



**GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA**

**DRAFT  
FIVE YEAR PLAN  
1978-83**

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**STATE PLANNING MACHINERY**  
( PLANNING AND COORDINATION  
DEPARTMENT )



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1978-83**

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DEPARTMENT )**

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**DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN**  
**1978-83**

**PART—I**

**INTRODUCTION**



## INTRODUCTION

With an area of 10,477 sq. Km., Tripura state a large population of 19,10,124 in 1978. The projected estimate of population for the year 1983 is 21,15,484. 60% of the area of the State consists of hills and mountains where plough cultivation is not possible. The density of population which was 149 sq. Km. in 1971 is expected to increase to 202 in 1983. With the geographical isolation of the State and growing pressure of population, very little diversification has been noticed in the economic activities of the people of the State. More than 89% of the population of Tripura live in villages and 76.6% of the working force depend on agriculture and allied sectors. The State has a very large population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to the extent of 29% and 12.4% of the total population, constituting together more than 40% of the State's population.

While the major feature of the economy of Tripura and the pattern of growth that has emerged in the past have been described in detail in later pages, it will be relevant at this stage to refer specifically to the following special characteristics.

- (i) The rural population constitutes 89.57% of the total population, with wide differences in development between rural and urban areas.
- (ii) The per capita income at current prices was Rs. 813 (1975-76), which is far below the per capita income of Rs. 1005 for the country in 1975-76.
- (iii) The percentage of the people below poverty line which was 63.2% during 1969-70, has increased to 83.8% by 1973-74.
- (iv) A large portion of income generated through plan investment is siphoned out of the State for import of essential commodities including foodgrains.
- (v) Though some improved methods of cultivation have been introduced, jhum cultivation is still practised over a large part of the State.
- (vi) In the absence of industries, whatever capital is formed, is invested on land, resulting in the emergence of a large number of share croppers.
- (vii) The average size of the operational holding of agricultural land is small.
- (viii) The number of unemployed is steadily increasing. It has been estimated that the requirement of job will be for 1,13,410 persons during 1983.
- (ix) The economy is subjected to repeated damages by floods and drought.
- (x) The State has a very large concentration of population of scheduled castes and Tribes.
- (xi) Tripura has a long border with Bangladesh which has its inevitable impact on the economy. Not only has the State been swamped by displaced persons but even now people continue to enter this State. In sum, Tripura remains a predominantly agricultural State with about 90% of the total population living in rural

areas. Along with small operational holdings, heavy pressure on land, uneconomic shifting cultivation, large dependence on import of essential commodities including foodgrains from outside, absence of industries and communication the economy is backward and dependent. While it is true that some measure of development has been achieved during the three decades of planning, the benefits of the plan have not percolated to the large masses of the people with the result that the intensity of poverty has not been reduced to any significant extent. As observed in the Draft Five Year Plan—

“Much of the benefits from infrastructure have accrued largely to the relatively affluent. Our pattern of investment, particularly in the provision of social infrastructure, has been biased in favour of urban areas. Thus, though the output of doctors is numerically



adequate and the urban well-to-do have reasonable hospitals to go to, the rural areas continue to be poorly served in respect of access to medical services. Many areas of the country remain backward and regional disparities in agricultural development have increased. Many segments of the population, like the scheduled castes and tribes, have not shared fully in the benefits of growth".\*

It will, therefore, be the objective of the Five Year Plan (1978-83) of the State to secure a positive and distinct improvement in the levels of living of the people and a more equal structure of ownership of assets and the distribution of wealth and income. The special features of the economy of the Tripura State referred to above and the commitment of the State Government to the building up of an egalitarian structure of society would require special efforts to curb and eliminate the exploitation by the vested interests; to utilise the growth potential of the State in order to secure increase in employment; to ensure that distinct and larger than proportionate gains of development accrue to the weaker sections of the population such as share croppers, agricultural labour, rural artisans and Scheduled Castes and Tribes; to secure the fulfilment of the minimum needs of the people including health and medical facilities, safe drinking water, education and supply of essential commodities; and at the same time, to extend and safeguard the democratic rights and civil liberties of the people. With this object in view a proper social, economic and administrative infrastructure will be built up and the existing institutions and organisations will be reoriented to protect the interest of the poor.

While every effort will be made to promote industrialisation based on agriculture and forest produce the emphasis will be placed on agriculture and rural programmes allied to agriculture, which would be given the highest priority in the Plan. Simultaneously, the investments in social infrastructure will have to be enhanced and directed towards the rural areas so that the regional disparities are reduced and the benefits of growth are properly shared.

Poverty and unemployment are consequences of a social and economic process. This process is a continuing one and it utilises the existing institutional mechanisms to perpetuate and often aggravate the inequalities in economy. It is, therefore, necessary that the efforts should be directed towards bringing about changes which would enable a reversal of this process. The implementation of land redistribution programmes through the enforcement of land ceilings as well as programmes of distribution of vested lands will form part of this effort. The eviction of bargadars will be prevented and fuller protection afforded to them through legislative and administrative measures. The distribution of credit facilities, inputs, irrigation facilities and seeds will be directed towards small farmers, marginal farmers and those landless who have been provided with land with necessary emphasis to enlarge the coverage of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Steps will be taken to eliminate the middlemen in the sphere of marketing and a fair price ensured for the growers; the cooperatives playing a very vital role in this field. The implementation of minimum wages in agriculture would also be a major plank in these efforts. In Tripura State where about 90% of the population live in the rural areas and a dominant share of the State income is derived from agriculture, the basic effort will thus be to refashion the institutions in the field of agriculture and redistribute the benefits and income flowing in this sector.

The Plan will lay stress on the involvement of people in Plan formulating and implementation. Involvement of the people, in turn, involves educating them, inviting their suggestions and criticisms and securing their participation in decision making and implementation. It will be the endeavour during the Five Year Plan period to secure fuller involvement of the people in the process of planning and implementation. The Panchayats and the Panchayat Samities will be utilised to enable effective participation of the people.

Special provision will be made in the different sectors of plan for ensuring that a proper share of benefits flow to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. While in the case of

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\*Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 Vol. I Chapter I Paragraph 1.12.

Scheduled Tribes the integrated Tribal development approach will continue to be adopted, in regard to Scheduled Castes the strategy of providing a special component in each of development will be introduced. In the past, it has been found difficult to plan specifically for Scheduled Castes in each sector except in regard to Welfare of Backward Classes sector. But from the year 1979-80 on-wards, it is proposed that specific schemes will be identified under each head of development and an outlay based on the proportion of population as the minimum will be earmarked for expenditure on specific schemes benefiting Scheduled Castes. This will be in addition to the usual provisions made in regard to welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### Review of overall development since 1960-61 and the Strategies :

Review of estimated growth of gross State income and per capita income :

1.0. A careful review of the growth experience in the course of planning in the past is essential to determine a growth rate target for the next five year, i.e. in 1978-83. It will be evident from the following analysis that development activities have led to an overall growth in output and income. But the growth itself has not percolated either to the economically lower strata of the population or to the backward areas. In other words, both interpersonal disparity in income as well interspatial disparity in development have further increased.

1.1. In the previous plans, the growth rate of the State has been much lower than for the country as a whole. The growth rate for the country as a whole was 3.2% during third plan period while for Tripura it was only 2.5. As the growth rate of the economy is determined largely by the scale of investments, the slow rate of growth of Tripura is attributable to inadequacy of Plan investment in the State. This will be evidenced by the following data :

Plan Period	Per-capita Plan outlay (in Rs.)	
	India	Tripura
1st Plan	38	8
2nd Plan	51	19
3rd Plan	91	26
Annual Plan	61	32
4th Plan	119	44
1974-78 (Fifth Five Year Plan)	161	76

1.2. Besides, the role of Institutional finance from the various credit agencies was too meagre to have any impact on the development of the economy.

1.3. A close analysis of the growth achieved in the State since 1960-61 in relation to all India achievements will further reveal the sector-wise disparities. During sixteen years (1961-62 to 1976-77) the gross domestic product increased at a low rate of 3.3 percent at the national level, with the growth rate declining in the later eight years of the period under review. At the national level, development of secondary sectors is significant. There has been a diversification of industries in the course of last fifteen years of planning. But, as rightly observed in the Draft Five Year Plan document, "this pace of industrialisation has not been bought cheaply. The concentration of economic power has increased.....and led in some cases, to a loss of income for the rural poor engaged in cottage industries, like textiles, leather, pottery etc."\*

1.4. On the contrary, the economy of Tripura is mostly agrarian. About 63.6% of the net State domestic product originates from agriculture and allied sectors. The pressure on land is heavy resulting in small holdings. The rate of growth of the State's economy over the years has been very low. Consequently, per-capita income is also low. It was Rs. 813 for Tripura and Rs. 1005 for All India during 1975-76 at current prices.

\* Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 Vol. I Page 2 Paragraph 1.4.

1.5. The crux of the problem in Tripura is that not only there has been negligible expansion of secondary and tertiary sectors, but the progress in agriculture itself has not been upto the desired extent. There is still considerable number of tribal families practising jhum cultivation resulting in low rate of production. Agriculture even now is mostly rain-fed and frequently subjected to the vagaries of monsoon. The slow growth in secondary sector is evident from the fact that only 3.5% of the working force was engaged in household and non-house hold manufacturing industries against the corresponding figure of 9.5 percent for India as a whole as per 1971 Census. In any case, the growth of net domestic product between the period from 1960-61 and 1970-71 at 1960-61 prices indicated a compound growth rate of 2.8 percent. But the benefits of growth rate were neutralised during the period under review because of the growth of population at the rate of 3.1 percent per annum. Some periods do show high rates of production due to fluctuations in agricultural production, the fluctuations in agricultural production being mainly due to fluctuations in seasonal conditions.

1.6. The following analysis sets out the pattern of consumption and indicates how the plans formulated with the objectives of raising the NDP, have not helped significantly in emancipation of the poor :—

**Table: Monthly per capita consumer expenditure in Tripura at 1961-62 prices (based on NSS Schedules-State Sample)**

Year	NSS Round	(Rs. 0.00)	
		Rural	Urban
1961-62	17th	22.81	40.81
1963-64	18th	20.52	33.95
1964-65	19th	22.39	30.36
1965-66	20th	22.22	28.69
1966-67	21st	26.99	28.88
1967-68	22nd	22.73	31.50
1968-69	23rd	20.26	31.33
1971-72	26th	22.18	37.29
1973-74	28th	26.05	39.25

The per capita rural as well as urban consumer expenditure of all the NSS rounds have been deflated at 1961-62 prices and shown in the above table, using the "Consumer Price Index Numbers of Plantation Workers in Tripura" prepared by Labour Bureau, Simla. The disparities in per capita consumer expenditures in rural and urban areas within Tripura are evident from the above table. Apart from the disparities observed in the table, the decline in level of consumption, is alarming. In rural areas, the average per capita consumer expenditure at 1961-62 prices has declined from the level of Rs. 22.81 in 1961-62 to Rs. 22.18 in 1971-72, although this declining tendency has been reversed to some extent in 1973-74. In case of urban areas, the average per capita consumer expenditure at 1961-62 prices has declined from the level of Rs. 40.81 in 1961-62 to Rs. 39.25 in 1973-74. Alongwith lower per capita expenditure, there are higher savings only in the higher income groups, which acquired still higher incomes without causing any reduction in the consumption expenditure; while on the other side, the poor and middle classes are further making cuts in their budgets even from this low level of consumption expenditure, due to decline in rural incomes. This would really indicate that income distribution have been getting more skewed.

1.7. In the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 Vol.—I., in order to indicate the evidence of persistence gross inequalities, it has been observed that "Analysis of consumption expenditure

shows that in 1973-74, the lowest 20% accounted for 9.5% of the total consumption while the highest 20% accounted for 38%. For urban areas the corresponding figures are 9.2% and 40%". The Planning Commission has used 28th round N.S.S. data for arriving at these estimates. Analysis of consumption expenditure on the basis of the N.S.S. data for 26th and 28th N.S.S. round shows that in 1971-72, the lowest 20% of the total consumption in rural population accounted for 11.2% of the total consumption in rural areas, while the highest 20% accounted for 28.1% in Tripura. For urban areas, the corresponding figures were 12% and 26.3%. Analysis of consumption expenditure also shows that in 1973-74, the lowest 20% of the total rural population accounted for 10.8% of the total consumption in rural areas, while the highest 20% accounted for 29.8%. For urban areas, the corresponding figures were 11.8% and 30.6%. It follows therefore that the consumption expenditure for both rural and urban areas, increased in case of 20% of the total population in the highest income group and decreased in case of 20% of the total population in the lowest income group. This fact implies that the process of development has helped the rich to become more rich.

1.8 This will be further reflected from the proportion of population below poverty line. Estimates of the extent of poverty differ widely based on the assumptions regarding the norms of minimum required consumption. Measurement of poverty is also rendered difficult by the fact that level of consumption varies with fluctuations in agricultural output from year to year. An Expert Committee of the Planning Commission had proposed a norm of minimum per capita consumption of Rs. 20/- per month at the 1960-61 price level. Taking this as the basis, the extent of poverty in the case of Tripura has been estimated. Since the consumer price index of Tripura rose from 100 in 1961 to 205 in 1972, the minimum desirable private consumption level in 1971-72 would be about Rs. 41/- and on this basis nearly 57.3 percent of Tripura's total population fall below the poverty line. In 1974, the consumer price index rose to the level of 255 in relation to which the minimum desirable private consumption level in 1973-74 would be about Rs.51/-. In 1973-74, nearly 62.6 percent of Tripura's total population fall below this poverty line.

1.9 The Planning Commission have now defined "poverty line on the basis of recommended nutritional requirement of 2400 calories per person per day for rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day for urban areas. In rupees, the poverty line is the mid point of the expenditure class (in 1973-74 consumer expenditure data) in which the calories needs are satisfied. By implication, the expenditure on non-food items included in the poverty line is the actual expenditure in this expenditure class. On this basis, the cut-off points turn out to be Rs. 61.8 and Rs. 71.3 for rural and urban areas at 1976-77 prices". This cut-off point takes into consideration the expenditure on non-food items also which enter into the determination of the poverty line. Using the consumer expenditure data for 1973-74 in the case of Tripura, the combined figure corresponding to Rs. 61.8 for the rural areas and Rs. 71.3 for the urban areas worked out to Rs. 63.7 at 1976-77 prices. In the following table, minimum desirable private consumption level of Tripura during different plan periods have been estimated in accordance with the norm set out by the Planning Commission:—

(Rs. in 0.00)

Year	Minimum Desirable Private Consumption of Tripura at 1976-77 prices,		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1969-70	39.9	46.0	41.1
1971-72	45.4	52.4	46.8
1973-74	56.5	65.2	58.2

\* Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, Vol. I., Page—7.

With the help of the above table and NSS data, the following table has been worked out which indicates the percentage of population falls below the poverty line:—

Year	NSS Round (State Sample)	Percentage of Population below poverty line		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1969-70	24th	66.1	52.0	63.2
1971-72	26th	81.2	44.9	76.1
1973-74	28th	87.4	51.2	83.8

1.10. Summing up, the percentage of people below poverty line increased from the level of 63.2 in 1969-70 to 83.8 in 1973-74, despite expenditure on agriculture and social services activities such as education, health, childcare, community organisation etc. which is generally expected to make a contribution to the income of the people below the poverty line. Table No. 1 indicates the percentage distribution of total population by per capita expenditure class group.

