from time to time.
- After completion of vocational training all the returnees are being rehabilitated by way of implementation of settlement package.

- Government of India has revised the scheme since 1st April 2005 as per scheme vocational training would be for one and half year where the following sections have been included.
 - Basic education up to class –VIII standards.
 - Exposure visits within the State.
 - Extracurricular activities such as sports/Cultural activities/Celebration of national importance days etc.
- Housing to the returnees under IAY scheme.
- Business Stall to start self-employment activity.
- The returnees who have been brought under Government of India scheme after 1st April 2005 would be favoured with a sanction @ Rs.1.50 lakhs to be kept in a fixed deposit for 3 years in Bank.
- At present, there are three Vocational Training Centres running for this purpose and these training centers are located at the following places:
 - Lachi, under Santirbazar Sub Division, South Tripura District.
 - Love Story under Udaipur Sub Division, Gomoti District.
 - Karamcherra under L.T Valley, Dhalai District.
- Since introduction of the Government of India scheme in April,1998 about 4,198 nos.(cumulative) returnees had been covered by the Government of Tripura up to 31st December, 2012 under various schemes.

Other activities –

i) Nucleus Budget:

The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor tribals for medical treatment and purchase of medicine. Financial assistance is also provided to take up need-based income generating schemes. Financial assistance upto Rs.2,500/- for treatment inside the State and Rs.8,000/- for treatment outside the State is provided under this scheme. In 2011-12, a total 3,500 persons have been benefited out of this scheme.

Table- 17.20.

Year	Financial achievement	Physical achievement
2011 - 12	45.00	3,500 patients

Physical =Persons, Financial =Rs. in Lakh.

Implementation of Sch. Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006:

To recognize the forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers over the forest land under their occupation for self-cultivation, rights over minor forest produce and traditional rights, the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is being implemented in the State.

1,19,958 forest dwellers (individual claims) had been given Forest Rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and the quantum of land involved is 1,68,802.774 hectares till 31st March, 2012. State Government has decided to dovetail schemes of line departments, MGNREGA, Indo-German Development Council (IGDC) and Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) for gainful utilization of land given to forest dwellers under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (ROFR) Act, 2006. Project proposal for release of fund amounting to Rs. 444 crore for supporting livelihood activities including housing, drinking water, health & sanitation for the forest dwellers had been submitted to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Planning Commission of India for consideration.

State Level Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Tripura and District Level Committee in which DMs are Chairman of the committees have been constituted to monitor the progress of implementation of the project/ activities for the forest dwellers.

Strategy for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

A special strategy was adopted during the 5th five-year plan (1975-79) for accelerated development of the Scheduled Tribes. This strategy is called Tribal Sub-plan (TSP). It is a mechanism under which each development department of the State Government is required to quantify and set apart an amount of their plan budget provision for implementation of schemes exclusively for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Tripura.

The fund so quantified shall not be less than the percentage of S.T. population in the State. In Tripura each development Department has to quantify at least 31 percent of their plan fund towards Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

The following table shows the flow of fund and expenditure during 2011-12 under Tribal Sub-Plan area.

Target & achievement of State Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for 2011-12.

Table : 17.21.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Total outlay (Revised) 2011-12	Flow to TSP (Revised) 2011-12	% of TSP	Total expenditure in 2011-12	Expen- diture in TSP 2011-12	% of TSP expenditure with total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	10315.83	3385.13	32.81	8630.92	3275.38	37.95
2	Animal Resorce Dev. Dept.	1324.02	415.89	31.41	1303.39	414.94	31.84
3	Co-operation	1315.98	408.38	31.03	1302.33	408.38	31.36
4	Employment Services & M.P	26.78	8.61	32.15	23.68	8.61	36.36
5	Factories & Boilers Org.	5.50	1.71	31.09	5.49	1.71	31.15
6	Family Welfare & P.M.	8010.50	2554.77	31.89	4547.19	1449.26	31.87
7	Fisheries	640.25	251.81	39.33	596.48	243.28	40.79
8	Food,Civil Supplies & C.A.	141.00	47.97	34.02	140.69	47.97	34.10
9	Forest	6284.02	2938.29	46.76	6123.27	2873.77	46.93
10	Handloom,Handicraft & Sericulture	1619.60	500.23	30.89	1549.91	487.04	31.42
11	Health Services	12276.85	4504.23	36.69	9012.35	2802.08	31.09
12	Higher Education	8796.880	2727.030	31.00	5409.700	1677	31.00
13	Horticulture	1084.51	674.17	62.16	1069.77	673.77	62.98
14	I.C.A	2425.03	899.96	37.11	1762.97	609.15	34.55
15	Industries & Commerce	2555.58	867.17	33.93	2585.04	854.62	33.06
16	Information Technology	1605.14	497.59	31.00	1223.97	379.43	31.00
17	Labour Deptt.	87.02	26.98	31.00	87.02	26.98	31.00
18	Panchayat	1879.50	521.21	27.73	989.62	526.91	53.24
19	Planning & Coordination	914.96	286.40	31.30	913.87	286.40	31.34
20	Power	1000.00	400.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	
21	Prisons (Jail)	1860.00	576.60	31.00	703.09	204.71	29.12
22	PWD (DWS)	4864.28	1505.71	30.95	4199.33	1166.70	27.78
23	PWD (R&B)	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
24	PWD (Water Resource)	9668.38	3012.39	31.16	4990.73	1572.65	31.51
25	Revenue Deptt.	6765.17	2148.05	31.75	4475.97	2069.65	46.24
26	Rural Development	6069.00	2390.90	39.40	5855.07	2283.64	39.00
27	School Education	26974.75	7223.93	26.78	22541.70	5534.39	24.55

28	Science, Technology & Environment.	385.28	154.00	39.97	381.370	154.00	40.38
29	Social Welfare & Social Education	12732.24	3703.50	29.09	11475.59	2602.52	22.68
30	Special Areas Programmes (TTAADC)	8500.00	8500.00	100.00	8500.00	8500.00	100.00
31	Transport	265.80	19.42	7.31	88.23	7.77	8.81
32	Tribal Research & C .I	34.58	34.58	100.00	34.18	34.18	100.00
33	Tribal Welfare	7533.200	7533.20	100.00	7531.96	7531.96	100.00
34	TRP & PVGP	113.68	113.680	100.00	113.68	113.68	100.00
35	Urban Development Deptt.	9206.00	2862.67	31.10	8358.09	826.06	9.88
36	Youths Affairs & Sports	2502.89	804.19	32.13	2475.72	804.19	32.48
	Total	159784.20	62500.35	39.12	129002.37	50452.78	39.11

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Twenty Point Programme (TPP)

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 is a package of Social Sector Schemes and Programmes. It consists 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 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 targets & achievements for 2011-12 regarding ST families assisted under Twenty Point Programme (TPP) are given in the following table:

Table : 17.22.

(in families)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Financial year 2011-12	
		Target	Achievement
1	Agriculture Department	650	285
2	Animal Resource Dev. Dept.	55	163
3	T.T.A.A.D.C.	1500	1500

4	TRP & PTG	210	496
5	Handloom, Handicraft & Sericulture	150	1724
6	Industries & Commerce Dept. (KVIC)	130	195
7	Tribal Welfare Dept.	3000	3565
8	T.R.P.C. Ltd.	400	192
9	T.F.D.P.C. Ltd.	55	0
10	Fisheries Dept.	200	212
11	Rural Development Dept.	1500	1660
12	S.T. Corporation.	150	330
13	Horticulture & Soil Conservation	2000	3144
TOTAL:-		10,000	13,466

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Expenditure of Tribal Welfare Department in 2011-12:

The following Table shows the expenditure of State Tribal Welfare Department in 2011-12.

Table : 17.23.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	Revised Budget estimate (2011-12)	Fund Released by Finance Dept. (upto 31st March 2012)	Reconciliation figure
Plan Schemes including ADC	16020.00	16018.77	16014.53
Non-Plan Schemes	5286.10	5286.10	5044.46
NEC (State Share)	13.20	13.20	13.20
Central Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	3229.72	3229.72	3229.39
NEC (Central Share)	45.04	45.04	45.04
Total :	24594.06	24592.83	24346.62

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council:

With a view to fulfill the aspirations of the tribals to have autonomy to administer themselves, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up January, 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to

entrust more responsibilities and power from 1st April 1985.

The activities of the TTAADC range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, agricultural development, soil conservation, flood control, drinking water, education, transport and communication, setting up of village industries are some of the important tasks under taken by the TTAADC. Special drive to bring high lands under horticultural corps, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, animal husbandry to the tribal families, extension of medical facilities in interior areas through mobile unit, supply of safe drinking water will also be geared up and arranged for the tribal villages. An account of the flow of fund to TTAADC during the year 2011-12 is given in the following Table.