Table No. 1—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION OF TRIPURA BY PER-CAPITA EXPENDITURE GROUP (28TH ROUND OF N. S. S. : 1973-74)

Expenditure size class (in Rs.)	Estimated Population			Cumulative Population			Cumulative percentage Distribution		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
00—08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
08—11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11—13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18—21	3657	...	3657	3657	...	3657	0.2	...	0.2
21—24	38396	...	38396	42053	...	42053	2.7	...	2.5
24—28	40225	...	40225	82278	...	82278	5.4	...	4.8
28—34	69480	...	69480	151758	...	151758	9.9	...	8.9
34—43	347405	12669	360074	499163	12669	511832	32.6	7.4	30.1
43—55	533904	20591	554495	1033067	33260	1066327	67.5	19.3	62.6
55—75	305351	54662	360013	1338418	87922	1426340	87.4	51.2	83.8
75 and above	191990	83979	275969	1530408	17190	1702309	100.0	100.0	100.0

## 2. Population growth:

2.0. According to 1971 Census, the overall growth rate of population in Tripura during the decade 1961-71 works out to 36.28%. The growth rates for rural and urban areas (unadjusted) are 34.16% and 57.64% respectively. But this growth rate is not the natural growth, because of the heavy influx of refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan during the decade. The density of population per Sq. Km. which was 62 in 1951 went upto 149 in 1971.

2.1. In the absence of dependable vital statistics, i.e. birth rate, death rate etc. the population growth rate has been worked out following the growth rate of the neighbouring States and thus the projection of population has been estimated from 1971 to 1983 as below :—

Projected Population Tripura	
1971	1556342
1972	1604589
1973	1852727
1974	1702309
1975	1751676
1976	1800723
1977	1851143
1978	1901124
1979	1948652
1980	1993471
1981	2033340
1982	2074007
1983	2115484

2.2. The projected population indicated above assumes the following growth rate at different point of time :—

Years	Growth rate (in%)
197.-74	3.0%
1974-78	2.8%
1978-83	2.2%

2.3. Thus the growth rate is expected to keep declining in successive decades. For the preparation of five year plan, the above projected population has been into account.

### 3. Composition and growth of industrial production (including village and Small Scale Industries) :

3.0. The State has no industrial tradition, except in regard to handlooms and handicrafts. Traditional skill in weaving and bamboo handicrafts among the tribals indicates, that considerable scope exists for the manufacture of consumer goods in cottage and small industries. In the first and second five year Plans, emphasis was laid on the training of local artisans for small industries rather than on the development of large and medium industries. It has been observed that the handloom industry which was in a bad condition at the commencement of the first five year plan, made considerable progress at the end of first five year plan. Production of handloom cloth increased from 661.8 million metres in 1950-51 to 1237.7 million metres in 1954-55 and to 1325.4 million metres in 1955-56. This indicated a growth rate of 14.9% per annum. The value of Khadi produced increased from Rs. 1.3 crores in 1950-51 to cover Rs. 5 crores in 1955-56, when its total production stood at 28.4 million square metres.

3.1. In the Second Five Year Plan, schemes such as industrial estate, training-cum-production centre, model black-smithy, model carpentry and village blacksmithy were set up mainly to impart training for commercial production. The finished products were sold to the Sales Emporia opened at Agartala and Calcutta. Different schemes of Handloom Industry as per programme of the All India Board were implemented. About 14,500 handlooms were registered.

3.2. The schemes implemented during Third Five Year Plan were mostly of service nature, designed to provide essential facilities like financial assistance, supply of industrial raw materials, marketing of products, subsidising cost of power, supply of improved equipment etc.

3.3. As a result of the various facilities and incentives provided during the third five year plan for the promotion of industries in Tripura, many new cottage and small industries have come into existence. The Census of small industries in Tripura conducted during 1965-66 indicates that there were 3700 industrial units manufacturing different utility article under 43 industries throughout the State with total production of Rs. 240.09 lakhs employing more than 13,000 persons.

3.4. In the previous plan, no headway could be made in the matter of establishment of major and medium scale industries. In the fourth five year Plan, feasibility reports in respect of Paper, Jute, Sugarcane and Cotton Absorbent Projects were obtained. But none of the projects has been actually established upto now. It is therefore natural that the contribution of manufacturing industries in Tripura to the State income during 1973-74 was only 2.3%.

3.5. As stated earlier, in the previous plans, programmes for development of industries in the State was mainly directed towards developing small scale units which use locally available resources and met the local demand. On account of the spread of education, both general and technical, there has emerged a class of educated and semi-educated unemployed who cannot be provided with employment except in modern organised industries. Necessary infrastructure for the growth and development of medium and large sized industries have been created in the previous plans and it is, therefore, necessary to attach equal importance to the growth of both small scale industries and large and medium sized industries in the subsequent plans. It is, necessary that all potentials for employment should be utilised on resource based, i.e., agro and forest based, industries. The State has a fairly rich forest wealth. The proposals for industries based on agriculture (like Jute, Tea, sugarcane etc.) and based on forest wealth (like paper, match Plywood) need be implemented for changing age-old industrial character of the economy.

3.6. It will be relevant to indicate the likely growth rate to be achieved by 1978-83 in respect of two main industries, namely, handloom and sericulture under sub-sector village and small industries. The growth of the production of handloom industry has been assumed to be 9.9% per annum while that of the production of raw silk has been assumed to be 47.5% per annum during the period 1977-78 to 1982-83.

3.7. It is also important to examine the inter sectoral linkage in respect of some important projects. The modernisation of agriculture is our key task, but its success depends to a large extent on growth of industries as well. In the industries sector, it is proposed to set up 250 tonnes per day integrated paper mill project. A large programme of afforestation has therefore been proposed in the five year plan to meet not only the requirements of Paper Mill but also of other forest based industries such as Ply-wood factory and Match factory. The afforestation target for the five year plan has been fixed at 25,610 hectares under forest and 9000 hectares in the Soil Conservation subsector bringing the total to 34,610 hectares.

3.8. For the setting up of a 200 looms Jute Mill, the requirement of raw jute has been estimated at 12,000 M.T. of jute and mesta per annum. The jute production programme has been planned to meet the requirements of Jute Mill and its maximum capacity and also to meet the requirement of farm consumption by cultivators themselves. The Jute Mill ultimately will require 20,000 M.T. of fibre. A production target of 27000 M.T. of jute and mesta fibre has been proposed during the Plan period.

3.9. There are approximately one lakh weavers and most of them are tribals. Adequate supply of yarn is a chronic problem to the weavers. It is, therefore proposed to set up one Spinning Mills with about 25,000 spindles. The requirement of long staple cotton will have to be met from outside. The cotton produced locally is of small fibre and will not serve the purpose of the Mill.

3.10. The requirement of sugar will have to be met mostly by import from outside the State. But in fixing a target for 1978-83, the requirement of cane for Khandsari Mill set-up at Bagafa has been kept in view.

3.11. There are two fruit canning factories in Tripura and the installed capacity of these two factories is only about 200 M.T. (finished products) per annum. The estimated production of pineapple is 10,000 M.T. The pineapple products of Tripura have also entered the markets of U.S.S.R., East Germany and East European countries. It is therefore, proposed to set up a fruit canning factory of 20 M.T. per day capacity at Kumarghat. The factory will also process Lemon, Orange and Vegetables, in addition to its main item Pineapple.

#### 4. Composition and growth of agricultural output, yield, rates :

4.0. Agriculture constitutes the most important sector of Tripura's economy. As stated earlier, it contributes the major share of the income of the State. In the agricultural economy, paddy holds the key position. Besides, production of oil seeds, sugarcane and fibre crops like jute, Mesta and cotton is also considerable.

4.1. The production of rice since 1960-61 till the end of 1976-77 indicates compound growth rate of 4.9% per annum. Similarly, yield rate indicates 1.1% compound rate of growth per annum. Table No. 1, indicates production and yield rate of Rice from 1960-61 to 1976-77.

Table No. 1—Production and yield rate of Rice :

Periods	Production of rice in '000 M.T.	Yield rate in M.T. per hect.
1960-61 (End of 2nd Plan)	158.700	0.932
1965-66 (End of 3rd Plan)	204.000	0.829
1968-69 (End of Three Annual Plan)	219.000	0.829
1973-74 (End of 4th Plan)	362.000	1.212
1974-75	326.000	0.901
1975-76	366.500	1.212
1976-77	340.900	1.117

4.2. Wheat, another important cereal crop, has been introduced in Tripura since 1968-69. The cultivation of wheat is being practised by adopting high yielding varieties only. Production and yield rate have been found to be encouraging.

Table No. 2 indicates production and yield rate of wheat from 1968-69 to 1976-77. The production of wheat has increased at the compound growth rate of 58.8% per annum.

Table No. 2—Production and yield rate of wheat :—

Periods	Production of wheat in 000 M.T.	Yield rate of wheat in M.T. per hectare.
1968-69	0.230	1.769
1969-70	0.640	2.133
1970-71	0.750	2.206
1971-72	0.900	2.250
1972-73	1.360	2.267
1973-74	0.840	2.000
1974-75	1.200	2.069
1975-76	4.900	2.402
1976-77	9.300	2.031

4.3. Sugarcane is one of the important cash crop in Tripura. Sugarcane is grown under rainfed condition and fertilizers application is made only in limited areas. Table No. 3 indicates production and yield rate of sugarcane.

Table No. 3—Production and yield rate of sugarcane :

Periods	Production in '000MT	Yield rate in MT per hectare.
1960-61	77.200	28.914
1965-66	99.500	33.502
1968-69	93.000	34.831
1973-74	67.080	32.722
1974-75	86.000	39.450
1975-76	86.700	40.704
1976-77	93.000	42.661

The production and yield rate have indicated compound growth rate of 1.2% per annum and 2.5% per annum respectively.

4.4. Production of jute has declined during the period under review at a compound rate of 7% per annum. Similarly, yield rate has also declined by 1.4% per annum. Table No. 4 indicates production and yield rate of jute.



Table No. 4—Production and yield rate of Jute. ;

Periods	Production in 000 bales.	Yield rate in bales per hectare.
1960-61	41.000	6.755
1965-66	96.000	7.413
1968-69	45.360	7.011
1973-74	49.840	6.317
1974-75	50.000	7.752
1975-76	45.880	7.546
1976-77	36.700	6.473

4.5. Production of Mesta has declined at a compound rate of 1.0% per annum while the yield rate has increased by 1.4% per annum. Table No.5 indicates production and yield rate of Mesta.

Table No. 5 Production and Yield rate of Mesta :

Periods	Production in 000 bales.	Yield rate in bales per hectare.
1960-61	70.000	4.944
1965-66	75.000	6.178
1968-69	43.750	6.179
1973-74	60.410	5.710
1974-75	55.000	5.920
1975-76	59.510	5.921
1976-77	59.970	6.170

4.6. The tables for Sugarcane, Jute and Mesta indicate decline in production. In the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, there was increase in area under sugarcane. But due to wide fluctuations in the price and also un-economic yield of tilla land due to non-application of fertilizers from year to year, have resulted fall in area during subsequent years. The fall in area during 1972-73, may be attributed largely to the drought conditions that prevailed during that year. Similarly, the area under production of Jute and Mesta has been very much irregular due to wide fluctuations in prices. The fluctuations indicate the existence of speculative commerce. It has been observed that increase in prices is followed by increase in area under cultivation. It is therefore proposed to increase the yield rate by introducing improved methods of cultivation; otherwise this may encroach upon the area under Aush paddy. As Mesta, is harvested after the monsoon is over, the growers find difficulty in retting. It is therefore, proposed to provide facilities for retting by constructing retting tanks.

4.7. The production and yield rate of Cotton is presented in Table No. 6. It indicates that the compound growth rate of production is (-)7.1% per annum which means that the production has declined by 7.1% per annum. The compound growth rate of yield rate is 0.5% per annum.

Table No.6—Production and yield rate of Cotton :—

Periods	Production in '000 bales.	Yield rate in bales per hectare.
1960-61	5.800	0.863
1965-66	3.050	0.753
1968-69	2.200	0.898
1973-74	2.400	0.988
1974-75	2.200	1.100
1975-76	2.100	1.005
1976-77	1.800	0.933

The Fourth Plan target was 3,000 bales but the production remained around the base level of 2,200 bales. This is mainly due to efforts made by the Government for control of shifting cultivation as in Tripura Cotton is mainly grown in Jhum. The production has gone down below the base level during 1972-73 as jhum was very badly affected by drought.

4.8. The production of Oilseeds has increased from the base level achievement of 2,740 metric tonnes to 3,050 metric tonnes at the end of Third Five Year Plan. Distribution of improved seeds was adopted as a means for increasing the production. The rate of increase was low and the drought in 1972-73 reduced the production in the subsequent years. But the rise in price of Mustard Oil and distribution of improved variety have resulted in increase of production during 1974-75 to 1976-77. The compound growth rate of oilseeds is 1.2% per annum and the yield rate has also indicated the growth of 1.9% per annum. Table No. 7 indicates production and yield rate of oilseeds.

Table No. 7—Production and yield rate of Oilseeds.

Periods	Production in '000 MT.	Yield rate in MT per hectare.
1960-61	2.740	0.387
1965-66	3.050	0.414
1968-69	2.450	0.401
1973-74	2.140	0.365
1974-75	3.000	0.492
1975-76	3.200	0.464
1976-77	3.300	0.525

4.9. In order to analyse the above achievements in the context of the objectives in the earlier plans, a brief reference to the strategies adopted in five year plans, is necessary. In the first five year plan, development programme included establishment of seed store, reclamation of waste land etc., for bringing more area under cultivation. During second five year plan, emphasis was laid on making optimum use of land. Effort were also made to introduce minor irrigation scheme. In the third five year plan, scheme for providing agricultural input and training facilities received maximum importance. Production of cash crops was also considered important for the economy of the State. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, all programmes for increasing production of cereals and commercial crops were taken up in an enlarged form. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, for the first time, attempt was made to utilise the agricultural produce for building up an industrial structure. Hence emphasis was laid on production of jute, sugarcane and oilseeds for providing raw-materials to jute Mill, Sugar Mill and Oil Mills, proposed to be set up in the fifth five year plan.

4.10. It will be seen from the above that the real tempo of increasing agricultural production was created from the third five year plan and it is being maintained in the subsequent plans. Considering the growth of population as well as the achievements in the past, emphasis has been placed on increasing cereals at the rate of 4.3% per annum. Besides the production of jute and Mesta has been planned in such a way that State produces slightly larger quantity of fibre than the requirement of the Jute Mill which is coming up. The growth rate for production of jute and mesta has been fixed at 18.3% per annum. Similarly, the growth rates for oil seeds and for pulses have been worked out at 20% and 36% per annum respectively.

##### 5. Employment and unemployment estimates based on N.S.S. data.

5.0. Data on the applicants borne on the live register of Employment Exchange do not reveal a comprehensive magnitude of the problem of unemployment. According to the 1971 Census, the total population in the working agegroup is 7,66,071 of which 3,33,625 were non workers, while data recorded in the live register during 1971, indicated the number of non-workers or unemployed as 29,892. It is evident that in addition to the registered job seekers, there are a vast number of unregistered unemployed, specially in rural areas with little or no gainful work and with no opportunity even for registration. No survey has so far been conducted to assess unemployment in Tripura State. However, between 1959 and 1973, as many as ten independent sample surveys has been conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation for estimating the labour force. But un-fortunately, compiled date on the results thrown by N.S.S. are not available. The data for the latest survey conducted in 27th round, i.e. 1972-73 are also not available completely. Utilising only (i) percentage of working population to the total population aged 5 years and above and (ii) percentage of persons seeking or available for work to the total population aged 5 years and above, made available from the 27th round N.S.S., an effort has been made to work out the addition to State's labour force during 1983. In the first instance, the population aged 5 years and above both for rural and urban has been estimated by subtracting the population aged 0-4 years from the total projected population for the periods 1978 and 1983. For projecting the population for the age group 0-4 years, the age-ratio as worked out in 1961 Census has been used. The second step has been to work out the total working population from the total population in age group 5 years and above, using "the percentage of working population to the total population" as indicated by the 27th round N.S.S.

Finally, the percentage of persons seeking or available for employment has been added to the working population in order to arrive at the total labour force during the periods 1978 and 1983. The concept adopted for defining labour force is the total working force plus the total persons seeking for jobs. The addition to the total labour force has been arrived at by deducting the projected estimates of labour force for 1978 from the projected estimates of labour for 1983. The addition to labour force in the year 1983 is thus expected to be 72,306 from the level of 1978. The break up of the addition is indicated below :—

Rural	66,349
Urban	5,957
<b>Total :</b>	<b>72,306</b>

Table—1. explains the estimates of labour force based on the 27th round N.S.S. (1972-73).