Table : 17.24.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Sources of fund for State Plan and Non-Plan during 2011-12
1	2	3
1.	Grants to TTAADC (Plan)	8500.00
2.	Share of taxes (Non-Plan)	3500.00
	Total	12000.00

Source: - Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

Tripura Schedule Tribe Development Corporation Ltd.

The Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. was established under the Coop. Societies Act. 1974. The Corporation was registered in the year 1979.

The main objectives of the Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. is for development of economic condition of the poor unemployed tribal people of the state by extending financial help by providing loan under various scheme with easy terms and condition at a low rate of interest.

The Corporation has started its functioning from 1981-82 mainly to implement Margin Money Loan Programme for the poor ST beneficiaries.

Later on, Government of India constituted a National level sch. tribes

corporation, namely National Schedule Tribes Finance and Development Corporation. In the year 1990 with a view to provide adequate financial assistance to all STDC's of the country on very easy terms and conditions as well as lesser rate of interest for relating to STs in the state.

The schemes taken by The Tripura Sch. Tribes Coop. Development Corporation Ltd. are as under:

1. NSTFDCs Schemes (direct lending).
2. Higher Study Loan.

The performance of the Tripura Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd in 2011-12 are as follows:

Table : 17.25.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Nos	Financial assistances
i)	Transport Sector	80	129.40
ii)	Business Sector	110	110.00
iii)	Agriculture Sector	90	90.00
iv)	Education Loan	66	56.00
	Total :-	2636	385.40

The Tripura Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd has so far disbursed under the NSTFDC's schemes as on 31st March, 2012.

Table : 17.26.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Nos	Financial assistances
i)	Transport Sector	821	1787.22
ii)	Business Sector	846	773.42
iii)	Agriculture Sector	539	468.46
iv)	Education Loan	598	238.96
v)	Others	78	68.57
	Total :-	2982	3336.64

The recovery of financial loans was 70 percent as on March, 2012.

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.

The Census-2011 data relating to SC population is yet to release by Government of India.

As per 2001 Census, the Scheduled Caste (SC) population of the State is 5,55,724 (17.37 percent). Total SC male was 2,83,186 whereas SC female was 2,72,538 in 2001. The overall literacy rate among the SC population was 74.68 percent and the similar rates for SC male and female were 81.85 percent and 67.24 percent respectively in 2001.

About 70 percent of the SC population is engaged in agricultural-activities as small or marginal farmers, sharecroppers or as agricultural labourers. In fact, all the fishermen in the State belong to SC community. As per 1990-91 Agriculture Census, the number of SC operational holdings was 48,254 (15.16 percent), out of which owned and self operated SC holdings was 38,222, leased in SC holdings was 9,283 and otherwise operated SC holding was 18,509. The total area operated was 30,511 hectares according to 1990-91 Agriculture Census.

Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan:

The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) strategy for the welfare of Scheduled Castes introduced during the 6th plan period is a special device under which various Development Departments of the State Government are required to quantify and set apart an amount of their own plan budget provision for various welfare activities of the Scheduled Castes.

The quantified amount should not be less than the percentage of scheduled caste population in the State. It is a drive to expedite and ensure well co-ordinated development of the Schedule Caste communities in economic, social, educational and cultural spheres.

For implementation of the programme 298 revenue villages in the State have been declared as Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) village. The State Government has identified 119 SCSP villages where SC

population is 40% or above and 179-villages were SC population is 20% or above but less than 40%.

In order to ensure proper and 100 percent utilisation of the SCP funds, and to check the diversion of fund, the State Government introduced Maharashtra Model of SCP in 1996. According to this model the SCP fund of all Departments is booked against the budget head of the SC Welfare Department under Demand No-20 and the Departments have to incur expenditure on obtaining administrative approval of the SC Welfare Department. There is, therefore, no scope of diversion.

The total SCSP outlay of the State for the year 2011-12 was Rs.328.67 crores but out of which fund actually released Rs.243.85 crores as against a total state plan outlay of Rs.1805.54 crores. The SCSP expenditure was Rs.251.95 crores which constitutes 17.85 percent of the total State Plan expenditure but 13.95 per cent actual expenditure out of total state plan outlay.

For the year 2012-13, the SCSP outlay is Rs.375.13 crores as against total State Plan outlay of Rs.1980.81 crores. This is 18.95 percent of total State Plan.

The following table shows Sector-wise Plan Expenditure of SCSP for 2011-12 and target for 2012-13.

Table : 17.27.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Sector</i>	<i>State Plan expenditure, 2011-12</i>	<i>Expenditure against SCSP during 2011-12</i>	<i>State Plan outlay, 2012-13</i>	<i>Flow to SCSP for 2012-13</i>
<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>					
1.	<i>Sector-I.</i> Agri. & allied Services	21410.55	3902.26	38637.45	7551.44
2.	<i>Sector-II</i> Rural Development	12335.43	2379.22	18481.60	3500.57
3.	<i>Sector-III.</i> Special Area Programme	-	-	-	-
4.	<i>Sector-IV.</i> Irrigation and Flood Control (WR)	13126.85	2757.94	16473.47	2817.45
5.	<i>Sector-V.</i> Energy	4983.82	941.94	2015.00	0.00
6.	<i>Sector-VI.</i> Industries & Minerals	5358.37	735.68	4233.35	804.04

7.	<i>Sector- VII.</i> PWD (R&B)	26709.62	5306.35	20341.00	3466.32
8.	<i>Sector- VIII.</i> Communication	-	-	-	-
9.	<i>Sector- IX.</i> Science & Technology	407.04	75.10	872.80	223.30
10.	<i>Sector- X.</i> General Economic Services	-	-	-	-
11.	<i>Sector - XI.</i> Social Services	49191.86	8073.93	49658.14	104.86
12.	<i>Sector- XII.</i> General Services	7626.13	1022.58	47888.39	8662.98
GRAND TOTAL: -		141149.67	25195.00	198001.20	37513.10

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, 1979. The authorized share capital is Rs.20 Crores. It's paid up share capital as on date Rs.452.28 lakhs.

Table- 17.28.

Sl. No.	Name of the	Target of 2011-12		Achievement 2011-12		Target of 2012-13	
1	Direct lending Scheme/NSFDC Education	500	548.60	456	403.32	500	548.60
	Total	500	548.60	456	403.32	500	548.60

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

OBC Welfare:

Tripura OBC Co-operation Development Corporation Ltd.:

The Tripura OBC Cooperation Development Corporation Ltd. was created in 1995. Its authorized share capital is Rs.50.00 crores. Its paid up share capital till March 2011 was Rs.242.55 lakhs.

It had started implementing of various credit-linked schemes in collaboration with the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) from 1996-97. The achievement of the OBC Corporation as made during the year 2010-2011 and the target for 2011-2012 are given below.

Table : 17.29.

Sl. No.	Name of the	Target of 2011-12		Achievement 2011-12		Target of 2012-13	
1	Auto rickshaw, power tiller, other small business & agri sector.	265	346.00	172	210.32	230	600.00
	Total	265	346.00	172	210.32	230	600.00

Source: - SC Welfare Department, Tripura.

Minority Welfare:

Minority Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd.:

The State Government created a separate Corporation namely Tripura Minorities Co-operative Development Corporation Limited in the year 1997. Its authorised share capital is Rs. 50 crores. Its paid up share capital as on 31st March 2009 was Rs.132.17 lakhs. The State Government gave government guarantee for Rs.270 lakhs for borrowing fund from the National Corporation.

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Limited implemented various credit linked schemes and organized vocational training schemes for the minorities of the State. These are a) Term loan, b) Education loan and c) Vocational training schemes.

Achievement for the year 2011-12:

a) Term Loan:

In the year 2011-12 under term loan, the Corporation disbursed loan for an amount of Rs.227.65 lakhs to the 203 minority beneficiaries.

b) Education Loan:

During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs.7.61 lakh has been disbursed to 34 minorities student as education loan for the higher studies in MBBS, Engineering, Agri B. Sc., B. Pharma, D. Pharma, MBA etc.

Annual action Plan (Target) for the year 2012-13:

Tripura Minorities Cooperative Development Corporation Limited approved an Annual Action Plan for the year 2011-12 is as follows:

a) *Term Loan:*

Table- 17.30.

Sector	Beneficiaries	Amount (in lakh)
Agri & allied sector	92	92.00
Small Business sector	120	120.00
Technical sector	40	40.00
Transport sector	110	201.50
Artisans sector	28	28.00
Total :	390	481.50

Source: - Minority Department Corporation Ltd., Tripura.

b) *Education Loan:*

Under education loan schemes as amount of Rs.32.50 lakhs has been kept in the Annual Action Plan for disbursement of earlier installment including 65 fresh applicants for prosecuting higher studies.

SOCIAL WELFARE:

The State Education (Social Welfare & Social Education) Department, Government of Tripura implements various pension and assistance schemes for the older, widow and deserted as well as handicapped persons on the State.

Major achievements made by the Department during 2011-12 are as follows: -

Table- 17.31.

1) ICDS Centre	9906
2) ICDS Project	56
3) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) beneficiaries as on 31.04.2012	
Children (6 months-3 years)	1,43,080
Children (3 years -6 years)	1,54,159
Total (Children 3 years - 6 years)	2,97,239
Total (Children enrolled 6 months to 6 years)	29,560

Pregnant Woman (P.M.)	53,404
Nursing Mothers (N.M.)	82,964
Total Mothers (P.M.+N.M.)	1,36,368
4) Total (Children enrolled 6 months to 3 years)	182781
Children (3 years - 6 years) enrolled	194235
Total (Children enrolled 6 months to 6 years)	377016
5) Nursing Mothers enrolled	69272
6) Pregnant Mothers enrolled	34453
7) Institute for Visually Handicapped (Boys)	01
8) Institute for Visually Handicapped (Girls)	01
9) Foundling Home (boys & girls)	01
10) Juvenile Home	01
11) Old Age Home (male & female)	01
12) Institute for Speech and Rehabilitation	01
13) Mahila Ashram	01
14) Home (Girls)	02
15) Home (Boys)	03
16) Protective Home	01
17) Laxmibai Memorial Working Women Hostel	01
18) Blind and Handicapped Pension beneficiaries	4531
19) Bidi Sramik Pension beneficiaries	69
20) Un-employed allowance for fully blind pensions	34
21) Beneficiaries for pension of 100% blind persons	456
22) Widow State Pension Scheme-2012	1952
23) 60% above Disabilities beneficiaries	1549
24) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	2426
25) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	7432
26) Indira Gandhi National old age pension beneficiaries	152550
27) Tripura cobblers pension scheme	32

28) Tripura Rickshaw Puller Pension Scheme	64
29) Tripura Incentive to Girl Child Scheme	14563
30) Widow & Deserted	38358

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 increses 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.

- ***As per Census-2011, total household was 8,42,781.***
- ***Proportion of pucca houses was 80.7 percent in the State.***
- ***73 percent household having drinking water facilities.***
- ***86 percent households have latrine facility as per Census-2011 in the State.***

Housing as per Census- 2001:

The following table shows the condition of Census houses in the State.

Table- 18.1.

Sl. No.	Number of occupied Census house 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total	840,105	605,637	234,468
2	Liabe	455,986	306,777	149,209
3	Dispidated	341,600	266,252	75,348

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

The following table shows the number of occupied Census houses in 2011 in the State.

Table- 18.2.

Sl. No.	Number of occupied Census house 2011	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total number of occupied Census house	1,024,903	726,303	298,600
2	Occupied Census houses used as residence	826,686	595,865	230,821
3	Residence-cum- other use	13,419	9,772	3,647
4	Shop/ Office	85,950	44,422	41,528
5	School/ College etc.	10,692	8,999	1,693
6	Hotel/Lodge/Guest house etc.	1,855	1,097	758
7	Hospital / Dispensary etc.	2,214	1,342	872
8	Factory/Workshop/Workshed etc.	5,412	3,117	2295
9	Place of worship	10,366	8,034	2332
10	Other non-residential use	66,052	52,661	13391
11	No. of occupied locked census houses	2,257	994	1263

Source: - RGI, New Delhi.

Housing shortage in the State:

The HUDCO (Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.) made an exercise based on the results of Census- 2001 and estimated statewide housing shortages.

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

Table : 18.3.

TRIPURA	H-I	H-II	H-III
Rural	11,077	3,05,873	1,98,047
Urban	3,001	27,009	23,869
Total	14,078	3,32,882	2,21,916

Source: - Estimation of Economics Cell, HUDCO, using Census- 2001 tables on housing.

- a) *Housing shortage-I*: Number of households No. of Census houses.
- b) *Housing shortage-II*: Housing shortage-I + No. of Kutcha (serviceable + Non-serviceable) + Congestion and requirement of additional room or house for married couple + obsolescence and replacement of old houses.
- c) *House shortage-III*: House shortage-II – serviceable kutcha houses.

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 2011-12 in the State.

Table : 18.4.

Sl. No.	Items	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Common for all
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	<i>Housing Scheme :</i>					
	A. Housing Scheme at Nandannagar, Agartala.	25	55	Nil	Nil	Nil
	B. Housing Scheme at Krishnanagar, Agartala.	Nil	Nil	Nil	48	Nil
	C. Housing Scheme at Rajar Bag, Udaipur.	Nil	Nil	20	15	Nil
	D. Housing Scheme at 79 Tilla.	Nil	Nil	24	48	Nil
	E. Construction of Model Village Sarashima, Belonia.	90	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	F. Construction of Housing Scheme at Subhasnagar	51	93	Nil	Nil	Nil
	G. Construction of model village Sahaberjoom, Melaghar, Sonamura, West Tripura(though we have a proposal to construct 70 Nos. EWS housing schemes at Melaghar under Sonamura Sub-Division, 23 Nos. housing schemes already been completed & expected for the remaining 47 Nos. EWS house will also be taken up very soon)	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total:	189	148	44	111	Nil
2.	<i>Cash Loan Housing Scheme:</i>					
	A. Cash Loan Scheme for Govt. Employees	Nil	48	245	251	Nil
	B. Cash Loan Housing Scheme for Urban Poor	627	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total:	627	48	245	251	Nil
3.	Sites & Service: (Sale of developed land)	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil
	Total:	164	Nil	Nil	27	Nil
4.	Ownership flats	Nil	Nil	Nil	112	Nil
	Total :	Nil	Nil	Nil	112	Nil
	Grand Total:	979	196	294	497	Nil

Source: - THCB, Tripura.

Concluding remarks:

Basic planning are required for safe drinking water, drainage facilities as well as construction of the pucca houses covering backward rural areas of the State. The State lacks in turn of the basic amenities of housing sector and require to put efforts particularly in the districts through the PRIs to settle these issues on sustainable basis.

19. Future Assessment and Outlook

The State's economy is characterized by high incidence of poverty, low per capita income, low capital formation, inadequate infrastructural facilities and geographical isolation and communication bottleneck, low progress in industrial field as well as high un-employment problem. On the other hand, low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development extremely difficult in the backward state of Tripura.

As far as the thrust of the State Government to the planning process is concerned, the basic objectives are clear and simple: they are aimed at eradication of poverty and continuous improvement in the standard of living of the people. The target of the Government is comprehensive growth covering all sections of people and strata of society with the aim of reducing the rural -urban divide. While substantial achievements have been made, the road ahead still has a number of challenges and hurdles and these have to be kept in view while moving towards rapid growth and economic prosperity of the people of the State.

It is, therefore, a prerequisite to provide priority in the following areas for infrastructural improvements as well as to create a sustainable climate for attracting investments for the State.

Challenges and problems

1. Roads and highways:

1.1. Conversion of National Highway-44 into four lanes in Tripura

Early connectivity of NH-44, which terminates at Sabroom in Tripura to a four lane highway is required. Benefits to be derived from this improvement would be immense in view of increase in trade and commerce as well as removal of feeling of psychological isolation of the local people.

Further, the National Highway needs to be aligned along the railway tracks. This will be straightening the highway and also make both the railway line and the national highway secure from terrorists. It should be a part of the golden quadrilateral.

1.2. Alternative national highway:

An alternative National Highway from Kukital to Sabroom (310 kms) in Tripura may be considered as national project. This would take care of most of tribal population as well as underdeveloped areas of the state, which in turn help in the socio-economic development of the state.

Since the road alignment and basic formation already exists, the cost of construction of the alternative National Highway would be reduced to a great extent. It is also to mention that total length of NH in Tripura including the Tripura part of Manu-Syrang National Highway (yet to be completed) is only 468 Km which hardly works out to 9.74 percent of total length of NH in North Eastern States.

1.3. Trans-Asian Highway/Railway:

The Trans-Asia Highway should pass through Tripura to connect East/South East Asian countries so that the entire North-Eastern Region becomes a hub for promotion of South-East Asia Growth quadrangle as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India.

1.4. Direct bus service between Agartala and Kolkata via Bangladesh:

The State Government has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for introducing a direct bus service between Agartala and Kolkata via Dhaka to get the full benefit of the agreement signed between Government of India and the Republic of Bangladesh for issue of double entry visa to the Indian Nationals. This will reduce journey time vis-à-vis the cost of travel.

2. Linking of state capital with rails and airports:

2.1. Rail:

Agartala, the capital city of Tripura is now connected with railway link through metre gauge. Presently, total railway route is 153 km in the State.