SL. NO.	Item	1978			1983		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Total Population	1702337	198287	1901124	1894839	220645	2115484
2.	Percentage of population aged (0-4) years. (as per 1961 Census)	17.11	14.04	16.79	17.11	14.04	16.79
3.	Population aged (0-4) years	291355	27839	319194	324207	30978	355185
4.	Population aged 5 years and above	1411482	170448	1581930	1570632	189667	1760299
5.	Percentage of working population to the total population aged 5 years and above (as per 27th NSS Round)	41.15	27.82	39.71	41.15	27.82	39.71
6.	Total working population	580825	47419	628244	646315	52765	699080
7.	Percentage of persons seeking or available for employment to the total population aged 5 years and above	0.54	3.18	0.82	0.54	3.18	0.82
8.	Total number of persons seeking or available for employment	7622	5420	13042	8481	6031	14512
9.	Labour force	588447	52839	641286	654796	58796	713592
10.	Addition to labour force during 1978-83	—	—	—	66349	5957	72306

5.1. Thus the total number of job requirements during the next five year plan periods 1978-83 consist of (i) backlog of unemployment during 1978, i. e. at the beginning and (ii) additions to the State's labour force. The data on the backlog of unemployment are available with the local Employment Exchange. Taking into consideration these two items, the following figure of job requirements can be arrived at :—

Backlog of unemployment during 1978.	41,104
Addition to the labour force.	72,306
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,13,410</b>

## 6. Growth of irrigation and potential :

6.1. In Tripura State, there is at present no major or medium irrigation scheme. During the Second Five Year Plan, a few minor irrigation schemes were initiated. Minor irrigation schemes are implemented by two agencies of the Government, namely, P.W.D. and Agriculture Department. The P.W.D. executes schemes of permanent nature like deep tubewell schemes, lift irrigation schemes, diversion schemes, while Agriculture Department implements schemes for distribution of pumpsets, construction of artesian flow tubewells and construction of seasonal bunds. The geographical situation of Tripura is such that construction of flood and irrigation facilities require an integrated approach. The cultivation is frequently subjected to flood and drought. The protection of valley land from damage by flood has to be given due weightage. With this objective in view, it has been decided by the Government that from 1979-80, all the minor irrigation schemes will be implemented by the P.W.Department.

6.2. No survey for assessing irrigation potentials available has been conducted so far. However, an assessment has been made of irrigated area to indicate growth since 1960-61. Table No. 1 indicates the area covered under irrigation :

Table No. 1 Area covered under irrigation.

Period	Area (in hectares) covered under irrigation.
1960-61	11,615
1965-66	16,090
1968-69	19,125
1973-74	29,650
1974-75	30,400
1975-76	32,700
1976-77	36,000

6.3. The compound rate of growth of the irrigation potential created from the level of 1960-61 to 1976-77 is 7.3% per annum. The maximum area brought under irrigation is by construction of seasonal bunds. The seasonal bunds are constructed when monsoon is over and are washed away during the next monsoon. During 1977-78, the gross cropped area has been estimated at 384760 hectares and about 9% of the gross cropped area has been provided with irrigation. The irrigation provided through more or less permanent schemes is less than 0.5%.

6.4. In the next five year plan, it has been proposed to introduce major and medium irrigation schemes in addition to the various schemes implemented under minor irrigation. It has been estimated that potential of 25,000 hectares (5,000 hectares by medium irrigation and 20,000 hectares by minor irrigation) will be created by the end of 1982-83. By March 1983, it is also expected that net cropped area will be increased to 2,50,000 hectares.

6.5. The programmes under agriculture has been linked up in such a way that the crops with high water requirement and of medium duration, will be grown in areas where perennial type of irrigation will be available. With the creation of irrigation facilities, the farming pattern may also change. So the programmes for production of mainly Rabi crops will be undertaken where assured irrigation potential for a particular area will be created.

## 7. Development of power generation and consumption (capacity/output) :

7.0. Power development in Tripura has been slow and halting. The hydel power potential is also limited. Tripura is one of the most backward States in India in regard to the consumption of electricity.

7.1. At the end of fourth five year plan, the per capita consumption of electricity was only 6.2 units. During 1975-76, the per capita consumption of electricity was raised to 8.7 units. During 1977-78, the per capita consumption is 10.1 units against all India average of 106 units. During fifth five year Plan, i.e. 1974-78, the installed capacity and per capita consumption attained along with the plan expenditure incurred, may be seen in the table below :

Years	Installed capacity (M.W.)	per capita consumption of electricity	expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1973-74	5.15	6.2	330
1974-75	5.15	6.7	370
1975-76	5.15	8.7	362
1976-77	15.15	8.8	415
1977-78	15.15	10.1	317

7.2. The present installed capacity in Tripura is 15.15 M.W. with a peak availability of approximately 10.0 M.W. But it is anticipated that the shortage of power will be keenly felt from 1979-80 as the present capacity is just balancing the demand. According to the 10th Annual Load Survey Report, the electricity consumption of Tripura will be 90.00 M.U. per annum by the end of 1983-84. This however does not take into account the consumption of Paper Mill which itself needs about 120 M.U. per annum. Taking into account the growth of population above 1971 level, the per capita consumption in Tripura will be 42.5 units by 1983-84.

7.3. The shortfall of demand for energy by end of 1983-84 is estimated to be 36 M.W. and 160 M.U. taking into account the Gumti 3rd set and augmentation of Gumti Reservoir. It is, therefore, considered imperative to take up new generation schemes along with extensive programmes in transmission and distribution net works during next five year plan. Under generation programme, the present installed capacity will be increased from the level 15 M.W. to 40.20 M.W., keeping in view the following factors :—

- a) Retirement of all diesel sets which have already outlived their lives ;
- b) Installation of additional 6.2 M.W. h<sub>2</sub>l generation inclusive of 1.2 M.W. of Micro-hydel units ;
- c) 2×10 M.W. of Gas Thermal units and 4×1 M.W. Diesel sets to meet immediate shortfall.

## 8. School enrolment, literacy trend :

8.0. Pre-Primary education provides excellent preparation for further schooling at the primary and secondary stages. It is observed that the enrolment of children of 3-6 age group increased from the level of 10333 in 1960-61 to 31000 in 1977-78 which implies that the enrolment increased at the compound rate of 6.7 percent per annum during the period under review. The estimated population of 3-6 age group during 1977-78 was 199300 against which enrolment was 31000, which indicates that pre-primary enrolment ratio was as low as 15.6 percent. It is proposed to raise this enrolment ratio to 25 percent by the end of 1982-83. The estimated population of 3-6 age group would be 239100 at the end of 1982-83, and hence, 59800 children would be enrolled at the end of 1982-83. Thus the enrolment of children proposed to be increased at the compound rate of 14.0 percent per annum during 1977-78 to 1982-83. To achieve this target, it is necessary to set up 1400 additional pre-primary school/sections during the plan period. While setting up pre-primary schools/sections, priority will be given for starting the schools/sections in remote, tribal/backward areas where enrolment rate of tribal children at the elementary stage is low.

8.1. At the primary stage, the enrolment of children in the age group 6-11 increased from the level of 86657 in 1960-61 to 194000 in 1977-78, the enrolment having increased at a compound rate of 4.8 percent per annum during the period under review. It is proposed to raise this enrolment level to 244000 by the end of 1982-83, through formal and non-formal systems of education. The enrolment of children will thus be increased at a compound rate of 4.8 percent per annum during 1977-78 to 1982-83. This will result in a raise in enrolment ratio from the present figure of 76.1 percent in 1977-78 to 85.0 percent in 1982-83.

8.2. At the middle stage, the enrolment of children in 11-14 age group increased from the level of 15433 in 1960-61 to 49000 in 1977-78, i.e. at a compound rate of 7.0 percent per annum during the period under review. It is proposed to raise this enrolment level to 74000 by the end of 1982-83, both through formal

and non-formal systems of education. This will result in a rise in enrolment ratio from 34.17 percent in 1977-78 to 45.32 percent in 1982-83. In other words, enrolment of children is proposed to be increased at a compound rate of 8.6 percent per annum during 1977-78 to 1982-83. In order to achieve this, it is proposed to upgrade 125 primary schools (formal) into middle schools during the current five year plan period.

8.3. According to the current policy of the Government, it is necessary to give facilities for general education to all eligible students upto the end of class -X. This will be terminal stage after which approximately 50% are expected to continue their studies in diversified courses leading to higher education both professional and general. The remaining 50% are expected to take vocational courses so that they may either be self-employed or may take up suitable middle level employment. After a careful review, it is observed that the enrolment of children in the age group 14-16 increased from the level of 5163 in 1960-61 to 19000 in 1977-78 at a compound rate of 8.0 percent per annum during the period under review. It is proposed to raise this enrolment level to 26600 by the end of 1982-83, both through formal and non-formal systems of education. This will result in a rise in enrolment ratio from 21.5 in 1977-78 to 26.0% in 1982-83. In other words, the enrolment of children is proposed to be increased at the compound rate of 7.0% per annum during 1977-78 to 1982-83. In order to achieve this, it is proposed to upgrade 50 middle stage schools into High Schools during current five year plan period.

8.4. The literacy trend indicates that the percentage of literacy has increased by 4.70% during 1961 over 1951. The percentage increased by further 10.78% during 1971 over 1961. Literacy trend in percentage amongst male and female as indicated in the table below :—

Year	Male	Female	Total
1961	29.60	10.20	20.20
1971	40.20	21.19	30.98

#### 9. Growth and coverage of health services ; trends in communicable diseases :

9.0. Health programmes have made considerable progress since the beginning of the first five year Plan. Most important is the expansion of infrastructure for services and the ground prepared for initiating the programmes for qualitative improvement and spreading specialised care facilities in semi-urban and rural area. In 1961, there were 18 hospitals/primary health centres and 99 dispensaries ; in 1978, there are 38 hospitals/ primary health centres and 118 dispensaries. The number of beds has increased from 427 to 1270 during 1978.

9.1. A new programme, namely, Community Health Workers scheme has been implemented on pilot basis for improving the coverage of health services in rural areas. The idea of 'Multipurpose Health Workers' in conformity with the proposal of 'Kartar Singh Committee' (1973) and subsequent Committees, is also being attempted for introduction.

9.2. Communicable diseases widely prevalent in Tripura were mainly cholera and small pox. Tripura is free from small pox from 1975. Another important development is the effective curtailment of morbidity from malaria. But even now there are many cases where fatalities have occurred from Malaria. Due to various administrative, technical and financial reasons, malaria eradication programme has been halted. However it is proposed to take up modified malaria control programmes in the next five year Plan.

9.3. Leprosy is another major health problem in Tripura. It is estimated that there are 10,000 leprosy patients in Tripura. The Centrally Sponsored scheme for detection of cases and their treatment has been implemented since 1975. So far 2,563 cases have been detected and 2,227 are under treatment.

#### 10. Sub-regional variations ; urban/rural difference ;

10.0 However in general, it may be pointed out that there are marked differences in the levels of development of the hills and the plains regions of the State. The lack of transport and other facilities in the hill areas has kept them extremely backward and underdeveloped. This may call for planning separately for hill areas. Likewise, a wide difference in levels of development has been observed between the western zone and eastern zone of the state divided by the Assam-Agartala road. This has arisen partly due to the historical reason that most of the urban centres were located on the western periphery of the state, with railway outlets which are now in Bangladesh.

10.1. The following differences between urban and rural areas are significant.

i) The rural economy is characterised by excessive population as little urbanisation has taken place in the last two decades. Only in 1961 Census, five Sub-divisional Headquarters were recognised as towns. In 1961, the rural population constituted 90.98% of the total population while in 1971, 89.57% constituted the rural population. Even marginal decline in percentage of rural population is not uniform in the districts ; the rural population actually increased in two Districts ;

Name of District	Percentage of rural population to the total population.
North District.	93.22
West District	85.42
South District	93.67

The decline is noticeable only in West District because of the fact that the jurisdiction of Agartala town, the capital of the State has been extended and as the number of business establishments and offices have increased.

ii) Of the total population, 29% constitutes tribal population as per 1971 Census, of the total tribal population, 98.78% live in rural areas. Similarly the Scheduled Castes constituted 12.4% of the total population and 94.71% of the total scheduled castes population live in rural areas. In other words, the weakest sections of the population live in rural areas.

iii) The disparities in per capita expenditure between rural and urban areas are evident from the fact that the average consumer per capita expenditure at 1961-62 prices using 28th round N.S.S. data is Rs. 26.05 in rural areas as against Rs. 39.25 in urban areas during 1973-74.

iv) Nearly 87.4% of the rural population and 51.2% of the urban population are below poverty line.

v) According to 1971 Census, the percentage of literacy is 27.13% in rural areas and 64.0% in urban areas.

vi) The imbalance in the distribution of doctors between the urban and the rural areas is more manifest in this State than in many other States. The doctor population ratio in urban areas is 1 : 1000, while in rural areas 1 : 12,000.

vii) In urban areas all the six towns are electrified while only 410 villages are electrified in rural areas, i.e., only about 8.7% of the total census villages.

#### 11. Roads and rural electrification :

11.0. Initially, Tripura had a very little road mileage, only 80 K.M. of road, which meant 0.76 K.M. of road per 100 Sq. K.M. In the first five year plan, a programme of road works was taken up which connected all Sub-Divisional towns with Agartala, the Capital and Agartala with the border of Assam. At the end of first five year plan, Tripura had 350 K.M. of road, i.e., 3.34 K.M. of road per 100 Sq. K.M.

11.1. In the second five year Plan, Assam-Agartala road was improved and converted into all weather road and the work of metalling the Sub-Divisional Katcha road was taken up. At the end of second five year Plan, Tripura had 526 K.M. of road i.e., 5.02 K.M. of road per 100 Sq. K.M.

11.2 During the third five year Plan, resectioning and black topping of major district roads was taken up and completed. At the end of third five year Plan, total length of road constructed was 3204 K.M. Thus the total length of road in Tripura, worked out to 30.58 K.M. of road per 100 sq. K.M.

11.3. At the end of fourth five year Plan, 3781 K.M. road was constructed, i.e. 36.09 K.M. of road per 100 Sq. K.M.

11.4. At the end of fifth five year Plan, 4203 K.M. road was constructed i.e. 40.12 K.M. of road per 100 Sq. K.M.

11.5. Thus from the level of 5.02 K.M. of road per 100 Sq. K.M. during 1960-61, 40.12 K.M. of road per 100 Sq. K.M. was achieved at the end of fifth five year Plan, inspite of difficulties experienced for want of construction materials.

11.6. It has been proposed to attain the total length of 5703 K.M. road by 1982-83. It works out as 54.43 K.M. per 100 Sq. K.M.

11.7. Coming to the progress achieved in the field of rural electrification, the total number of villages electrified is very small. Out of 4727 villages only 410 villages have been electrified till 1977-78 which indicates coverage of 8.67% only. As per guidelines of Planning Commission, the total number of villages to be electrified by 1978-83 is 780. Thus only 25% of the total villages are likely to be electrified by the end of 1982-83.

## 12. Development programmes for settlement of Jhumias and landless tribals :

12.0. The scheme for settlement of Jhumias and landless scheduled tribes with financial assistance of the order of Rs. 1,910, was introduced from the first year of the fourth Plan period. Prior to that Jhumias were settled with the financial assistance of Rs. 500 per family. This scheme continued till the end of Annual Plans. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, 5808 Jhumias and landless scheduled tribes were settled. The amount of Rs. 1910 was paid to each beneficiary in instalments. Full amount of grant has been paid to 4338 families out of 5808 families settled during the fourth five year Plan. The remaining 1470 families will be paid grant during the first year of Five Year Plan 1978-83. Besides during fifth five year plan 1106 jhumias/landless families were settled under the same pattern of financial assistance of Rs. 1910. Full amount has been paid to 396 families out of 1106 families settled. The remaining 710 families who were paid part assistances, will be paid balance amount during the next five year plan.

12.1. Another scheme for settlement of jhumias in project, with financial assistance to the order of Rs. 6510. The scheme was introduced during 1975-76. 1909 families were settled during the fifth five year plan and 570 families out of 1909 families, have been paid grant in full. The remaining 1339 jhumias are to be paid further grants in the next five year plan. It is also proposed to provide settlement of 1000 new families in the next five year. Thus the total number of tribal families including landless tribals settled since first five year plan indicated below :—

Plan Periods	No. of Tribal families settled.			
	Under Scheme of			Total
	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 1910	Rs. 6510/-	
First Plan (1951-56)	2342	...	...	2342
Second Plan (1956-61)	10887	...	...	10887
Third Plan (1961-66)	5002	...	...	5002
Annual Plan (1966-69)	3516	...	...	3516
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	...	5808	...	5808
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	...	1106	1909	3015
Total :—	21747	6914	1909	30570

12.2. Agriculture Department has taken up the programmes of reclamation of land through various soil conservation measures for settlement of new tribal families and also in old tribal colonies where settlement has been made earlier. Under the schemes, following physical targets were achieved during 1974-77.

- i) Reclamation and development of land through various soil conservation measures for settlement of new tribal families (in hect.)—1,417
- ii) Reclamation and development of land in old tribal colonies where settlement was made in earlier years (in hect.)—564

Similarly, the Forest Department has also taken up programmes for settlement of jhumias through soil conservation measures. During 1974-78, the Department has settled 336 families.

12.3. Besides, control of shifting cultivation is being implemented by Forest and Agriculture Department, as part of the N.E.C. programme. The scheme envisages settlement of jhumias in catchment areas. The total number of jhumias settled by Forest Department during 1974-78 is 350 families and by Agriculture Department, 174 families.



12.4. For the implementation of the programme of settlement of jhumias, the Tribal Welfare Department, Agriculture Department, Forest Department etc. are functionally inter-linked. Thus, for release of Govt. khas lands, Revenue Department is approached. For development of land, Agriculture Department is to assist. Moreover, most of the jhumias already settled within or near by forest areas, dereservation of forest areas becomes necessary. The programmes for settlement of jhumias are therefore linked with delimitation of proposed reserved forest and also afforestation programmes. Development programmes for tribals are in many cases possible only when forest programmes are attuned to this objective.

12.5. The estimates of the jhumia families needing settlement vary from 16,500 to 20,000 families. The strategies in the next five year plan may be summed up as below :—

1) Socio-economic condition of the tribals varies considerably from one area to another. Thus uniform pattern of development for the tribals of different areas is not possible. So planning for their development has been made on the need-based priorities.

2. Framing of perspective plan for the solution of the problem of shifting cultivation on need based schemes under active cooperation of Tribal Welfare Department, Agriculture Department, Forest Department of the State.

3. Settlement of jhumias in project by providing khas land upto a maximum of 2 acres, agricultural implements, animal husbandry programme, horticultural programmes etc.

4. Promotion of educational facilities providing scholarship etc.

5. Providing facilities for communication, drinking water facilities, medical facilities etc.

12.6. The proposals by the Agriculture Department aim at providing benefits for economic upliftment of the tribal families practising shifting cultivation. Till the jhumias are gainfully settled as permanent cultivators or provided with an alternative livelihood, jhum cultivation will inevitably continue. Jhumias are also deprived of the benefits likely to accrue if the programmes for modernising the agriculture would have been extended to them also. Since jhumias will continue to exist for some time, agriculture Department propose to help the jhumias in getting better return by introducing cultural practices which are not likely to cause soil erosion to any appreciable extent. High yielding varieties of paddy seeds suitable for jhum condition will be given to a large number of jhumias in the form of minikits of about 4/5 kg. of seeds per jhumia. A crash programmes for distribution of composite minikits containing maize, arahar, ragi-improved seasamum, kharifi vegetables, chillies and dioscoria seeds sufficient to cover about an acre of land is proposed to implement during plan periods. The minikits will be distributed to each of the estimated 20,000 jhumia families during the next 4/5 years. Composite trial-cum-demonstration will be made with different crops under jhum condition, where supply of inputs will be provided full and the jhumias will be providing land and labour required for such demonstration trial. Non-availability of even indigenous jhum paddy seeds has become chronic problem every year. It is, therefore, proposed to start Mini Seed Banks in central location of areas predominantly inhabited by the jhumias for stocking of jhum paddy seeds. The jhumias who will be supplied with minikits will return equal quantity of seed to the Bank and thus the working capital of the mini seed bank will be created. The LAMPS of the areas will manage such banks and it should also take up marketing of crops like arahar, till, ginger, vegetables grown in jhum.

12.7. Programmes for reclamation and development of lands released for settlement of jhumias are also being taken up.

12.8. Rehabilitation of the jhumias on land with suitable employment for the purpose of eradicating the problem of shifting cultivation will be taken up by Forest Department. The proposed target is to rehabilitate 500 families by 1978-83.

Formulation of plan objectives for the new plan.

1.0. The principal objectives of planning as set out by the Planning Commission, are :

- i) the removal of unemployment and significant under employment ;
- ii) an appreciable rise in the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population ;
- iii) provision of some of the basic needs of the people in these income group like clean drinking water, adult literacy, elementary education, health care, rural roads, rural housing for the land-less and minimum services for the slums ;
- iv) moving towards significant reduction in the present disparities of income and wealth ;
- v) a higher rate of growth of the economy than in the past ;
- vi) ensuring progress towards self reliance.

1.1. Keeping in view the structure of the economy of Tripura as described in the earlier pages, the development of agriculture with land reclamation, irrigation and soil conservation, programmes of animal husbandry and horticulture and expansion of small and cottage industries based on traditional skills will constitute the dominant sectors of development. Industrialisation in the sense of establishing large scale industry does not seem to be a solution by itself as would be seen from the development experience of West Bengal and Maharastra where inspite of the concentration of modern and organised industries, widespread poverty persists. Agro and forest based industries consistent with the resource endowment of Tripura should develop alongside with a rapid development of agriculture and allied asector.

1.2. Accordingly raising the production of rice from the level of 361 thousand M.T. during 1977-78 to a level of 428 thousand M.T. by 1982-83 has been envisaged in the plan. It is proposed to step up production of wheat from the level of 9.56 thousand M.T. in 1977-78 to a level of 22 thousand M.T. The gross cropped area of 384.76 thousand hectares during 1977-78 will be increased 432 thousand hectares in 1982-83. The total area brought under high yielding varieties during 1977-78 is 116.45 thousand hectares and the target for 1982-83 will be 180 thousand hectares. As the development of markets is essential for securing a better price to the growers, it is programmed to improve 50 markets by 1982-83.

1.3. Development of horticulture has been proposed on the tilla lands (hillocks) and its slope. Upto the fifth five year plan, emphasis has been laid on the expansion of area under fruit crops. No effort was made for marketing of fruits. No effort was also made to increase the production visa-vis their preservation and marketing. It is therefore, proposed to lay more emphasis on production of fruits and vegetables, in general and their preservation and marketing. Emphasis will also laid on the production of spices, like chillies, tarmeric, ginger, Cardamom and black pepper.

1.4. The target for land reclamation has been fixed at 10,000 hectares by 1978-83.

1.5. All the schemes in the forest sub-sector are labour oriented and the employment generated during the period 1974-78 was 15.128 man years. The programmes under forest, proposed to generate employment to the extent of 48,316 man years in the hills and rural areas in the form of casual labour during the plan period 1978-83. The employment potential to be generated per year will be 9663 man years. The physical target for afforestation in catchment are in five year plan is 9000 hectares, under soil conservation (forestry sector). The employment likely to be generated under the programme is of 13,872 man years in addition to 243 jobs to be created for employment in the offices.

1.6. With the special emphasis laid on minor irrigations, it is expected that a potential of 20,000 additional hectares area would be created by the end of 1982-83. The scheme envisages employment of 1495 man years for technical personnel, 1265 man years for educated other than technically qualified, 3010 man years for skilled workmen & skilled laobourers and 9666 man years for unskilled laobourers. Besides indirect employment of the order of 7,500 persons will be created.

1.7. The target for creation of new water areas for bringing under fish culture by 1978-83 is 2,000 hectares and the target for water areas to be brought under intensification of fish culture in private secotr is 2,300 hectares by 1978-83.

1.8. It will be noted that the major thrust of the planning stategy is on the increased labour absorption in agriculture and allied sectors. Simultaneously the proposals for the setting up of a paper Mill, Jute Mill will enable a complementary development of agro-based and forest based industries, while developing cottage and small industries, adequate stress will be laid on the protection of existing livelihood of rural artisans and for substantial increase in the employment content of the rural industrial sector.

1.9. In order to make the development programmes area specific, for achieving employment objectives, integrated rural development schemes in all the existing blocks will be implemented.

1.10. For protecting the interest of agricultural workers who are always ill paid, the Government of Tripura have already fixed the minimum rates of wages in 1974. With a view to revise the minimum rates of wages and other conditions of employment, Committee has been recently constituted with the following terms of reference :-

1. To enquire into the conditions prevailing in employment in agriculture in Tripura.

2. To advise the government in making revision of the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Minimum wages Act, 1948 in the employment of agriculture in Tripura.

1.11. In the proposed draft plan for 1978-83, the sectorwise creation of employment potential is as indicated below :—

Name of Sectors	The number of persons likely to be absorbed during 1978-83.
I. Agriculture & Allied services	13852
II. Co-operation	3253
III. Water & Power Development	4960
IV. Industries & Minerals	5389
V. Transport & Communication	8588
VI. Social and Community Services	18760
VII. Economic Services	186
VIII. General Services	1251
Total :— 56239	

1.12. The Minimum Needs approach to the alleviation of poverty was started in the fifth five year plan. The list of basic needs enunciated in the earlier plans has been enlarged to include adult education in the proposed plan. The progress achieved and the programmes proposed to be taken in the next five year plan are enumerated below :—

1. Elementary Education—During the fifth five year plan, 315 primary schools, 60 middle stage schools and 5 non-formal education centres at the middle stage were opened. Schemes such as supply of school dresses to children belongs to scheduled castes, scheduled tribe girl students boarding house stipends to scheduled castes scheduled tribe students, establishment of book bank for free supply of books were introduced. For effective supervision at elementary stage, six additional block level Inspectorates were opened. A total amount of Rs. 134.570 lakhs were spent during 1974-78.

The target proposed is to achieve 85% enrolment ratio of children age-group 6-11 and 45% enrolment ratio of children age group of 11-14 by 1982-83. The outlay proposed for the five year plan is Rs. 928.900 lakhs.

2. Adult Education—This is a new scheme included under Minimum Needs Programme. The target proposed is to start 1000 adult literacy centres, 3 District Libraries, 17 Block Level Libraries, 17 Reading-cum-Research Centres, and to establish 2 audiovisual unit in the five year plan with a proposed outlay of Rs. 110.710 lakhs.

3. Rural Water Supply—The main object of Rural Water Supply Schemes is to provide assured and safe drinking water to all the villages. The rural people of Tripura formerly used to depend upon natural resources like streamlets, river etc. for drinking water. During fifth plan period 1974-78, Rs. 115.310 lakhs were spent for providing drinking water to 1300 villages having 3.25 lakhs population.

The target proposed for 1978-83, is to cover 1000 villages where there is no source of drinking water and 2500 villages where sources of drinking water are inadequate, giving benefits to 10.50 lakhs of population. The proposed outlay is Rs. 443.000 lakhs.

4. Rural Health—The health care facilities so far provided in rural areas are considered to be inadequate. It is proposed to set-up 6 primary health centres by 1982-83 with a total outlay of Rs. 61.20 lakhs. Thus the total number of primary health centres will be 34 indicating a centre population ratio of 1: 50,000.

b) In addition to the spillover work to be completed, upgradation of 5 more primary health centres has been proposed in the five year plan with an outlay of Rs. 156.64 lakhs.

c) Though the target for fifth plan was, opening of 33 sub-centres, only 8 sub-centres were opened; 6 sub-centres are likely to be opened during 1978-79. There will be spill over of 19 sub-centres to the next Five Year Plan. By the end of 1982-83, in addition to spillover work, 21 more sub-centres have been proposed with an outlay of Rs. 30.44 lakhs.

d) An amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been included in the ensuing plan for reconstruction and maintenance of the existing sub-centres.

e) For providing drugs to the existing sub-centres, Rs. 8.72 lakhs have been provided.

f) For providing residential accommodation to doctors and other staff attached to the primary health centres, an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been proposed in the plan.

g) An amount of Rs. 39.73 lakhs has been provided in the draft plan for completing the back-log construction work of primary health centres.

h) During the fifth plan, it was decided to upgrade 6 Sub-Centres into subsidiary health centres by adding 7 beds in each. The objective is not only to provide indoor treatment but also to allow the patients to stay temporarily on their way to rural hospital or sub-divisional hospital. Out of the target of 6 subsidiary health centres, 3 centres have been opened. In the next plan, in addition to remaining 3 centres, 8 more subsidiary health centres are proposed to be opened with an outlay of Rs. 27.40 lakhs.

Thus the total provision under MNP for rural health care is Rs. 383.13 lakhs.

5. Rural Roads—The main object is to extent road communication facilities to all villages with a population size of 1,500 persons and above and to connect all market centres. During 1974-78, 78 K.M. of katcha road has been provided with brick soling with an expenditure of Rs. 148.98 lakhs. The proposed outlay for five year plan is Rs. 866.000 lakhs with the target of providing soling on new 250 M.K. village roads connecting villages with more than 1500 population in addition to the target of providing soling on 200 K.M. of the existing village roads connecting market centres. Provision has also been made for the improvement of 1250 K.M. of Block Roads.

6. Rural Electrification—It is proposed to electrify 780 villages in 1978-83 in addition. The proposed outlay is Rs. 975.00 lakhs.

7. Environmental improvement of urban areas—The proposed outlay is Rs. 100.00 lakhs for ensuing five year plan for improvement of roads and drain in 12 slum areas during 1978-83.

8. House sites for landless and rural housing—With the proposed outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs, the target has been fixed to provide housing assistance to 5,000 families by 1978-83.

9. Nutrition—There are 2,66,700 children population within the age-group of 0-6 years. 49,000 children are now covered under this programme. In the next five year plan, it is proposed to cover 125400 beneficiaries in addition to existing 49,600 beneficiaries with a proposed outlay of Rs. 115.00 lakhs.

Sectoral allocation for N.E.C. and Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1974-78 :

1.0. In addition to the programmes implemented under the State Plan Schemes N.E.C. Plan and Centrally Sponsored or Central Sector Schemes are also under implementation in Tripura State.

1.1. The total approved outlay for implementing N.E.C. schemes during 1974-78, was Rs. 460.950 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 351.729 lakhs indicating 76.3% financial achievements. The sector-wise allocation of fund and its expenditures are summarised in the table below :

Sectors	Outlay for 1974—78 (Rs. in lakhs)	Expdr. for 1974—78 (Rs. in lakhs)	% of sectoral distribution of outlay to total	% of sectoral distribution of expdr. to the total
I. Agriculture & Allied Programmes	143.500	108.227	31.1	30.9
II. Power	9.000	2.615	2.0	0.7
III. Industry & Minerals	29.950	14.915	6.5	4.2
IV. Transport & Commu- nication	271.500	224.830	58.9	63.9
V. Social & Community Services	7.000	1.142	1.5	0.3
	460.950	351.729	100	100

The highest priority has been attached to transport and communication. The construction/improvement works of the following sections of roads were taken up for regional linkage :—

- Aizawal-Monpoi-Pecharthal
- Tilthai on NH 44 to Damcherra-Phuldangsi-Tupaibari Road. (Tilthai to Damcherra portion is for improvement works)
- Portion from Damcherra to Phuldangsi.