The State, however, cannot reap the benefit of railways unless it is extended to the southern most border town of Sabroom and up-graded to broad gauge standard. Railway line up to Sabroom will provide the much desired accessibility with the nearest sea port of Chittagong in Bangladesh which would ultimately promote trade of large volume not only with Bangladesh but also with the main land and South East Asian

countries as per "Look East Policy" of Government of India. The entire North Eastern Region would be benefited with such railway connectivity.

2.2. Issue of conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge:

The railway line connecting the State with Guwahati is in broad gauge up to Lumding. The rest of the line up to Manu in Tripura is in meter gauge. There is a felt need for converting the entire railway line up to Agartala into broad gauge to augment the capacity for passenger and freight traffic as transit and transshipment in Lumding and metre gauge restricts carriage of goods in bulk to the State. Gauge conversion of Lumding-Badarpur-Jiribam railway line and Badarpur to Baruigram on the way to Kumarghat in Tripura has also been sanctioned and declared as national project but running well behind the targeted time.

2.3. Airports:

Due to poor/tenuous road and rail infrastructure, the people in the State are dependent mainly on air services for traveling to the main land. Though the runway at Agartala Airport has been extended including night landing facilities by airbus, additional infrastructure are required to be created for new control tower cum technical block, extension of the existing apron and setting up of cargo handling facilities including cold storage.

3. Transit facility from Agartala to Bangladesh airport:

The State Government has requested the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India to consider air connectivity with Dhaka initially once a week by using small aircraft like ATR. This is likely to facilitate movement of foreign tourists especially in Tripura as well as other North Eastern States.

4. Border trade with Bangladesh and development of Land Customs Stations:

4.1. Border trade with Bangladesh:

The State had transport links with and through Bangladesh, before partition of India in 1947, which have since been snapped.

Official trade between Tripura and Bangladesh started during 1994-95, but unofficial or informal trade has been going on for long. Official trade is only about Rs.10 crores per annum, but the informal trade was

estimated over Rs.100 crores in an IIFT study conducted way back in 1997. The volume must have significantly gone up since then. This indicates strong complementarities of the economies of Tripura and bordering areas of Bangladesh.

In fact, the markets in towns of Tripura and the bordering towns of Bangladesh affect each other. However, since the trade presently goes on informally, it causes a lot of difficulties and distortions at present and puts a lot of strain even on security forces, who are to work to prevent such trade.

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

It would be desirable if efforts are made to start border trade between Bangladesh on one side and Tripura and other North-Eastern States on the other side. Border trade is presently going on at Moreh on Indo-Myanmar border and similar mechanism could be introduced for Indo-Bangladesh border. In the context of Tripura, we have worked out the locations where border trade or border haats could be started, the items that can be traded and the proposed modalities.

Border Haats could be started initially at the following 8-locations: Kamalasar, Boxanagar, Bamutia in West Tripura; Srinagar & Ekinpur in South Tripura; Pal basti (Raghna) & Hirachera (Kailashahar) in North Tripura & Kamalpur in Dhalai District.

4.2. Development of Land Customs Station at Akhaura for Passenger Services and Srimantapur Land Custom Station for Goods Traffic:

Both the Agartala Land Customs Station and Srimantapur Land Customs Station are notified Customs Stations. In Bangladesh side, Akhaura Land Customs Station is opposite to Agartala Land Customs Station in Tripura and Bibirbazar Land Customs Station in Bangladesh is opposite to Srimantapur Land Customs Station in Tripura. Land Customs Station in Tripura and also in Bangladesh mentioned above are operational at present and deals with passengers and cargo traffic.

The present volume of trade through Agartala Land Customs Station during 2011-12 has increased more than the last financial year. The major two constrains of Agartala Land Customs Station are namely its

proximity (just 2 Kms. away) to the Agartala city which is the hub of all important activities of the State and paucity of vacant land at or near Agartala Land Customs Station for any future expansion. In view of increasing volume of trade and the constraint faced at Agartala Land Customs Station, it is suggested that while both the passenger traffic and cargo traffic would continue to be handled at Agartala Land Customs station, passenger traffic would be encouraged more than cargo traffic in this Customs Station in the coming years.

Srimanapur Land Customs Station at present is handling both the cargo and passenger traffic and opposite to this Station Bangladesh is having Bibirbazar Land Customs Station. The strategic advantage of this Station is that the nearest city in Bangladesh from Srimantapur Land Customs station is Comilla at a distance of just 12 Kms. It is worthy to mention here that the most important 'VISWA ROAD' in Bangladesh passes 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) passes near by the Agartala Land Customs Station. In addition, the proposed railway link between Agartala to Sabroom (southern most town of Tripura) shall have a 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 shall translate into reality the vision to make Tripura as a gateway to other North Eastern States for Bangladesh and South East Asian Countries. It may also be mentioned here that it is proposed to have waterways route through Gomti river (adjacent to Srimantapur LCS) to Haldia in West Bengal via Bangladesh.

All the user agencies like BSF, Customs and Imigration are also of the view that considering the space constraints 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 Costoms Station and cargo traffic through Srimantapur Land Customs Station.

5. *Implementation of the Power Project at Palatana, South Tripura:*

A memorandum of agreement has been signed between Government of Tripura and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL&FS) a company incorporated under the Companies Act 1956, in August 2004 for installation of the 726.6 MW capacity mega power project with the financial assistance of ONGC. The site for the project has been selected at "Palatana" under Udaipur Sub Division, South Tripura. The area of land is about 209 acres of degraded forest land, which has been handed over to ONGC Ltd. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has laid the foundation stone of the project on 29-10-2005.

6. *Economic structure and Un-employment*

Tripura has a relatively undiversified economy with a low manufacturing base. High and rising levels of un-employment, particularly among youth, are a matter of urgent concern. The State requires institutions to enhance scientific, technical and vocational skills among its youth.

While per capita State Domestic Product (SDP) has grown steadily but is low from the national average. As a consequence of national policy, some of the achievemens with respect to reduction of poverty and inequality suffered a setback in the 1990s, a period when economic growth was also unevenly distributed across regions. The majority of the rural population still remains below the official poverty line.

7. *The Land constraint*

More than 60 per cent of the State is under forests and therefore, forest is an important for the people of Tripura. At the same time, it presents a real challenge for development policy since policy that does not directly involve forests has limited availability of land for implementation. The new legislation, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, has

significant implications for land-use in forest areas, as well as, for the livelihood of forest-dwelling peoples.

8. *Regional Disparities*

The pattern of social disparity overlaps with that of regional disparity. The creation of a separate district of Dhalai arose from recognition of the need to focus specifically on problems of regional underdevelopment. In 2001, the income per capita in Dhalai was 78 per cent of the income per capita in West District. Dhalai scored lower than all the other districts in terms of the proportion of household with a primary school within 1 km of their habitation (a measure of the dispersal of school infrastructure). Dhalai was, in fact, the least served on all major indicators of infrastructure provisions.

9. *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.

- o Raise the levels of attainment in respect of education, health and nutrition among all people of the State. In the sphere of education, the special attention is necessary to ensure universal school enrolment and retention, particularly in upper primary and senior schools. This requires increased investments in the expansion of school infrastructure and at least 6 per cent of GSDP to be spent on elementary education. In the sphere of health, major expansion of health-care infrastructure is required to ensure an effective, open-access health-care system. Resources have to be allocated for increased expenditure on health, including partnerships with the private sector.
- o 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.
- o 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.

- o Develop an employment strategy that ensures growth of skilled employment and expansion of sustainable livelihoods. The strategy must aim to reduce youth un-employment, and to equip young men and women with modern skills. It should also develop new rural-based farm and non-farm livelihoods, including forest-based livelihoods. The employment growth must be based on growth in production-that is, economic growth that involves a growth of agricultural and agriculture-related production, rural non-agricultural production, and different types of industrial production. A transformation of the scientific and technological basis of the economy must be a medium- and long-term objective of State policy.

PART - II

Table - 1.