Besides road construction works, construction of bridge over Deo river at Kanchanpur and Steel-truss bridge on Machmarra were taken up.

1.2. Under Agriculture and Allied Sectors, the schemes taken up are (i) agricultural education and training, (ii) crop husbandry & regional fruit garden nursery, (iii) control of shifting cultivation, (iv) Regional Duck Breeding Farm, (v) Regional Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, (vi) Regional Fish Breeding Farm and (vii) Plantation-Nursery for small Cardamom. In the Industry and Minerals, the main emphasis has been laid on development of sericulture. One important fact needs to be pointed out that under power sector, N.E.C. no longer recognises the microhydel scheme as regional. Consequently, the work taken up under N.E.C. fund for microhydel scheme had to be stopped for want of funds. Provision for micro-hydel scheme has been made in the State Plan.

1.3. The approved outlay for Centrally Sponsored or Central Sector Scheme is difficult to indicate as in most of the cases approval is given on a year to year basis. The expenditure incurred during 1974-78 is presented sector-wise in table No. 2. Police Housing has also been included under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and during 1974-78, an amount of Rs. 27.64 lakhs has been spent. In the State Plan also, provision has been made for Police Housing and the expenditure incurred under State Plan for 1974-78 is Rs. 18.238 lakhs.

Table No. 2—Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Sector	Expenditure during 1974-78	Percentage of Sectoral expenditure to the total
I. Agriculture and Allied Services	16.035	2.3
II. Co-operation	45.533	6.5
III. Water and Power Development	2.000	0.3
IV. Industry and Minerals	67.013	9.5...
V. Transport & Communication	179.170	25.5
VI. Social & Community Services	388.880	55.2
VII. Economic Services	4.631	0.7
	703.262	100.0

It will be seen that maximum emphasis has been laid on Social and Community Services which includes among others, Health, Education and Tribal Welfare. Under health programmes, emphasis has been laid on family Welfare and Control of communicable diseases and the programmes such as scholarship for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste students, construction of girls hostel for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students are included in welfare for ST & SC and backward communities. The programmes like Farmers' functional literacy, functional literacy for adult women, non-formal education for young people in the 15-25 age group, financial assistance to eminent sanskrit scholars, scholarship to talented children of rural areas, are, amongst many others included under Education.

Sectoral distribution of State Plan outlay :

The table below indicates sectoral distribution of the proposed outlay for 1978-83.

Sector	Proposed outlay for 1978-83	Percentage distribution to the total outlay.
I. Agriculture & Allied Services.	8214.518	27.0
II. Cooperation	486.830	1.6
III. Water and Power Development	4681.000	15.4
IV. Industry and Minerals.	3658.650	12.0
V. Transport and Communication	3825.300	12.5
VI. Social and Community Services	9009.143	29.5
VII. Economic Services.	69.440	0.2
VIII. General Services	535.100	1.8
	30479.981	100.0

### **Plan Implementation & Role of Panchayat :**

1.0 Summing up, the major thrust in the Plan is towards securing reduction in inequalities in income and wealth. Since unemployment, poverty and in-equality are inter related phenomena, success in solving one would imply some success in solving others.

1.1 The involvement of the Panchayats in the development programmes has not been adequate in the past. The fact that the existing pattern of implementation does not serve the rural poor, is evidenced by the fact that, in spite of rise in domestic production, the number of people below the poverty line is increasing. In other words, income generated gets transferred to the richer few. The rural poor get low wage, pay high rate of interest for the money borrowed, work as share croppers at a very low return and thus the gains of all productive processes accumulate in the hands of selected few rich who till today play important role in the rural areas. The first step, therefore, should be to break this vicious circle.

1.2. The second step may be, to share the views of the working group headed by Prof. M. L. Dantwala that "the countrys' social and economic problems are so vast and multifarious that the Government administrative machinery alone cannot tackle them" and to ensure curtailment of peoples dependence on Government. Public participation at all stages of planning is crucial to the implementation of the Plan.

1.3 The Panchayat bodies which understand the land and people better than any other agency will take active part in the implementation of the Plan. In Tripura, Panchayats have been formed recently, a major part of the responsibility in the implementation will devolve on them. The V.L.Ws, Social Workers and Panchayat Secretaries will provide administrative infrastructure. The evaluation of the programmes, so implemented, will be taken up at the State level and also by the voluntary organisations.

### **Planning Machinery :**

The State Planning Board has been set up at the State level and is assisted by the State Planning Machinery. To strengthen the District Planning Organisation, proposal for setting District Planning Machinery have been included in the Plans. Besides proposals for strengthening the Planning cell in most of the Departments have been included.

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**DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN**  
**1978-83**

**PART II—SECTORAL PROGRAMMES**





## AGRICULTURE

### DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83 I—AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

#### AGRICULTURE

##### Objective & Strategy :

##### 1. Crop Production :

1.1. The population of the State during 1982-83 is expected to be about 21 lakhs against 15.56 lakhs in 1971. Like the other previous Plans, the emphasis will continue to be laid in the five year plan to the increase of cereals mainly rice and wheat to meet the demand of the population of the State. The possibility of achieving some additional production to work as a buffer against natural calamities & to meet the contingency for enlarged pipeline of supply will also have to be kept in view. Probably there will be very little scope to attend to the qualitative improvement in the production of cereals during this Plan also. But while emphasis will continue to be laid on production of different crops during Five Year Plan, larger attention will be paid to increasing production of pulses, oil seeds, vegetables including potato and onion, spices like chillies and turmeric. The production of Jute and Mesta will be so planned that the State produces slightly more quantity of fibre than the requirement of the jute mill which is coming up now. The emphasis to improve the quality of fibre by providing larger and better retting facilities will also be continued. The small increase in the production of Jute and Mesta required to meet the projected requirement of the mill can be made by use of improved seeds, fertilisers, improved package of practices and plant protection measures. No increase in the area under this crop is contemplated during the ensuing five year plan. In regard to obtaining additional yield of other crops the strategy of increasing area under High Yielding varieties, increase in consumption of fertilisers, expansion of Plant Protection measures, distribution of improved implements and above all bringing more area under assured irrigation will play an important role. For obtaining desired result, crops would have to be grown in appropriate places at appropriate time and with required backing of inputs like irrigation, seeds, fertilisers, manures, Plant Protection measures etc. and the soil would be required to be worked out to proper tilth by use of appropriate small machineries, implements and tools. In area like Tripura, rainfall is the controlling factor because that affects the choice of crops. It also influences the cultivation practices. The most important factor regarding rain is its duration, distribution and total precipitation for quite a long time to come. Tripura agriculture will have to depend on rainfall and the attending hazards. The cultivation will have to face untimely rainfall, drought and flood. Of these the most serious hazard is the flood which damages the crops in the valley land which produces the bulk of our crops. For any successful implementation of agricultural development programme in Tripura the protection of valley land from damage by flood should be considered with proper weightage. The basic structure of farming in Tripura may not undergo any significant change during the five year plan period because of its dependence on rainfall. Yet farming has to go through progressive orientation keeping in view the following points and recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture :—

i) Farming has to be so re-adjusted that the crops could make the best use of rainfall in order to meet the water needs.

ii) Irrigation water has to be so expanded that it could benefit the rainfed cropping during spells of deficient rainfall wherever possible i.e. the emphasis should be to make irrigation water to supplement the contribution of rainfall to the greatest possible extent. Where reliance has to be solely on irrigation water, its utilisation has to be maximised both by avoiding wastage and taking such crops which are most efficient users under the given set of conditions. Thus, crops with high water requirement and of medium duration could be

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fitted into areas having perennial type of irri fitted into areas having parenual type of irri the crops taken should be those whose water requirements also correspond these conditions.

iii) Inefficient crops/varieties should give way to more efficient ones from the point of view of total production being assessed per unit of time and inputs consumed.

iv) Uncontrolled grazing should be replaced by feeding cultivated fodders, for which the area under fodder crops has to increase and various kinds of fodders have to be cultivated.

v) Short duration field crops have to give way to long or medium duration crops like sugarcane, banana, plantations and fruit gardening in appropriate situations.

vi) Single cropping has to be replaced by multiple cropping wherever possible.

vii) Natural regeneration of soil fertility has to be supplemented by intensive manuring and fertiliser application.

viii) Plant Protection measures should be adopted according to need.

ix) Farm animal power should be supplemented by machine power according to exigencies in order to improve production standards.

## 2. Development of horticulture :

2.1 The tilla & their slopes of the State provides intensive scope for expansion of horticulture. Upto Fifth Five Year Plan emphasis has been given on the expansion of area under fruit crops. Apart from establishment of factory for canning of pineapple no concerted effort has been made for improving the marketing condition of fruits. Further, apart from distribution of potato seeds at subsidy and distribution of other vegetable seeds at cost price no concerted effort was made to increase the production of Vegetables vis-a-vis their preservation and marketing. It is, therefore, proposed to lay more emphasis on production of fruits and vegetables in general and their preservation and marketing.

More emphasis will be laid on the development of spices like chillies, turmeric, ginger, cardamon and black pepper. The possibility of introducing other economic crops like coffee and cocoa, Vanila Dioscoria on high land will be exported. Cultivation of bettle vine and growing of papaya will be encouraged. To find out the adoptability of different varieties which may be brought from the States like Kerala and Mysore and other States. It is proposed to establish small Trial-cum-Demonstration centres having area of about 5 hectares at a number of places on the important hilly ranges of the State. The varieties selected on the basis of observation in these Trial-cum-demonstration Centres will be multiplied and distributed to the growers.

2.2 Extensive training sessions are proposed to be organised for the benefit of growers in respect of curing ginger, turmeric, coffee, cocoa, cardaman and pepper etc. Preservation of fruit and vegetables will also be a part of such training session. Batches of in-service candidates upto the rank of Agri. Extension Officers will be sent to Kerala to get training in growing of important spices and plantation crops grown in that State. On the whole, the object will be directed towards finding out a break through in the utilisation high land and slopes for improving the economic states of the people of the State vis-a-vis the cultivators.

### A. Irrigation.

3.1. In the sphere of irrigation the possibilities of taking up a few medium irrigation projects on comparatively larger rivers of the State shall have to be explored. The water of the small cherras (rivulets, streams etc.) is being utilised to the fullest extent by construction of seasonal bunds and nick up weirs and by installation of large number of pumps by the cultivators themselves. Whatever further potential is available in the small cherras may be tapped by distribution of pumping sets on subsidy as in the Five Year Plan. But

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in areas where electricity is available attempt to switch over to electrically operated pumps in place of diesel pumps will have to be made.

3.2. The Minor Irrigation was being looked after partly by the Agriculture Department and partly by the Public Works Department. For achieving better progress it has been decided that irrigation should be part of Public Works Department alone. For that purpose required administrative and other infrastructure has already been brought into position in that Department during 1978-79.

### 4. Land Utilisation.

#### 4.1. High land.

To increase production of rice and other agriculture crops in the State high lands were being opened up for cultivation of crops during all the previous plans almost disregarding the agronomic and other aspect of land utilisation. The lands which otherwise should have been left for afforestation, plantation crops and grazing field have been opened up for cultivation of crops aggravating the already existing problem of soil erosion from Jhuming. In high rainfall areas like Tripura construction of graded bunds and terrace for cultivation of crops on high lands is perhaps not the best way of land utilisation as even terraces do not remain in condition because of high rainfall and inspite of care taken to maintain them. Therefore, opening up of new high lands for cultivation of crops during the plan period will have to be considered very cautiously. An attempt will be made to divert the existing cultivated high lands by introducing a cropping sequence which will lessen the erosion hazards in one land and will provide a better economic return as well as to the cultivators. It has been founded by the I.C.A.R. Research Complex at Lembucherra that 'ragi' is doing well in tilla condition in Tripura. The seeds can be dibbled and the crop gives a yield of about 4 M.T. of grains on an average per hectare. In addition the crop will also provide sufficient quantity of fodder. With the help of the grains and the fodder, it would be possible for the cultivators to go for dairy farming and poultry. The cattle and poultry manures will also enrich the soil to obtain better crops. Further findings of I.C.A.R. Complex is that the high yielding varieties of paddy like AR-11 evolved in the State Research Farm and CRM 13 brought from orissa may be grown in high land condition including jhum condition. These varieties are expected to yield additional 1 M.T. of rice over local varieties per hectare. Introduction of such high yielding varieties on high land is expected to help the cultivators of to release some of the existing high land areas now being put under paddy for cultivation of ragi and to diversify their farming by taking up dairy and poultry keeping.

Inspite of its demerits, jhuming will have to continue for a quite more time to come, till the Jhumias can be gainfully settled as permanent cultivators or provided with an alternative livelihood. It may be mentioned that alongwith condemning jhuming the jhumias have also been deprived up till now from the various benefits being extended under different plan programmes for improving agriculture in the State, even through jhuming has been there all the time. As jhuming will be continued as an unavoidable evil for some time to come, the Jhumias should be helped to get better economic return from their jhum by adoption of crops and cultural practices which are not likely to aggravate soil erosion hazards to any appreciable extent. High yielding varieties of paddy seeds suitable for jhum condition will be given to a large number of jhumias in the form of minikits of about 4/5 kg. of seeds per jhumia. The minikit of this programme is to give at least one minikit to each jhumia family during the coming 4/5 years. A crash programme for distribution of composite minikits containing maize, arahar, ragi-improved seamum, kharif vegetable, chillies and Dioscoria seeds is proposed to be implemented during the plan period. The kit will contain seeds sufficient to cover about an acre of land.

Like the paddy minikit it is proposed to provide at least one minikit to each of the estimated, 20,000 jhumia families, during the next 4/5 years, Composite Trial-cum-Demons-

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tration will be made with different crops indicated above under jhum condition, where supply of inputs will be made free and the jhumias will be providing land and labour required for such demonstration trials. These trials cum-demonstrations are expected to provide valuable information for finalising suitable package and practices for jhum condition.

Non-availability of even indigenous jhum paddy seeds has become a chronic problem every year. The Government has to face the problem to make available the jhum paddy seed because quite a sizeable number of jhumia families are not able to keep their own seeds due to various reasons. It is, therefore, proposed to start Mini seed Bank in Central location of areas predominantly inhabited by the jhumias for stocking of jhum paddy seeds. The jhumias who will be supplied with minikits will return equal quantity of seed to the bank. It will be the working capital for the mini seed bank. LAMPS of the areas will manage such banks which will be supplied with metal seed bins on deferred payment basis under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Lamps should also take up marketing of crops like Arhar, til, ginger and turmeric, vegetable and other crops grown in jhum.

### 4.2. Plain land.

There is practically no scope to extend cultivated area in the valleys. At the same time these areas which will have to produce more than 80% of the agril. production are required not only to feed the increased population of the State, but also to meet the requirement of Agro-based Industries. The programme for such areas will, therefore, be directed to intensify cropping per unit of land and to increase the average yield of crops by providing assured irrigation, timely and adequate supply of inputs and protection of crops from calamity like flood and pests etc. Past experience shows that our cultivators have been able to harness only part of the genetic potentiality of production of High Yielding varieties of paddy and improved varieties of other crops.

Very little progress has been made in the State in regard to survey of the land from the point of view of land use classification. Practically no steps for shaping of land in the command areas of minor irrigation projects has been taken. Consolidation of holding is still to come. No definite soil conservation programme has yet been taken up for tackling the over all problem of soil and water conservation. The soil conservation act has not yet been introduced. It is, therefore, proposed that a Directorate of Soil Conservation may be established during the new plan period. The soil survey will be a part of the proposed Directorate. A Land Use Board shall be constituted for overall supervision and guidance for utilisation of the land in the State.

## 5. Agri. Engineering.

5.1. Working out soil to proper tilth is an important factor for successful agriculture and for that purpose use of proper implements and tools is essential. Little progress has been made in designing, fabrication, testing and introduction of improved implements in the State and to help the cultivators to replace their obsolete implements etc. now being used by them with improved ones. In the ensuing plan administrative and other infrastructure is proposed to be organised for designing, fabrication, testing, demonstration, introduction and distribution of various tools and implements which will be found suitable in the local condition. To attract the cultivators for purchase of such implements, it is proposed that such implements may be distributed at 50% subsidy.