Distribution of population, sex ratio and density population - 2011

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	623724248	586469174	1210193422	382	940
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	275045	42509881	42155652	84665533	308	992
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	720232	662379	1382611	17	920
Assam	78438	15954927	15214345	31169272	397	954
Bihar	94163	54185347	49619290	103804637	1102	916
Chhattisgarh	135191	12827915	12712281	25540196	189	991
Goa	3702	740711	717012	1457723	394	968
Gujarat	196024	31482282	28901346	60383628	308	918
Haryana	44212	13505130	11847951	25353081	573	877
Himachal Pradesh	55673	3473892	3382617	6856509	123	974
Jammu & Kashmir(1)++	222236	6665561	5883365	12548926	124	883
Jharkhand	79714	16931688	16034550	32966238	414	947
Karnataka	191791	31057742	30072962	61130704	319	968
Kerala	38863	16021290	17366387	33387677	859	1084
Madhya Pradesh	308245	37612920	34984645	72597565	236	930
Maharashtra	307713	58361397	54011575	112372972	365	925
Manipur +	22327	1369764	1351992	2721756	122	987
Meghalaya	22429	1492668	1471339	2964007	132	986
Mizoram	21081	552339	538675	1091014	52	975
Nagaland	16579	1025707	954895	1980602	119	931
Orissa	155707	21201678	20745680	41947358	269	978
Punjab	50362	14634819	13069417	27704236	550	893
Rajasthan	342239	35620086	33000926	68621012	201	926
Sikkim	7096	321661	286027	607688	86	889
Tamil Nadu	130058	36258871	35980087	72138958	555	995
Tripura	10492	1871867	1799165	3671032	350	961
Uttar Pradesh	240928	104596415	94985062	199581477	828	908
Uttarakhand	53483	5154178	4962574	10116752	189	963
West Bengal	88752	46927389	44420347	91347736	1029	947
Union Territory						
A. & N. Islands	8249	202330	177614	379944	46	878
Chandigarh	114	580282	474404	1054686	9252	818
D. & N. Haveli	491	193178	149675	342853	698	775
Daman & Diu	112	150100	92811	242911	2169	618
Delhi	1483	8976410	7776825	16753235	11297	866
Lakshadweep	32	33106	31323	64429	2013	946
Puducherry	479	610485	633979	1244464	2598	1038

Source: - Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

* The area figures of States and UTs do not add up to area of India because:

(i) The shortfall of 7 square km area of Madhya Pradesh and 3 square km area of Chhattisgarh is yet to be resolved by the Survey of India.

(ii) Disputed area of 13 square km. between Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh is neither included in Pondicherry nor in Andhra Pradesh.

(1) The population figures excludes population of the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

++ Area figures includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 sq.km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq.km. illegal occupation of China.

+ The population of India, Manipur State and Senapati District by sex includes estimated population and excludes the households of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-division, as the census results for 2001 Census for these sub-divisions were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

Table - 2

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION BY CENSUS

<i>State / Union Territory</i>	<i>1901-1911</i>	<i>1911-1921</i>	<i>1931-1941</i>	<i>1941-1951</i>	<i>1951-1961</i>	<i>1961-1971</i>	<i>1971-1981</i>	<i>1981-1991</i>	<i>1991-2001</i>	<i>2001-2011</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	5.75	-0.31	14.22	13.31	21.51	+24.80	+24.66	+23.87	+21.54	17.61
State:										
Andhra Pradesh+	12.49	-0.13	12.75	14.02	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20	14.59	11.10
Arunachal Pradesh*	—	—	—	—	—	38.91	35.15	36.83	27.00	25.92
Assam++	16.99	20.48	20.40	19.93	34.98	34.95	23.36	24.24	18.92	16.93
Bihar	1.52	-0.97	12.22	10.58	19.79	20.91	24.16	23.38	28.62	25.07
Chhatisgarh	24.15	1.41	13.04	9.42	22.77	27.12	20.39	25.73	18.27	22.59
Goa	2.36	-3.55	7.05	1.21	7.77	34.77	26.74	16.08	15.21	8.17
Gujarat	7.79	3.79	19.25	18.69	26.88	29.39	27.67	21.19	22.66	19.17
Haryana	-9.70	1.95	15.63	7.60	33.79	32.22	28.75	27.41	28.43	19.90
Himachal Pradesh	-1.22	1.65	11.54	5.42	17.87	23.04	23.71	20.79	17.54	12.81
Jammu & Kashmir**	7.16	5.75	10.36	10.42	9.44	29.65	26.69	30.89	29.43	23.71
Jharkhand	11.19	0.31	12.13	9.35	19.69	22.58	23.79	24.03	23.36	22.34
Karnataka	3.60	-1.09	11.09	19.36	21.57	24.22	26.75	21.12	17.51	15.67
Kerala	11.75	9.16	16.04	22.82	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.43	4.86
Madhya Pradesh	12.38	-2.40	12.06	8.38	24.73	29.28	27.16	27.24	24.26	20.30
Maharashtra	10.74	-2.91	11.99	19.27	23.60	27.45	24.54	25.73	22.73	15.99
Manipur+++	21.71	10.92	14.92	12.80	35.04	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86	18.65
Meghalaya	15.71	7.21	15.59	8.97	27.03	31.50	32.04	32.86	30.65	16.93
Mizoram	10.64	7.90	22.81	28.42	35.61	24.93	48.55	39.70	28.82	22.78
Nagaland***#	46.76	6.55	6.04	8.60	14.07	39.88	50.05	56.08	64.53	-0.47
Orissa	10.44	-1.94	10.22	6.38	19.82	25.05	20.17	20.06	16.25	13.97
Punjab	-10.8	6.26	19.82	-4.58	21.56	21.70	23.89	20.81	20.10	13.73
Rajasthan	6.70	-6.29	18.01	15.20	26.20	27.83	32.97	28.44	28.41	21.44
Sikkim	48.98	-7.05	10.67	13.34	17.76	29.38	50.77	28.47	33.06	12.36
Tamil Nadu	8.57	3.47	11.91	14.66	11.85	22.30	17.50	15.39	11.72	15.60
Tripura	32.48	32.59	34.14	24.56	78.71	36.28	31.92	34.30	16.03	14.75
Uttar Pradesh	-1.36	-3.16	13.57	11.78	16.38	19.54	25.39	25.61	25.85	20.09
Uttaranchal	8.20	-1.23	13.63	12.67	22.57	24.42	27.45	23.13	20.41	19.17
West Bengal	6.25	-2.91	22.93	13.22	32.80	26.87	23.17	24.73	17.77	13.93
Union Territory:										
A.& N. Islands #	7.34	2.37	14.61	-8.28	105.13	81.17	63.93	48.70	26.90	6.68
Chandigarh #	-16.07	-1.65	14.11	7.47	394.13	114.59	75.55	42.16	40.28	17.10
D. & N. Haveli #	19.52	6.99	5.70	2.70	39.56	27.96	39.78	33.57	59.22	55.50
Daman & Diu #	1.45	-3.26	17.52	13.55	-24.56	70.85	26.07	28.62	55.73	53.54
Delhi #	1.98	18.03	44.27	90.00	52.44	52.93	53.00	51.45	47.02	20.96
Lakshadweep #	4.85	-6.31	14.43	14.60	14.61	31.95	26.53	28.47	17.30	6.23
Puducherry #	4.39	-5.06	10.20	11.31	16.34	27.81	28.15	33.64	20.62	27.72

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, 2011.

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	21.8	23.3	17.6	7.1	7.6	5.7	14.7	15.7	11.9	44	48	29
Bigger states												
Andhra Pradesh	17.5	17.8	16.6	7.5	8.5	5.2	10.0	9.4	11.3	43	47	31
Assam	22.8	24.0	15.5	8.0	8.4	5.6	14.8	15.6	9.9	55	58	34
Bihar	27.7	28.4	21.7	6.7	6.9	5.5	21.0	21.5	16.2	44	45	34
Chhattisgarh	24.9	26.3	18.3	7.9	8.3	6.1	17.0	18.0	12.2	48	49	41
Delhi	17.5	19.3	17.2	4.3	4.7	4.3	13.2	14.6	12.9	28	36	26
Gujarat	21.3	22.9	19.0	6.7	7.4	5.7	14.6	15.5	13.3	41	48	27
Haryana	21.8	22.9	19.5	6.5	7.0	5.3	15.4	15.9	14.1	44	48	35
Jammu & Kashmir	17.8	19.1	13.1	5.5	5.7	4.7	12.3	13.4	8.4	41	43	28
Jharkhand	25.0	26.3	19.0	6.9	7.3	5.2	18.1	19.1	13.8	39	41	28
Karnataka	18.8	19.7	17.2	7.1	8.0	5.4	11.7	11.7	11.8	35	39	26
Kerala	15.2	15.4	14.4	7.0	7.1	6.6	8.2	8.3	7.8	12	13	9
Madhya Pradesh	26.9	28.8	20.1	8.2	8.7	6.1	18.7	20.1	13.9	59	63	39
Maharashtra	16.7	17.3	15.8	6.3	7.3	5.1	10.3	10.0	10.8	25	30	17
Odisha	20.1	21.0	14.7	8.5	8.8	6.5	11.6	12.1	8.2	57	58	40
Punjab	16.2	16.8	15.2	6.8	7.5	5.6	9.4	9.4	9.5	30	33	25
Rajasthan	26.2	27.4	22.5	6.7	7.0	5.8	19.6	20.5	16.7	52	57	32
Tamil Nadu	15.9	16.0	15.7	7.4	8.1	6.4	8.5	8.0	9.3	22	24	19
Uttar Pradesh	27.8	28.8	23.7	7.9	8.3	6.1	20.0	20.5	17.7	57	60	41
West Bengal	16.3	18.1	11.5	6.2	6.1	6.5	10.1	12.0	5.0	32	33	26
Smaller states												
Arunachal Pradesh	19.8	21.4	14.2	5.8	6.8	2.5	14.0	14.7	11.6	32	36	10
Goa	13.3	12.5	13.7	6.7	8.0	5.9	6.6	4.5	7.8	11	6	13
Himachal Pradesh	16.5	17.1	11.2	6.7	7.0	3.6	9.8	10.0	7.6	38	38	28
Manipur	14.4	14.2	15.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	10.3	10.2	10.8	11	11	12
Meghalaya	24.1	26.2	14.6	7.8	8.3	5.5	16.3	17.9	9.1	52	54	38
Mizoram	16.6	20.6	12.6	4.4	5.4	3.4	12.2	15.2	9.2	34	43	19
Nagaland	16.1	16.3	15.5	3.3	3.4	2.9	12.8	12.9	12.5	21	21	20
Sikkim	17.6	17.7	16.6	5.6	5.9	3.5	12.0	11.8	13.1	26	28	17
Tripura	14.3	15.1	11.0	5.0	4.9	5.4	9.4	10.2	5.6	29	31	19
Uttarakhand	18.9	19.7	16.0	6.2	6.5	4.9	12.8	13.2	11.2	36	39	23
Union Territories												
A. N. Islands	15.1	14.9	15.3	4.6	5.1	3.6	10.5	9.8	11.7	23	28	14
Chandigarh	15.0	21.2	14.4	4.1	3.6	4.1	11.0	17.6	10.3	20	19	20
D. & N. Haveli	26.1	25.5	28.1	4.6	5.1	3.0	21.4	20.4	25.1	35	39	22
Daman & Diu	18.4	18.8	17.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	13.5	13.7	13.2	22	18	29
Lakshadweep	14.7	15.7	13.7	6.4	6.0	6.7	8.3	9.7	7.0	24	21	27
Puducherry	16.1	16.4	15.9	7.2	7.9	6.8	8.9	8.5	9.1	19	21	18

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 2009-11.

Table - 4

Distribution of persons (per 1000) by broad usual activity (principal + subsidiary) status for each State/ UT

State / Union Territory	Working				Unemp-loyed	not in labour force				estd. no. of
	self	regular	casual	all		students	engaged	others	all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	215	62	128	404	9	250	182	155	587	10092595
State:										
Andhra Pradesh+	210	69	221	499	6	230	138	126	495	752758
Arunachal Pradesh*	314	64	38	415	13	295	148	129	572	10739
Assam++	252	52	64	368	20	235	230	149	612	249966
Bihar	169	17	130	316	7	247	217	215	678	755017
Chhatisgarh	286	40	166	491	4	256	86	163	505	229916
Goa	140	155	79	374	11	213	246	156	615	14430
Gujarat	226	89	132	447	5	223	187	138	548	494655
Haryana	229	79	76	384	11	262	171	172	605	218264
Himachal Pradesh	368	78	55	501	11	258	95	134	488	62251
Jammu & Kashmir**	304	66	39	409	11	292	155	135	581	82912
Jharkhand	261	31	89	381	9	287	159	164	610	246211
Karnataka	203	78	182	463	7	234	171	126	530	489468
Kerala	150	82	145	377	32	234	209	148	591	298619
Madhya Pradesh	225	38	153	416	4	267	155	157	580	604647
Maharashtra	204	100	151	455	8	242	156	139	537	948135
Manipur+++	296	50	22	368	16	319	178	119	616	20119
Meghalaya	253	58	114	425	7	313	112	143	568	23118
Mizoram	334	73	32	439	9	310	134	108	552	8786
Nagaland***#	387	91	5	483	38	249	104	126	479	9654
Orissa	236	38	152	425	12	217	195	151	563	363647
Punjab	212	94	85	390	12	242	209	146	597	238582
Rajasthan	290	47	74	411	5	272	145	165	583	580845
Sikkim	249	130	36	415	19	326	131	109	566	5181
Tamil Nadu	163	102	189	454	14	221	179	131	532	614601
Tripura	154	60	122	336	62	231	219	151	601	34579
Uttar Pradesh	229	35	74	337	6	288	192	177	657	1708700
Uttaranchal	255	77	58	390	15	286	168	140	595	86058
West Bengal	173	60	142	375	13	215	251	145	612	784690
Union Territory:										
A. & N. Islands #	132	175	85	392	28	243	207	129	579	3370
Chandigarh #	105	180	46	331	20	291	207	151	649	8574
D. & N. Haveli #	155	138	71	365	18	234	271	112	617	2061
Daman & Diu #	162	213	60	434	6	207	217	135	559	1449
Delhi #	132	175	20	327	7	267	248	150	666	131603
Lakshadweep #	115	131	56	302	37	295	213	153	660	618
Puducherry #	102	114	138	354	35	266	200	144	611	8376

Source: - Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Table - 5
District population for districts

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Male	Female	Total
1.	West Tripura District	8,77,930	8,46,689	17,24,619
2.	South Tripura District	4,47,124	4,28,020	8,75,144
3.	North Tripura District	3,52,4721	3,40,810	6,93,281
4.	Dhalai District	1,94,342	1,83,646	3,77,988
5.	Tripura State	18,71,867	17,99,165	36,71,032

Source: - Census-2011 (P), RGI, Govt. of India.

Table - 6
Child population by districts of Tripura, 2011

Sl. No.	Districts	0-6 child population		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	West Tripura	95,085	89,571	1,84,656
2.	South Tripura	55,876	52,929	1,08,805
3.	North Tripura	48,793	47,385	96,178
4.	Dhalai	27,600	26,816	54,416
5.	Tripura State	2,27,354	2,16,701	4,44,055

Source: - Census-2011 (P), RGI, Govt. of India.

Table - 7

Literacy by districts of Tripura, 2011

Sl. No.	Districts	Literates			Literacy %		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	West Tripura	7,27,353	6,41,769	13,79,122	92.91	84.76	88.91
2.	South Tripura	3,55,784	9,58,719	6,54,503	90.94	79.64	85.41
3.	North Tripura	2,78,675	2,48,552	5,27,187	91.77	84.69	88.29
4.	Dhalai	1,54,161	1,26,769	2,80,930	92.45	80.83	86.82
5.	Tripura State	15,15,973	13,15,769	28,31,742	92.18	83.15	87.75

Source: - Census-2011 (P), RGI, Govt. of India.

Table - 8

Child mortality rates (deaths per 1000 live births)

States	1992-1993	1998-1999					2005-2006
	Combined	Female	Male	Rural	Urban	Combined	Combined
1	2 3	4	5	6	7	8	
Andhra Pradesh	22.4	27.8	16.6	25.5	11	21	10.2
Arunachal Pradesh	33.3	—	—	—	—	37.4	28.8
Assam	58.7	—	—	—	—	21.4	20.2
Bihar	42	43.6	31.4	39.2	19.8	34.7	24.7
Chhatisgarh	- -	-	—	—	—	-	
Delhi	19	13.4	10.6	0.0	13.1	9	7.3
Goa	7.2	—	—	—	—	10.5	5
Gujarat	37.9	31.4	25.1	32.1	21.8	24	11.9
Haryana	27.4	—	—	—	—	21.2	11.1
Himachal Pradesh	14.1	—	—	—	—	8.3	5.6
Jammu & Kashmir	14.3	—	—	—	—	16.1	6.8
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.1
Karnataka	23.5	23.8	21.1	27.1	12.1	19.3	12.1
Kerala	8.4	4.5	6	5.5	4.6	2.6	1
Madhya Pradesh	49.3	66.3	49.4	66.5	26.5	56.4	26.5
Maharashtra	20.9	20	15.5	22.1	10.3	15	9.5
Manipur	20.2	—	—	—	—	19.9	12.6
Meghalaya	24.3	—	—	—	—	36.2	27.1
Mizoram	14.9	—	—	—	—	18.4	19.5
Nagaland	3.6	—	—	—	—	22.7	27.5
Orissa	21.3	29.6	29.6	29.4	23.6	25.5	27.6
Punjab	15	5.9	5.9	16.1	8.2	15.9	10.8
Rajasthan	32.3	29.4	29.4	44.3	26.2	37.6	21.5
Sikkim	—	27.2	27.2	—	—	28.4	6.7
Tamil Nadu	20.1	12.7	12.7	17.1	8.6	15.9	5.3
Tripura	31.2	10.4	10.4	—	—	7.4	8.2
Uttar Pradesh	46	28.8	28.8	43.5	27.3	39.2	25.6
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.5
West Bengal	26	—	—	—	—	19.9	12.2
India	33.4	36.7	24.9	32.8	16.9	29.3	18.4