## 6. Procurement and distribution of inputs.

6.1. Distribution of various inputs like seeds, seedlings, grafts, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals is now being done only through departmental stores at V.L.W. circle level. There are about 254 such V.L.W. Stores through out the State. Though attempts were from

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time to hand over this purchase and sale business of agricultural inputs to Cooperatives and private parties the progress up till now is practically nil. This endeavour will also be continued during the new plan so that extension staff at the level i.e. V.L.W. is made absolutely free for extension work alone. Quite a large number of V.L.W. stores will continue to distribute seeds and other agricultural inputs to the cultivators during the new plan period also. Further, because of communication difficulties the movement of extension staff and also transport of inputs by the cultivator is somewhat handicapped. There is a proposal to station one V.L.W. in each Gaon Panchayat with a store attached to him for making inputs available to the producers nearer to their farms.

6.2. At present about 200-250 MT. of paddy seeds and about 150 MT of wheat seeds is required to be imported through N.S.C./T.D.C./private suppliers. Almost the entire quantity of improved seeds required for covering of existing area under groundnut gram, lentil etc. is being imported from other parts of the country through the above organisation. Sometimes it is difficult to get the required quantity of seeds of the desired variety. During fifth Plan there was a proposal to convert the 2 abandoned airports at Khowai and Kamalpur into Seed Multiplication farms for production of as much quantity of seeds of different crops as possible locally. The programme for increasing area of seed farms has been included in the ensuing plan also. Attempt will be made to increase the production of pulses and groundnut seeds locally in the proposed seed farms. The State has no Fertiliser and Plant Protection chemical formulation plants. At present the requirement of fertilisers like Urea, Muriate of Potash, superphosphate, Sufala is met from various manufacturing agency outside the state including the F.C.I. for Urea and Sufala.

The supply of sprayers, dusters and irrigation pumps is also received from other State specially West Bengal. This position will perhaps continue during the ensuing Plan also. As such the present programme of allowing subsidy for various inputs is proposed to continue also i.e. the entire cost of transport from the points of delivery to the points of distribution will be subsidised for seeds, fertilisers etc. Plant protection chemicals and implements will continue to be supplied at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % subsidy as at present. In case of pumping sets both electrical and diesel the rate of subsidy will be same as provided under the SFDA programme for marginal and other farmers including small farmers. In case of seeds of each crop like jute potato, oil seeds sugarcane etc. the present level of subsidy on cost is proposed to be continued during the ensuing five year plan also.

6.3. Soil of Tripura is mainly acidic. It is proposed to include a scheme in the ensuing plan for distribution of dolomite as a soil amendment. The supply is proposed to be made at 75% subsidy on landed cost. This will help to improve the yield of different crops by better utilisation of fertilisers applied to the crop. The present level of subsidy to horticultural planting materials will be continued during ensuing five year plan also. In addition, subsidy on planting material of betle vine is proposed to be included in the ensuing five year plan to encourage cultivation of the crop locally.

## 7. Demonstration & Training.

7.1. The agricultural technology is changing fast. As most of our cultivators are illiterate or semi-literate it is quite difficult for majority of them to pursue the changed technology by going through pamphlets and other forms of literature etc. The easiest way to transfer the latest technology to the cultivators is to convince them about the efficacy of the technology by result demonstration i.e. seeing is believing. The present position will remain almost unchanged during the ensuing Five Year Plan in so far as the method of transfer of technology to the cultivators is concerned. In the permanent demonstration farms "field days" will be organised frequently in which cultivators will be attending to watch various improved agricultural techniques being recommended by the Department for adoption by the cultivators. Further as the existing cropping sequence being adopted in the flood prone areas

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is subject to damage by flood, a suitable cropping sequence is proposed to be demonstrated to the cultivators of such areas that crops are raised during safe period i.e. Rabi season as taking extensive protection measures during rain season in such areas may not only be costly but will also be time consuming and at times not desirable for various reasons.

7.2. For some time more to come, we may perhaps have to allow jhuming in a controlled manner. No benefit of various development programme has reached to the jhumias. No demonstration etc. has been taken under jhum condition to demonstration as to how the jhumias can get better return from jhuming. Extensive programme of demonstration of a package of practices for different crops is proposed in jhum condition during ensuing plan. This is not to encourage jhuming but to help the jhumias to get better yield and economic return from jhum till they can be given an alternative livelihood.

7.3. The importance of training the cultivators directly in various improvement in agricultural technology being continuously brought out in farm management and crop protection can hardly be overemphasised. By continuous training programme the changing technology is required to be transferred for the benefit of the growers for whom these technologies were developed. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Farmers' Training and Education is now in operation in West Tripura District. This will continue during the ensuing plan also and training centres are to be established in the other 2 districts.

7.4. The Upgraded Gramsevak Training Centre will continue to give training to Agri. Inspectors and V.L. Ws. As the training is for one year required number of posts in V.L.W. and Agri. Inspector cadre will have to be created as training reserve to avoid dislocation of work at the grass root level. The N.E.C. programme of higher education to inservice personnel is expected to continue during the ensuing five year plan also. As such no such programme is proposed in the State Sector during ensuing five year plan. Fullest advantage of short course trainings offered by various institutions of the Government of India will be taken for training of officers and staff above the level of Agri. Inspector V.L.Ws/Agri. Asstt.

### 8. Research.

8.1. The present research organisation of the State will continue to take up adaptive research on the basis of findings of the ICAR Research Complex at Lembucherra. The centre will also take up research to find out the economics of different cropping sequence now being adopted by the cultivators and the cropping sequences proposed to be recommended to the cultivators for adoption. It will therefore, necessary to strengthen the existing Research Station with provision of Senior-Agronomist, Economist, Statistician and Plant Breeder in addition to the existing Agronomist and the Plant Breeder.

### 9. Soil Testing.

9.1. There is only one Soil Testing Laboratory in the State located in the West District at Agartala. With the expansion of soil survey for land use classification and use of fertilisers the Soil Testing will be called upon for a much greater role in the ensuing plan and thereafter.

It is, therefore, proposed to have one Soil Testing Laboratory in each of the three districts during the ensuing Five Year Plan. In addition, one fertiliser control laboratory and a laboratory for testing of plant protection chemicals will also be established during the ensuing plan. Mobile soil testing arrangement will further be strengthened in each of the District during the ensuing five year plan.

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**10. Improvement of Agricultural Statistics :**

10.1. There is still much scope for improvement of Agricultural Statistics in the State. No cost of production survey in respect of any crop has yet been conducted. The crop cutting experiments for estimating yield of different crops will have to be extended to other crops which are not being covered at present. Statistics relating to horticultural crops both fruits and vegetables are at present almost lacking. Arrangement shall have to be made in the ensuing plan for collection of statistics relating to production of different fruits and vegetables in the State. At the State Headquarter a Senior Officer will head the statistical wing and one Statistician will be posted in each of the Districts for organising the work at the district level with necessary supporting administrative and technical staff.

**11. Marketing.**

11.1. During Fifth Plan there was proposal to develop 15 markets. Out of which development of only 10 markets could be taken up during the Fifth Plan. In heavy rainfall area like Tripura the producers, sellers and the purchasers face difficulties in use of the market which does not provide any shed during the monsoon months. It is proposed to provide at least 2 covered sheds in about 50 markets during the ensuing plan. Marketing survey will be conducted in respect of all important crops on a continuous basis. Attempt will be made to establish at least one warehouse and a cold storage in each of the three Districts. For taking up the above works it will be necessary to strengthen the Marketing Organisation at the State Headquarter.

**12. Direction and Administration :**

12.1. During Fifth plan there was proposal to create 124 post at different levels, out of which only 46 posts of V.L.W. could be created. No supervisory posts like Addl. Director, Joint Director, Subject Matter Specialists Account Experts proposed to be created as per provision of the Plan was created. The staff required to provide office support to cope up the additional load for implementation of the fifth plan were also not created. The present arrangement at the headquarter does not provide any effective help to the Director of Agriculture in regard to exercise of administrative and financial powers. Without assistance of an Addl. Director of Agriculture, the Director of Agriculture has to shoulder tremendous load.

The cadre of superior and sub-ordinate agricultural service is yet to be finalised. Encouraging the agricultural services is proposed to be finalised during the Five Year Plan period and required amount provided in the plan accordingly. At the District level the posting of Subject Matter Specialists have been emphasised a number of times by the Government of India. The Central Team which visited during early part of this year has strongly recommended for posting of Subject Matter specialists in all the Districts in the disciplines of Agronomy, Horticulture, Plant Protection and Soil & Water Management. Posting of Subject Matter Specialists in the District is very important for conducting training, demonstrations, group discussions for the benefit of the growers. The Department is purchasing agricultural inputs worth about a crore every year for sale to cultivators through V L W Stores and this may go up quite substantially during the ensuing five year plan. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the Audit and Accounts wing of the Department for proper accounting and internal auditing of all institutions of the Department at different level and other income and expenditure of the Department by posting of an Accounts Officer in each of the District Offices supported with requisite staff. It is also proposed to post one V.L.W. in for every 500 cultivating families during the Plan period in a phased manner and to separate the distribution of inputs from the V.L.Ws. The report of the National Commission on Agriculture has been accepted by the Government of India and various recommendations made are being recommended to the State Governments for implementation. To take suitable action for imple-



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mentation and monitoring the progress made thereon a cell is proposed to be established in the Department under a Joint Director of Agriculture. Further a project preparation and monitoring cell is also proposed to be established in the department for drawing up a shelf of project and schemes which may be implemented as and when situation demands and may also be posed to International Organisation Banks for assistance.

12.2. Most of the Sub-Divisional Agricultural Offices are now in hired accommodation except in Udaipur. It is proposed to build up office accommodation for the Superintendent of Agriculture at the Sub-Divisional level during five year plan period. Adequate provision is also proposed for construction of quarters at the District and Sub-Divisional level. The attempt will made to construct office for use as District offices of North and West Districts during the five year plan period. Provision for construction of quarters for officers and staff of the North District will also be proposed in the five year plan.

### 13. Strengthening of Agricultural Extension Administration.

13.1 Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Strengthening and Re-organisation of Agricultural Extension Administration it is proposed to post one V.L.W. for 500 cultivating families and to provide one Extension officer for 8 V. L. Ws for proper supervision and training. It is also proposed to provide subject matter Specialists at District and Sub-Divisional level for sustained training of farmers in different fields of Agriculture Technology. The programme popularly known as T. & V. System envisages regular training of field level functionaries like A.E.Os/V.L.Ws by subject Matter Specialists at regular intervals. The training will be followed by visit of the VLWs to farmers fields and contact farmers once in every fortnight in accordance to a pre-fixed programme.

13.2. The 75% cost of the scheme on additional staff required for implementation of the programme will be borne by the centre and rest 25% by the State. In the scheme it has been proposed to provide Subject Matter Specialists in the sphere of Agronomy, Horticulture, Plant Protection Soil and Water management at Sub-Division and District level according to approved pattern.

### 14. Physical Target :

#### 14.1. Target for production of different important crops during 1978-83.

By the end of 1982-83 the population of Tripura is expected to be 21.159 lakhs. In proposing target for production of different crops the existing organisation and infrastructure and also the facilities proposed to be created during the Plan period has been kept in view. As in the previous plan, the main emphasis has been to produce enough foodgrains to meet the requirement of the growing population and to do away with the dependence for foodgrains on outside sources.

The production of jute was badly affected due to unfavourable weather condition during 1978-79 season. The production of jute and mesta has acquired a special significance due to establishment of a jute mill in the state. The production programme has been planned to meet the requirement of jute mill at its maximum capacity and also to meet the requirement of farm consumption by cultivators themselves. To start with, the jute mill will be consuming 12,000 M.T. of Jute and mestas. It will ultimately go upto 20,000 M.T. of fibre. A production target of 20,700 M.T. of jute and mesta fibre has been proposed during the plan period.

The requirement of sugar will have to be met mostly by import. But in fixing a target for 1978-79 the requirement of cane for the Khandswari mill set up at Bogafa has also been kept in view.

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The estimated production of important agricultural commodities during 1977-78 and targets of production proposed during 6th Plan are noted below :—

Sl. No.	Name of commodity	Estimated production during 1977-78	Target proposed for 1982-83	Average annual percentage of increase during sixth plan over base level 1977-78
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rice & Wheat	370.50	450.00	4.3%
2.	Pulses	2.00	5.60	36.00%
3.	Mustard & Sesamum	1.16	2.30	20.00%
4.	Groundnut in terms of oil			
5.	Gur	8.76	13.25	10.46%
6.	Chillies	0.30	0.50	13.33%
7.	Turmeric	1.10	1.68	9%
8.	Potato	26.00	40.00	10.8%
9.	Jute & Mesta	14.15	27.00	18.36%

14.2. To achieve the above targets of crops production, the following targets for distribution of agricultural inputs are proposed during 1982-83. :—

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Position by the end for 1977-78	Target proposed for 1982-83	Percentage of increase
1.	Bringing into area under Minor Irrigation	000 ha.	28.80	...	Programme transferred to PWD.
2.	Agri Land to be treated with soil conservation measures & reclamation of Govt. Khas land for settlement of Jhumias (Addl.)	000 ha.	6.46	17.00	163.15%
3.	Area to be brought under Horti. crop (Addl.)	000 ha.	2.80	10.00	255.14%
4.	Improvement of markets (No.)		8	50	525%
5.	Consumption of chemical fertiliser				
	i) Nitrogenous (as N)	000 MT	0.712	1.10	54.50%
	ii) Phosphatic (as 25 P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )		0.215	0.45	109.30%
	iii) Potassic (as K <sub>2</sub> O)	"	0.193	0.45	133.15%
	iv) Dolomite		...	0.50	...
6.	Consumption of pesticides	000 MT	0.06	0.14	133.33%
7.	Distribution of				
	i) HYV Paddy seed	"	0.221	0.50	27.25%
	ii) HYV wheat seed	"	0.178	0.20	12.35%
8.	Area to be brought under HYV Paddy.	000 ha.	116.00	173.00	49.10%

### 1. Scheme for Expansion and Intensification of Agricultural Research Organisation in Tripura.

One Research-cum-Demonstration Farm was established at Arundhutinagar in the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan where research programmes were mainly concentrated in Agronomy & Plant Breeding and some research activities in the field of Entomology and Plant Pathology. Expansion of the Research Station and intensification of research activities were proposed during the 4th Five Year Plan period when on the requisition of the State Govt. a team of Scientists from the I.A.R.I. visited the Research Station in 1970 and gave their expert opinion outlining the Research priorities, Organisational set up for strengthening the Organisation and expansion and intensification of adoptive research activities. Sub-sequently, the Central Team also visited the research station in the year 1977 and recommended strengthening of organisation and intensification of research activities.

Keeping in view the research needs of the State, and also the recommendation made by the team of Scientists from I.A.R.I. and the Central Team, it is proposed to have the following organisational set up for the research organisation during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 for intensification of research activities.

1. Sr. Scientist (Agronomy)—(800-1500)	1	}	For Agronomy Section.
2. Sr. Agronomist/Scientist (Agronomy) (600-1300)	1		
3. Extension Agronomist (500-1190)	1		
4. Sr. Scientist (Plant Breeding) 800-1500)	1	}	For Plant Breeding Section.
5. Scientist (Plant Breeding) (600-1300)	1		
6. Economic Botanist (600-1300)	1		
7. Sr. Scientist (Horticulture) (800-1500)	1		For Horticulture Section.
8. Sr. Scientist (Entomology) (800-1500)	1	}	For Entomology Section.
9. Scientist (Entomology) 600-1300)	1		
10. Sr. Scientist (Pathology) (800-1500)	1	}	For Plant Pathology Section
11. Scientist (Pathology) (600-1300)	1		
12. Sr. Scientist (Soil Science) (800-1500)	1		For Soil Science Section.