Table - 9

**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 - 10
POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ...(concl.)
(Census-2001)

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Tribes						% of SC & ST
	Males	Females	Persons	Rural	Urban	% to total population	Population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	42640829	41685411	84326240	77338597	6987643	8.2	24.4
State:							
Andhra Pradesh	2548295	2475809	5024104	4646923	377181	6.6	22.8
Arunachal Pradesh	352017	353141	705158	606278	98880	64.2	64.8
Assam	1678117	1630453	3308570	3154546	154024	12.4	19.3
Bihar	393114	365237	758351	717702	40649	0.9	16.6
Chhatisgarh	3287334	3329262	6616596	6264835	351761	31.8	43.4
Goa	299	267	566	190	376	—	1.8
Gujarat	3790117	3691043	7481160	6866637	614523	14.8	21.9
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	NST	19.3
Himachal Pradesh	122549	122038	244587	237060	7527	4.0	28.7
Jammu & Kashmir	578949	527030	1105979	1054488	51491	10.9	18.5
Jharkhand	3565960	3521108	7087068	6500014	587054	26.3	38.1
Karnataka	1756238	1717748	3463986	2934530	529456	6.6	22.8
Kerala	180169	184020	364189	350019	14170	1.1	10.9
Madhya Pradesh	6195240	6038234	12233474	11446448	787026	20.3	35.5
Maharashtra	4347754	4229522	8577276	7486537	1090739	8.9	19.1
Manipur	374319	366822	741141	705912	35229	34.2	37.0
Meghalaya	996567	996295	1992862	1682670	310192	85.9	86.4
Mizoram	422963	416347	839310	430883	408427	94.5	94.5
Nagaland	913203	860823	1774026	1544022	230004	89.1	89.1
Orissa	4066783	4078298	8145081	7698358	446723	22.1	38.6
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	NST	28.9
Rajasthan	3650982	3446724	7097706	6717830	379876	12.6	29.8
Sikkim	56940	54465	111405	101909	9496	20.6	25.6
Tamil Nadu	328917	322404	651321	551143	100178	1.0	20.0
Tripura	504320	489106	993426	967997	25429	31.5	48.5
Uttar Pradesh	55834	52129	107963	95828	12135	0.1	21.2
Uttaranchal	131334	124795	256129	240209	15920	3.0	20.9
West Bengal	2223924	2182870	4406794	4136366	270428	5.5	28.5
Union Territory:							
A. & N. Islands	15127	14342	29469	28456	1013	8.3	8.3
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	NST	17.5
D. & N. Haveli	67663	69562	137225	127410	9815	62.2	64.1
Daman & Diu	7190	6807	13997	11188	2809	8.8	11.9
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	NST	16.9
Lakshadweep	28611	28710	57321	32209	25112	94.5	94.5
Pondichery	—	—	—	—	—	NST	16.2

Source: - Office of the Registr General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.
Notes : - NST - No Scheduled Tribe Notified.

Table - 11

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 - 12

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	5161	5161	100	593732	439800	74.1
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	210	210	100	26613	26565	99.8
Arunachal Pradesh	17	17	100	3863	1867	48.3
Assam	125	125	100	25124	19342	77.0
Bihar	130	130	100	39015	20006	51.3
Chhatisgarh	97	97	100	19744	15119	76.6
Goa	44	44	100	347	347	100.0
Gujarat	242	242	100	18066	17823	98.7
Haryana	106	106	100	6764	6764	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	57	57	100	17495	11950	68.3
Jammu & Kashmir(+)	75	75	100	6417	6304	98.2
Jharkhand	152	152	100	29354	9239	31.5
Karnataka	270	270	100	27481	26971	98.1
Kerala	159	159	100	1364	1364	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	394	394	100	52117	50213	96.3
Maharashtra	378	378	100	41095	35541	86.5
Manipur	33	33	100	2315	1903	82.2
Meghalaya	16	16	100	5782	3328	57.6
Mizoram	22	22	100	707	570	80.6
Nagaland	9	9	100	1278	855	66.9
Orissa	138	138	100	47529	26235	55.2
Punjab	157	157	100	12278	12278	100.0
Rajasthan	222	222	100	39753	25385	63.9
Sikkim	9	9	100	450	425	94.4
Tamil Nadu	832	832	100	15400	14621	94.9
Tripura	23	23	100	858	491	57.2
Uttaranchal	86	86	100	15761	14534	92.2
Uttar Pradesh	704	704	100	97942	56977	58.2
West Bengal	375	375	100	37945	32190	84.8
Union Territory:						
A. & N. Islands	3	3	100	501	219	43.7
Chandigarh	1	1	100	23	23	100.0
D. & N. Haveli	2	2	100	70	70	100.0
Daman & Diu	2	2	100	23	23	100.0
Delhi	62	62	100	158	158	100.0
Lakshadweep	3	3	100	8	8	100.0
Pondichery	6	6	100	92	92	100.0

Source: - Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power.

Table - 13

BANKING

District	State Bank of India			Nationalized Banks			Foreign Banks		
	Office	Deposit	Credit	Office	Deposit	Credit	Office	Deposit	Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Tripura	22	2,271	559	50	2,717	712	-	-	-
North Tripura	7	270	89	7	201	64	-	-	-
South Tripura	7	300	110	16	334	86	-	-	-
Dhalai	2	40	16	6	154	42	-	-	-
Tripura	37	2,882	774	79	3,406	904	-	-	-

District	Regional Rural Banks			Other Scheduled Commercial Banks			All Scheduled Commercial Banks		
	Office	Deposit	Credit	Office	Deposit	Credit	Office	Deposit	Credit
0	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
West Tripura	52	1,370	515	7	173	58	130	6,531	1,844
North Tripura	21	332	179	3	17	12	38	820	344
South Tripura	31	368	193	-	-	-	54	1,002	389
Dhalai	9	183	103	-	-	-	17	377	161
Tripura	113	2,253	991	10	190	70	239	8,731	2,738

Source: - RBI, December, 2009, Mumbai.

Table - 14

OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS

(Total)

All-India/State Union Territory	No. of Occupied Residential Houses 2001	No. of Households 2001	No. of Households per 100 Occupied Residential Houses		No. of Persons per 100 Households	
			1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	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 - 15

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 - 16

Literacy rate for persons aged 60+ by sex and residence, 2001

1	Total			Rural			Urban		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11
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 - 17

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: 18

Per Capita Income in North-Eastern States and in India at current prices

States	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Arunachal Pradesh	27,271	28,999	30,811	34,518	40,055	51,644	NA
Assam	16,782	18,396	19,737	21,290	24,099	27,464	30,569
Manipur	16,433	17,770	18,393	19,258	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram	24,662	26,698	28,764	32,488	38,145	44,758	NA
Meghalaya	21,170	22,852	24,766	26,636	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	20,998	21,083	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sikkim	26,693	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	24,393	26,668	29,081	31,111	35,587	39,949	44,965
All India	24,143	27,123	31,198	35,820	40,605	54,527	NA

Source: - DESs of Assam/Arunachal Pradesh/Nagaland/Manipur/Meghalaya/Mizoram/Tripura/Sikkim.

Table No - 19

Neonatal, post neonatal, infant child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by State, India, 2005-06

State	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	34.0	26.7	60.7	28.8	87.7
Assam	45.5	20.6	66.1	20.2	85.0
Manipur	18.7	11.1	29.7	12.6	41.9
Meghalaya	23.6	21.0	44.6	27.1	70.5
Mizoram	16.3	17.7	34.1	19.5	52.9
Nagaland	19.8	18.5	38.3	27.5	64.7
Sikkim	19.4	14.3	33.7	6.7	40.1
Tripura	33.1	18.3	51.5	8.2	59.2
All India	39.0	18.0	57.0	18.4	74.3

Source: - NFHS-3, IIPS-Mumbai.

Table- 20.

Selected housing characteristics by state, India 2005-06

State	Percentage of households:					
	With electricity	With improved source of drinking water ¹	With toilet facility	Using solid fuel for cooking ²	Living in a pucca house	Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	76.9	85.0	80.6	67.7	20.8	2.7
Assam	38.1	72.4	76.4	75.8	19.8	2.7
Manipur	87.0	52.1	95.6	64.7	10.7	2.6
Meghalaya	70.4	63.1	71.3	72.2	35.1	2.9
Mizoram	92.3	85.0	98.0	34.1	22.9	3.5
Nagaland	82.9	62.8	85.6	76.0	20.7	2.6
Sikkim	92.1	77.6	89.0	52.4	51.0	2.3
Tripura	68.8	76.1	96.7	80.4	12.1	2.9
All India	67.9	87.9	44.6	70.8	45.9	3.3

Source: - NFHS-3, IIPS-Mumbai.