Besides, all the Sections are proposed to be provided with requisite number of research assistants & other field staff for carrying all works connected to the respective sections.

The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are as follows :—

A) Physical	1978—79		1978—83		Total	Total
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan		
i) Research Organisation to be strengthened (No.)	1	...	1	...		
ii) Addl. staff to be entertained (No.)	13	...	58	...		
<b>B. Financial</b>						
(Rs. in lakhs)	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
Total :—	1.900	4.250	9.300	7.000	6.110	28.560
Sub-Plan :—	...	...	...	...	...	...

### 2. SCHEME FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

There is no agricultural college in the State. As such stipendary students are deputed to agricultural colleges in other States by arranging reservation of seats through ICAR. During the Sixth Five Year Plan it is proposed to depute 65 students on stipend to different agricultural colleges outside the State for study of B.Sc.(Agri.) in addition to 15 already continuing. It is also proposed that meritorious V.L.Ws. and officers at other subordinate levels who are not B.Sc. (Agri.) will also be deputed for study of B.Sc. (Agri.). The inservice personnel so deputed will be sanctioned suitable stipend in addition to their normal pay and allowances. It is expected that by the end of the 6th Plan 65 stipendary students will return after completion of B.Sc. (Agri.) and another 30 will continue. It is also expected that 40 inservice V.L.Ws etc. may also return

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during the Plan period after completing B.Sc. (Agri). degree and another 60 may continue. The candidates will be given a stipend of Rs. 125/- per month.

The Gramsevak Training Centre is expected to train 360 inservice and fresh students during 6th Five Year Plan out of which 40 trainees will be fresh candidates trained in 2-Years Integrated Course and 320 will be inservice candidates trained in one year course. The candidates both inservice and fresh will be given a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month.

Details of particulars of physical target and financial provision of the scheme during 1978-83 are noted below :—

(i) Physical	Target for 1978-79	Target for 1978-83.
1. Training of stipendary students in B.Sc. (Agri).*	20 Nos.	65 Nos.
2. No. of Stipendary students that will continue to study B.Sc. (Agri.)	15 Nos.	30 Nos.
3. No. of inservice V.L.Ws. etc. to be trained in B.Sc. (Agri.)	20 Nos.	100 Nos.
4. Training in 2-years Integrated Course of V.L.W.	40 Nos.	40 Nos.
5. No. of inservice candidates to be trained in one year V.L.W. Course.	20 Nos.	320 Nos.

	(in lakh)					Total
	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	
(ii) Plan outlay proposed.	0.90	2.20	2.70	2.30	2.30	10.40

### 3. SCHEME FOR EXPANSION OF UPGRADED GRAM SEVAK TRAINING CENTRE.

To keep the V.L.Ws/Agri. Inspectors abreast with the latest technology in the agricultural development it is proposed that the V.L.Ws. etc. may be given institutional training of upgraded level in the Upgraded Training Centre set up for the purpose in the previous plan. The programme will also continue during Sixth Plan. It is proposed to depute 30 V.L.Ws/Agri. Inspectors every year for training. The trainees will be given a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month in addition to their normal pay and allowances.

Difficulties are being faced for accommodating the Senior Instructors provided in the scheme at Lembucherra which is about 10 km. away from Agartala. It is proposed to construct 4 quarters for the senior Instructors provided in the scheme.

The detailed particulars of the scheme are noted below :—

(i) Physical	Target for 1978-79	Target for 1978-83				
V.L.Ws/Agri. Asstt. to be trained.	30	150				
(ii) Plan Outlay proposed.	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total.
	2.00	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	7.60

### 4. SCHEME FOR ALL-INDIA COORDINATED RESEARCH PROJECT ON AGRONOMIC RESEARCH.

This is an ICAR Scheme with 75% assistance from the ICAR and 25% contribution by the State Govt. To meet the cost of 25% State contribution, the scheme has been included in the State Plan.

The object of the scheme is to undertake experiments on cultivators fields in 2(two) District of the State-West Tripura and South Tripura-as per pattern approved by the ICAR to study the following :—

- i) The response of improved cereal food crops like paddy and Wheat to nitrogen, phosphorus and Potash for formulating fertiliser recommendation for different agro-climatic regions of the State.
- ii) The agronomic and management practices adopted by the cultivators for economic analysis of fertiliser response data.
- iii) The relationship between crop response and soil test values.

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The physical and financial targets for the scheme for Plan period are as follows :—

## A) Physical

	1978—79		1978—83	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
i) Experiments to be conducted in 0.1 Hectare Plots in West Tripura & South Tripura Dist. on Paddy & Wheat (No.)	200	80	1000	400
ii) Additional staff to be entertained (No.)	26	...	26	...

## B). Financial (Rs. in lakhs)

	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
Total State Plan (25% of of total cost)	0.260	0.490	0.505	0.350	0.475	2.080
Sub-Plan :—	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.030	0.150

## 5. SCHEME FOR AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION

The Development work programme of the Department of Agriculture has been extended considerably during the last Plan Periods. But because of various reasons required number of manpower could not be placed at different levels of the administrative structure. At the head-quarter level the Director of Agriculture does not get the assistance of any Additional Director to look after the affairs of administrative, Planning and control. Further it is necessary that suitable high ranking officer in the rank of Addl. Director of Agriculture head the Development Programme under crops, plant protection and training supported by suitable technical officers, staff and also office support.

As far as possible additional staff required for the above purpose have been proposed under this scheme. Only staff required under programme like Horticultural Research, Training, Marketing, Statistics and Food & Vegetable processing laboratories have been shown under individual scheme included in the Plan for those programmes.

The Department do not have training and leave reserve. It is therefore, proposed to create training and leave reserve both in officers and subordinate levels to facilitate the training programme and also to avoid dislocation of works when officers and staff both on leave. A cell for implementing the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture has also been proposed to be set up in the Department under the scheme.

Subject matter Specialists at the Sub-Division/District level and also providing one V.L.W. for every 500 cultivator families has been proposed in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for training and visit.

Besides, strengthening the organisation it is also proposed to construct office accommodation for housing the District, Sub-Division and Sector level Offices.

Most of the vehicles purchased under the Plan scheme during the previous Plan period have already lived their life. It is, therefore, proposed to replace some of these vehicles during the Plan Period. Suitable provision for purchase of equipments, type writer, duplicator calculating machine outside stationaries etc. for the department has been proposed in the scheme.

The detail physical and financial targets proposed under the scheme is noted below :—

Particulars	Target Proposed for 1978-79 (Nos)		Target proposed (for 1978-83 (Nos)			
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan		
i) Physical						
a) Additional staff proposed.	150	30	1250	150		
b) District/Sub-Divisional Office complex to be constructed.	3	1	12	2		
c) Sector Office to be constructed.	5	1	25	8		
d) Quarters for staff	10	4	40	16		
e) Vehicles	Nil	—	5	—		
ii) Plan Outlay proposed :— (in lakhs)						
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total	10.00	16.00	24.00	35.00	40.00	125.00
Sub-Plan	1.300	2.500	3.000	4.00	5.00	15.80

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### 6. Scheme for Construction of Stores and quarters for VLWS and Agricultural Staff

The scheme was included in the 5th Five Year Plan with a view to construct stores and quarters for V, L. Ws. In Tripura distribution of agricultural inputs is directly handled by the Department of Agriculture through V.L.Ws. As such it is felt that the V.L.W. stores may be constructed by the Department for proper storage of agricultural inputs as suitable accommodations are not easily available in the interior. Moreover, the accommodations which are available are not also suitable for storing of seeds, fertilizers etc. As the V.L.Ws. are posted in interior it is considered necessary to construct quarters for their accommodations as rented accommodation is sometime difficult to get in the villages.

Upto 1976-77 50 Nos. of V.L.W. stores and 57 Nos. of V.L.W. quarters were constructed. During 1977-78 construction of 43 new V.L.W. stores was taken up. These stores are expected to be completed during 1978-79 because constructions could not be completed for want of constructions materials like cement, G. C. I sheet etc.

Physical and financial programme proposed under the scheme are noted below :—

Particulars	Programme for 1978-79				Target for 1978-83	
<b>(i) Physical</b>						
(a) Construction of quarters (Nos.)	10				50	
(b) Construction of V.L.W. stores (Nos.)	20				140	
(c) Repairing and maintenance of existing V.L.W. stores and quarters. electrification, provision of drinking water and other amenities.	107				300	
<b>(ii) Financial :—</b>						
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
	15.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	77.00

### 7. SCHEME FOR PROJECT PREPARATION AND MONITERING CELL

This is a scheme included in the Five Year Plan beginning from 1978-79

The object of the scheme is to set up a Project Preparation and Monitoring Cell in the Department of Agriculture for preparation of Agriculture development project which could be posed to world Banks, international fund for Agricultural development and international development agencies and such other international institutions for financial assistance. The Cell will also be responsible for preparation of Projects for Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fisheries and Forestry. The Cell will also be looking after the planning aspect of the Department of Agriculture. Considering that the main theme of almost all the projects proposed to be prepared by the Cell will relate to Agriculture in some way or other it is proposed that the Cell may be handed by an Addl. Director of Agriculture.

#### FUNCTION OF THE CELL

The functions of the project preparation/Monitoring Cell in the State will be as follows :—

1. To determine the broad technical priorities in the development of Agriculture in different areas and to suggest the policies and programmes that are necessary to be adopted in the different regions of the State.

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2. On the basis of such priorities and policies, to identify Projects in the field of agriculture and irrigation which are suitable for being financed by the world Bank, the international fund or Agricultural Development and other financial agencies.

3. To initiate the preparation of the projects at the State level and assist the respective Departments/Divisions in the State Government in the preparation of such Projects.

4. To monitor the progress of the projects under consideration as well as these under implementation.

5. To maintain liaison with the Project Preparation and monitoring Cell at the Centre.

6. To look after the planning aspect of the Department of Agriculture as well.

**COMPOSITION OF THE CELL**

The Cell will be largely officer oriented with adequate provision for stenographic, typing and clerical supports. The Government of India has been agreed to bear 75% of the salaries, allowances of the specialists and their staff and also expenditure on their T. As. and other contingencies during the remaining period of 5th Five Year Plan under the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Deptt. of Agriculture) letter No. 12011-4/77 PAME dated 29. 4. 77. The officers selected for appointment may be required to be trained in the various Institutions of Management in India and also where ever necessary in training institute abroad. Considering the financial position of the State it is proposed that the scheme should continue as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the 6th Five Year Plan also.

The following officers and other staff have been proposed to be entertained under the schemes :—

**A) Officers.**

1. Addl. Director of Agriculture, Rs. 1,500-2,000/-	1 No.
2. Jt. Director of Economics & Statistics, Rs. 800,-1,500/-	1 No.
3. Jt. Director of Agriculture, Rs. 800-1,500/-	1 No.
4. Credit Specialist, Rs. 800-1,500/-	1 No.
5. Superintending Engineer (Irrigation), Rs. 1,600-1,900/-	1 No.
6. Agricultural Engineer (Implements), Rs. 800-1,500/-	1 No.

**B) Staff**

1. Office Superintendent, Rs. 370-800/-	1 No.
2. Stenographer, Rs. 325-665/-	6 Nos.
3. U. D. Clerk, Rs. 330-580/-	2 Nos.
4. L. D. Clerk, Rs. 240-440/-	4 Nos.
5. Typist, Rs. 240-440/-	2 Nos.
6. Peon, Rs. 170-210/-	5 Nos.
7. Technical Assistant, for each Rs. 370-800	6 Nos.
8. Driver, Rs. 220-380/-	2 Nos.

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Physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme are as noted below :—

	Approved for					Proposed for
	1978-79					1978-8
	<hr/>					<hr/>
(i) Physical	<hr/>					
(a) Addl. staff (No.)	34					34
(b) Purchase of Jeep	2					2
(ii) Financial	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
(a) Central Share	2.748	2.900	3.100	3.300	3.500	15.548
(b) State share	0.910	1.000	1.100	1.200	1.500	5.720
	<hr/>					<hr/>
	3.668	3.900	4.200	4.500	5.000	21.268

Staff included in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme have not been included in the Scheme for "Direction & Administration".

#### 8. Scheme for setting up of a Cell for implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture.

This scheme has been included in the Five Year Plan beginning from 1978-79. The National Commission of Agriculture has published its final report on various matters concerning agriculture. The recommendation contained in the final report are, after acceptance by the Govt. of India, being communicated to the State Govt. for implementation by various Departments/agencies in the State and periodical progress reports on the follow-up action in respect of these recommendations are also required to be furnished to the Govt. of India.

It is, therefore, proposed to set up a Cell in the Department of Agriculture to process the various recommendations, as accepted, and to communicate the same to the concerned Department/agencies of the State Government and also to collect information about follow-up action by such Departments/agencies from time to time and to furnish quarterly progress report on each such recommendations to the Govt. of India.

The following officers and staff are proposed to be entertained under the scheme to achieve the above objectives :—

1. Joint Director of Agriculture (800-1500)	—1
2. Head Clerk (350-750)	—1
3. U. D. Clerk (330-580)	—2
4. L. D. Clerk (240-440)	—2
5. Peon (170-210)	—1



The physical and financial target for the scheme are shown below :—

(i) Physical Target	Proposed during					Target
	1978-79					1978-83
a) Addl. staff (No.)	7					7
Financial position :—						
	1978-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	Total
State Plan (in lakhs)	0.60	—	—	—	—	0.60

The amount and staff component of the scheme has been included in the scheme "Direction and Administration".

#### 9. Scheme for Strengthening and re-organisation of Agricultural Extension Administration in the State of Tripura (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

##### APPROACH AND OBJECT OF THE SCHEME :

The scheme has been drawn up in response to the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation, Department of Agriculture's letter No. F.11(49)/73-Coord dated, 18th November, 1977 and in accordance to model scheme forwarded along with the above letter with some modification here and there to suit the local condition. The National Commission on Agriculture has laid great stress on the strengthening of extension service for conveying the technology of a scientific agriculture to the farmers in order to enable them to utilise the knowledge for better agriculture and better economy. It is felt in this context that the re-organisation of agricultural extension administration under the "Training & Visit" (T & V system) which has yielded very encouraging results in other parts of the country could be generally followed in Tripura with suitable modification to meet the requirement of local condition.

The methodology is based on sustained training of farmers by V. L. Ws. along with visiting their fields. The V. L. Ws. including the A.E.Os. will in turn receive regular training by the Subject matter Specialist once in a fortnight in accordance to pre-fixed programme of visiting.

The programme envisage providing one V.L.W for 500 cultivators and one Extension Officer to supervise about 8 V.L.Ws. Taking into consideration of the available Extension Officer & V.L.Ws. it is estimated that under the scheme 500 V.L.Ws. and 46 Extension Officers will be necessary. In addition there would be 4 subject-matter Specialists in the discipline of Agronomy, Horticulture, Plant Protection and Soil & Water Management in the District level. An Officer in the level of Deputy Director of Agriculture will coordinating the programme at the District level and the implementation of the programme of the State will ultimately be entrusted to an officer in the rank of Addl. Director of Agriculture. For mobility of the Subject matter Specialists for training, Jeeps will be provided at the District level and also at the State level supervising officer.

25% of the cost of the Scheme is being provided in the State Plan and the rest 75% will be provided in the Central Sector.