Table- 21

District-wise total number of establishments by their types

Sl.	Districts	OAE	%	EST	%	Total	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	West Tripura	66,099	46.54	25,222	53.22	91,321	48.22
2	South Tripura	38,697	27.25	10,410	21.97	49,107	25.92
3	North Tripura	24,902	17.53	8,023	16.93	32,925	17.38
4	Dhalai	12,334	8.68	3,736	7.88	16,070	8.48
	All Tripura.	1,42,032	100	47,391	100	1,89,423	100

Source: - 5th Economic Census, 2005.

Table- 22

District-wise percentage distribution of Establishments & Employment by location

Sl.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	West Tripura	55,885 (40.25%)	35,436 (70.08%)	91,321 (48.22%)	1,05,226 (40.49%)	88,508 (70.36%)	1,93,734 (50.22%)
2	South Tripura	42,020 (30.26%)	7,087 (14.15%)	49,107 (25.92%)	73,374 (28.23%)	16,638 (13.22%)	90,012 (23.34%)
3	North Tripura	25,780 (18.57%)	7,145 (14.10%)	32,925 (17.38%)	51,192 (19.70%)	18,466 (14.68%)	69,658 (18.06%)
4	Dhalai	15,175 (10.92%)	895 (1.67%)	16,070 (8.48%)	30,118 (11.58%)	2,186 (1.74%)	32,304 (8.38%)
	All Tripura	1,38,860 (100%)	50,563 (100%)	1,89,423 (100%)	2,59,910 (100%)	1,25,798 (100%)	3,85,708 (100%)

Source: - 5th Economic Census, 2005.

Table- 23

District-wise percentage distribution of establishments &
employment by type of establishments.

Sl. No.	Districts	Establishments			Employment		
		OAE	Estt. with hired workers	Total	OAE	Estt. with hired workers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	West Tripura	66,099	25,222	91,321	79,908	1,13,826	1,93,734
2	South Tripura	38,697	10,410	49,107	47,902	42,110	90,012
3	North Tripura	24,902	8,023	32,925	35,368	34,290	69,658
4	Dhalai	12,334	3,736	16,070	17,133	15,171	32,304
	All Tripura	1,42,032	47,391	1,89,423	1,80,311	2,05,397	3,85,708

Source: - 5th Economic Census, 2005.

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

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

Table- 24

Establishments by location in rural and urban areas of the State.

Location	Establishments			
	EC-1980	EC-1990	EC-1998	EC-2005
West Tripura	66,099	25,222	91,321	79,908
South Tripura	38,697	10,410	49,107	47,902
North Tripura	24,902	8,023	32,925	35,368
Dhalai	12,334	3,736	16,070	17,133
All Tripura	1,42,032	47,391	1,89,423	1,80,311

Source: - 5th Economic Census, 2005.

Table- 25

Employment scenario in the State during 1980 to 2005.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Establishments</i>			
	<i>EC-1980</i>	<i>EC-1990</i>	<i>EC-1998</i>	<i>EC-2005</i>
Rural	82,523	1,31,964	1,67,670	2,59,910
Urban	51,874	88,624	1,00,597	1,25,798
All Tripura	1,34,397	2,20,558	2,68,257	3,85,708

Source: - 5th Economic Census, 2005.

Table- 26.

Underweight Children (< 3yrs)

State/UT	1992-93	1998-99	2005-06	Likely achive. 2015	Estimated 1990	Target 2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	32.10 (4)	21.90 (5)	29.70 (5)	25.50 (4)	28.62 (5)	14.31 (5)
Assam	44.10 (7)	35.30 (7)	35.80 (7)	29.48 (6)	43.48 (8)	21.74 (8)
Manipur	19.10 (3)	20.10 (4)	19.50 (3)	20.03 (2)	19.33 (4)	9.67 (4)
Meghalaya	36.90 (5)	28.60 (6)	42.90 (8)	44.17 (8)	32.02 (6)	16.01 (6)
Mizoram	17.20 (1)	19.80 (3)	14.20 (1)	13.03 (1)	19.27 (3)	9.63 (3)
Nagaland	18.70 (2)	18.80 (2)	23.70 (4)	27.66 (5)	17.36 (2)	8.68 (2)
Sikkim		15.50 (1)	17.30 (2)	20.24 (3)	13.67 (1)	6.84 (1)
Tripura	42.10 (6)	37.30 (8)	35.20 (6)	30.36 (7)	42.67 (7)	21.34 (7)
All India	51.50	42.70	40.40	32.85	52.01	26.00

Table- 27.

Net enrolment ratio (Primary)

State/UT	NAR(IOV) 2007-08	NER(I-V) 2007-08	NAR(I-V) 2008-09	NER(I-V) 2009-10	Achiev- ment 2015	Target 2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	75.00 (1)	85.60 (1)	88.00 (1)	87.80 (1)	94.97 (1)	100.00
Assam	90.00 (6)	100.00 (5)	100.00 (3)	100.00 (5)	98.85 (2)	100.00
Manipur	87.00 (4)	99.30 (4)	100.00 (3)	100.00 (5)	100.00 (5)	100.00
Meghalaya	75.00 (1)	85.60 (1)	88.00 (1)	87.80 (1)	100.00 (1)	100.00
Mizoram	97.00 (8)	100.00 (5)	100.00 (3)	99.70 (3)	98.85 (2)	100.00
Nagaland	86.00 (3)	98.20 (3)	100.00 (3)	99.70 (3)	100.00 (5)	100.00
Sikkim	90.00 (6)	100.00 (5)	100.00 (3)	99.70 (3)	100.00 (5)	100.00

Table- 28.

Percentage share of females in wage employment (regular wage/
salaried and casual labours) in the non-agriculture sector
according to usual status (ps+ss)

State/UT	2004-05			2009-10		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	18.70 (5)	18.40 (1)	18.60 (3)	18.10 (2)	16.20 (4)	17.30 (2)
Assam	14.90 (2)	20.10 (2)	16.40 (2)	12.80 (1)	13.70 (2)	13.00 (1)
Manipur	16.10 (4)	26.00 (7)	20.20 (5)	34.50 (7)	15.90 (3)	29.30 (7)
Meghalaya	19.50 (7)	47.20 (8)	33.70 (8)	27.30 (5)	31.90 (8)	29.00 (6)
Mizoram	19.40 (6)	21.90 (3)	21.20 (6)	29.70 (6)	20.00 (6)	23.40 (4)
Nagaland	15.10 (3)	22.80 (5)	19.10 (4)	24.30 (3)	8.70 (1)	17.50 (3)
Sikkim	21.20 (8)	22.60 (4)	21.50 (7)	26.70 (4)	19.70 (5)	25.60 (5)
Tripura	12.00 (1)	23.20 (6)	14.00 (1)	34.70 (8)	24.30 (7)	32.90 (8)
All India	17.690	19.20	18.60	19.60	17.60	18.60

Table- 29.

Households having number of dwelling rooms
Comparison Between 2011 & 2001.

Number of Dwelling Rooms	2001 % share	2001 % share	Change in Pts.	
1	2	3	4	
No exclusive room	1.89	3.58	1.69	o 3.58% household having no exclusive room which increased from 1.89% in 2001.
One room	72.29	71.42	-0.87	
Two rooms	19.27	19.62	0.35	o In all other cases percentage share. 58% household having No. exclusive room which increased from 1.89% in 2001.
Three rooms	4.77	3.86	-0.91	o Percentage of households having two rooms & six rooms & above has increased slightly where as other declined.
Four rooms	1.23	1.01	-0.22	
Five rooms	0.3	0.25	-0.05	
Six rooms and above	0.25	0.26	0.01	

Table - 30.

Number of Persons per Household

Household Size	INDIA		TRIPURA					
	Total	%	Absolute number			Percentage		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total number of households	246692667	100	842781	607779	235002	100	100	100
1 member	9043243	3.7	26434	17962	8472	3.14	2096	3.61
2 members	23982862	9.7	75949	53193	22756	9.01	8.75	9.68
3 members	33661722	13.6	180188	117769	62419	21.4	19.4	26.6
4 members	55977592	22.7	237672	166223	71449	28.2	27.3	30.4
5 members	46263178	18.8	155891	119559	36332	18.5	19.7	15.5
6-8 members	61403975	24.9	149261	120327	28934	17.7	19.8	12.3
9+ members	16360095	6.6	17386	12746	4640	2.06	2.1	1.97

Source: - RBI, December, 2009, Mumbai.