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The details of the target and financial implication of the scheme during 6th Plan are noted below :—

Particulars.		Programme for 1978-79			Target for 1978-83	
		(in Nos.)			(in Nos)	
1) Physical		Total	Sub-Plan		Total	Sub-Plan
		a) Additional staff proposed.	569 Nos.	150 Nos.		569 Nos.
b) Number of Jeeps proposed to be purchased.	7 Nos.	...		7 Nos.	...	
2) Financial	1978-79	(in lakhs)			(in lakhs)	
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
a) Central share	23.10	28.50	29.25	30.00	30.75	141.60
b) State share	10.00	9.50	9.75	10.00	10.25	49.50
c) Sub-Plan quantification out of (b)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00

#### 10. Scheme for Improved Seeds and Seed Farm.

The Scheme envisages production of quality seeds like wheat, paddy, pulses, oil seeds, jute, sugarcane etc. in farms for meeting the part requirement of the cultivators. The available cultivable area in the farms combined with intense cropping intensity also can not meet the entire requirement of cultivators of the State. It is therefore, proposed to establish a seed multiplication farm at Khayerpur to hasten seed production at Govt. level. Further, it is also felt necessary to multiply quality/certified seed potato from foundation stock at Govt. farm to meet large scale demand of cultivators for improved/H.Y.V. and for which this Govt. is to depend entirely on the mercy of other sources like N. S. C. T. D. C. Sometimes, the above sources fail to supply and the certified seed potato has to be collected from other private sources at a higher rate. The recommended varieties of potato seeds are kufri jyoti, kufri chandramukhi etc. which have yield potential of about 250 mds/acre (about 9 MT/acre). Seeds that may be procured from outside sources are proposed to be distributed to the cultivators allowing subsidy to the extent of transport cost.

At present the local supervision and implementation of the existing Govt. farms are being done by the Supdts. of Agriculture posted at Sub-Division and by Dy. Directors of Agriculture at District level.

The work load will be increased tremendously due to additional programmes and also due to heavy work load for arranging procurement, distribution of a number of seeds variety keeping liaison with the research findings. The registered seed growers programme is also to be introduced so that State may depend on its own resources and farmers are motivated further in taking up improved/scientific package of agril practices for producing quality seeds. For efficient coordination, Planning and guidance it is proposed that one Addl. Director of Agriculture (Crops) at state level with adequate support by ministerial staffs is created to implement the programmes which related with the vital input of the agril. production.

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The physical and financial targets for the scheme for the plan period are as follows :—

A) Physical	1978-79		1978-83			
	Total	Sub-plan	Total	Sub-Plan		
i) Production of seeds in Govt. Farms (MT) :—						
Paddy (HYV)	180	60	980	300		
Wheat (HYV)	5	2	25	10		
Jute	6	2	46	10		
Pulses	8	2	48	10		
Oil seeds	8	2	48	10		
Potato	...	...	1500	300 (From 1980-81)		
ii) Distribution of seeds (MT) :—						
Paddy (HYV-Low land)	400	180	1780	900		
Paddy (HYV—High land)	...	...	570	500		
Wheat (HYV)	160	80	900	400		
Jute	6	2	70	35		
Pulses	27	10	197	60		
Oil seeds	27	10	197	60		
iii) Cold storage of 500 MT to be established (No.)	...	...	1	...		
iv) HYV paddy seeds to be produced through Regd. growers system (MT)	...	...	350	50		
v) Addl. staff to be Entertained (No.)	...	...	19	...		
B) Financial (Rs. in lakhs)						
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :—	9.00	12.45	13.15	10.45	11.35	56.40
Sub-Plan :—	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	12.00

### 11. Scheme for Establishment of State Seed Testing Laboratory.

For proper enforcement of Seed Act and implementation of Seed Testing Programme it is essential that the State should have a Seed Testing Laboratory and Seed Certification Agency set up in the State. Proposal for setting up a Seed Testing Laboratory was included in the Annual Plan 1978-79 and the same has also been approved. The Laboratory is, accordingly, being established and will be continued during the Five Year Plan Period 1978-83 with the following component of staff :—

	Total	1978-79
1) Seed Testing Officer (500-1190)	1	1
2) Seed Analyst (370-800) (Purity & Germination)	2	1
3) Technical Asstt. (370-800)	4	1
4) Sample Receiver-cum-Report- Despatcher (240-440)	1	1
5) Store-cum-Record Keeper (240-440)	1	1
6) Laboratory Attendant (200-272)	4	2
7) Watch & Ward (170-210)	2	2

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Proposal for setting up of Seed certification Organisation has been proposed separately under the Five Year Plan 1978-83.

The Physical and Financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are indicated below :-

Physical	1978-79		1978-83		Total	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan		
i) Laboratory to be set up (No.)	1	—	1	—		
ii) Staff to be entertained (No.)	9	—	15	—		
<b>B) Financial (Rs. in lakhs)</b>						
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :-	1.600	2.760	1.590	1.350	1.300	8.600
Sub-Plan :-	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### 12. Scheme for introduction of Seed Certification Programme for Production of Certified/Quality Seeds in Tripura.

Supply of healthy seeds with high genetic and physical purity and germination to the cultivators is a basic step in agri. developmental activity. Use of certified seeds of required types/varieties is essential for achieving or realising the actual yield potential of High yielding varieties of crops.

Great difficulties are being experienced in procuring certified or quality seeds required for the State from outside sources like T. D. C./N. S. C. or other agencies since long. Such difficulties are more pronounced in case of particular strains/varieties which are specially adopted under the local agro-climatic condition. The Govt. of India, on different occasions, has also envisaged to gear up production of quality seeds within the State itself so as to make the State self-sufficient in this basic input. Moreover, procurement cost together with transport charges makes the seed price prohibitive to the poor cultivators of Tripura.

In view of the above, seed production and development programmes have been intensified to meet seed requirement of this State for which necessary infra-structure has also been provided under the "Scheme for Improved Seeds & Seed Farm" and provision has also been made to organise seed production Programme through registered growers.

Production of quality and certified seeds requires extensive quality-control exercises at various levels of production by the authorised agency (Seed Certification Agency) vested with statutory function as laid down in the Seed Act for satisfying minimum prescribed standard laid down by the Central Seed Committee in respect of different classes of seeds.

It is, therefore, proposed to set up a separate organisation for Seed certification and quality control in Tripura which will be headed by Seed Certification Officer at the State level supported by 4 Seed Inspectors and other supporting field and office staff during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 beginning from 1979-80. One Seed Processing Plant, which is essential for this purpose, will also be installed at the State headquarter at Agartala with all necessary equipments etc. in relation to seed certification.

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The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are shown below :—

A) Physical	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
i) Seed Processing plant to be installed (No.)	—	—	1	—
ii) Addl. staff to be entertained	—	—	28	—

B) Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :-	—	1.810	3.330	2.300	2.050	9.550
Sub-Plan :-	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 13. SCHEME FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILISERS :—

During the Fifth Plan Period, chemical fertilisers like Urea, Superphosphate, Rock Phosphate, Muriate of Potash and Suphala were distributed to the cultivators allowing subsidy to the extent of full transport cost. This pattern of assistance is proposed to be continued during the Five Year Plan 1978-83. The distribution of fertilisers was so long carried out exclusively by the Government agency. Very recently, few private dealers have started dealing in fertilisers in Tripura. It is proposed that full transport subsidy may also be allowed in case of sale of fertilisers by the private dealers to the cultivators.

Besides, it is proposed to distribute Bio-fertiliser to the cultivators free of cost for pulses crops as demonstration measure. It is also proposed to organise training of cultivators in efficient and balanced use of fertilisers at Agri. Sector level during kharif and Rabi seasons @ 50 Nos. in each annually.

Due to gradual rise in the consumption of fertilisers, it is necessary to construct additional godown space at the District and Block level besides maintenance of existing such godowns and to provide damage, weighing balance etc. at different sale-points.

The physical & financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are shown below :—

(A) PHYSICAL	1978-79		1978-83			
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan		
i) Consumption of fertilisers (MT)						
a) 'N'	900	225	1100	400		
b) 'P'	250	80	450	120		
c) 'K'	250	80	450	110		
ii) Area to be covered by free distribution of Bio-Fertilisers for pulses Crop (Hectares)	...	...	10,000	4,000		
iii) Cultivators to be trained at Agri. Sector level @ 50 Nos. in each of Kharif & Rabi Seasons in efficient and balanced use of fertilisers (No.)	...	...	10,800	4,000		
(B) FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs)						
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :	11.500	16.580	18.550	19.280	18.530	84.440
Sub-Plan :	2.300	3.500	4.000	4.500	4.000	18.300

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## 14. SCHEME FOR POPULARISATION OF LOCAL MANURES.

The scheme proposed to intensify the production of village compost to supplement a substantial portion of the manurial requirement of different crops in the State. To encourage the production of local manures, it is proposed to provide incentive to the cultivators in the shape of each bonus for construction and filling up of compost pits of the standard size of 4.59 m × 1.50 m × 0.9 m (15' × 5' × 3'). The amount of bonus per pit has been proposed at Rs. 3/- each during 1978-79 which is proposed to be raised to Rs. 5/- from 1979-80 onward. Besides, prizes will also be provided to the VLWs and Pradhans of Gaon Sabhas on Block basis for best performance in motivating farmers to dig and fill new pits. It is also proposed to arrange one unit of demonstration in each Agricultural Sector in Block and Non-Block areas from 1979-80 and to have an additional A. E. O. entertained for each Agri. Sector for effective implementation of the programme.

The physical and financial targets for the scheme for the plan period are shown below :—

## (A) PHYSICAL

	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
i) Construction and filling up of compost pits by farmers (No.)	306,000	11,800	1,66,600	70,000

## (B) FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :	1.00	2.82	2.92	3.02	3.02	12.78
Sub-Plan :	0.31	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.40	5.61

## 15. SCHEME FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE FERTILISER CONTROL LABORATORY.

The scheme was included in the Annual Plan 1978-79 to meet the cost relating to testing etc. for fertiliser samples in the event of non-receipt of the Govt. of India's sanction to the corresponding scheme proposed under the Centrally Sponsored Programme. The Govt. of India's sanction to the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of a State Fertiliser Control Laboratory in Tripura at a cost of Rs. 1.140 lakhs for the year 1978-79 has since been received under their letter No. 4-16/76-SF & FU, dated. 28-7-78 which provides for the cost on account of staff charges and some recurring and non-recurring expenditure. No provision has been made in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for laboratory fittings like, Working table, water fittings and such other unforeseen items which, as per Govt. of India's terms and conditions the land and the building with laboratory building would be provided by the State Govt., are to be borne by the State Govt.

In the Five Year Plan 1978-83, provision for unforeseen expenditure not covered by the Govt. of India's sanction has been included for 1978-79 and full cost of the Fertiliser Control Laboratory from 1979-80 onwards has been included in case, the Govt. of India do not agree to allow continuance of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme beyond 1978-79.

The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are indicated below :—

(A) PHYSICAL	AGRICULTURE					
	1978-79		1978-83			
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan		
i) Continuance of Fertiliser Control Laboratory (If Centrally Sponsored Scheme is not allowed to be implemented from 1979-80 onward.)	...	...	1	...		
(B) FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs)	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :	0.200	1.460	1.760	1.660	1.700	6.780
Sub-Plan	...	...	...	...	...	...

#### 16. SCHEME FOR DEMONSTRATION OF LIME/DOLOMITE AS SOIL CONDITIONER.

The soils of Tripura are acidic and highly acidic in nature. The PH ranges from 4.5 to 5.5. The optimum condition of growth for most of agricultural crops in Tripura is in PH range between 5.5 to 6.5. In the circumstances, the treatment of soils with soil conditioners like Lime/Dolomite is essential to raise the desired P.H. and to improve the soil productivity for high agricultural production.

It is, therefore, proposed to educate the cultivators in the matter of application soil conditioners in their soils by laying demonstrations. The demonstrations on Lime/Dolomite would be laid in 0.2 Hectare units of cultivators' land to cover 100 Hectares annually.

Besides, the Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Deptt. of Agriculture) under letter No. 9-2/78-ST & FU, dated 4. 4. 1978, have also proposed to launch a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Pilot Project on Amendment of Acidic Soil under which soil conditioners like Lime/Dolomite would be sold to the cultivators with 75% subsidy of which 50% subsidy will be borne by the Govt. of India and 25% subsidy will be borne by the State Govt. In addition, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme will also provide staff and vehicles for implementation of the programme. According to the pattern indicated by the Govt. of India, 50% of the staff charges and 50% cost of diesel and maintenance of jeeps will also have to be borne by the State Government, Provision covering the State Govt.'s share has also been included under this scheme in anticipation of the sanction of the Govt. of India to the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The Physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are as shown below :—

(A) PHYSICAL	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
	i) Demonstrations to be laid on Lime/Dolomite (No.).	300	250	2,500

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**B) FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs)**

	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total :-	0.700	1.050	1.150	1.200	1.200	5.300
Sub-plan :-	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	1.500

**17. Scheme for Establishment of a Granular Fertiliser Plant in Tripura**

This is a new scheme proposed to be taken up from 1979-80. The object of the scheme is to manufacture granulated fertilisers within the State to meet the requirement of the cultivators of the State.

The plant is proposed to be set up at Agartala with a minimum production capacity of 2000 M. T. of granular mixed fertiliser per year.

The following staff are proposed to be entertained to run the plant :—

1. Production manager — 1
2. Fertiliser Analyst — 1
3. Lab. Attendant — 2
4. Watchman — 2

The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are as follows :—

**(A) PHYSICAL :**

	<u>1978-79</u>		<u>1978-83</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sub-Plan</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sub-Plan</u>
i) Granular Fertiliser Plant to be set up (No.)	—	—	1	—
ii) Addl staff to be entertained (No.)	—	—	6	—

**B) FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs) :—**

	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total :-	—	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	10.00
Sub-plan :-	—	—	—	—	—	—

**18. Scheme for Expansion of Plant Protection Service in Tripura**

The Scheme proposes to provide all facilities to the cultivators of the State to protect their crops from the attack of pests and diseases. In the beginning of the Fifth Plan Period, there was sharp rise in the prices of plant protection chemicals and equipments. Attempt was made to tackle the situation by allowing 33% subsidy to the cultivators on both the chemicals and equipments for the Fifth Plan Period. But the situation has not improved much as the prices of these commodities are gradually on the increase. Moreover, the transport cost involved in securing supplies of chemicals and equipments to this State from different parts of the country is also too high. It is, therefore, proposed to allow 100% transport subsidy in addition to 33% subsidy on cost of all P. P. chemicals and equipments in SFDA areas and 50% subsidy in T. D. Block areas during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 to facilitate the cultivators to take all measures to protect their crops.



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Besides, it is proposed to augment and strengthen the departmental stock of P. P equipments to make available the same to the cultivators through the Panchayats for use in the hour of need. Provision has also been proposed for free distribution of chemicals to the tribal growers as demonstration measure, free distribution of rat-traps to the tribal growers and providing training to cultivators in plant protection measures and to village youths in operation and maintenance of P. P equipments. Necessary staff at different levels have also been proposed for implementation of the programmes.

The physical and financial targets proposed for the Scheme for the Plan Period are indicated below :—

### A) PHYSICAL

	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-plan	Total	Sub-Plan
i) P. P. chemicals to be distributed with full transport subsidy and 33% subsidy on cost in SFDA areas and 50% in T. D Block areas (M.T.)	90	30	560	200
ii) Plant protection equipments (H. C. sprayers) to be distributed with full transport subsidy and 33% subsidy on cost in SFDA areas and 50% subsidy in T. D. Block areas (No.)	550	200	3,500	1,200
iii) H. C. sprayers to be purchased for providing to 639 Panchayats @ 10 Nos. each as grant (No)	500	200	6,890	3,000
iv) Cultivators to be trained in P. P. measures @ 30 Nos. in each Agri. Sector during kharif & Rabi seasons (No.)	540	200	13,500	6,000
v) Village youths to be trained in operation & maintenance of P.P. equipments (No)	270	130	3,330	1,500
vi) Area to be covered under different P. P. measures (Lakh hectares).	1.25	0.50	1.50	0.65
vii) Addl. staff to be employed (No.)	12	3	771	250

### B) FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :—	11.250	20.720	27.790	31.170	32.550	123.480
Sub-plan :—	4.500	8.000	12.000	14.000	14.500	53.000

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**19. Scheme for Establishment of a Pesticides Formulation Plant in Tripura.**

This is a new scheme proposed to be included under the Five Year Plan 1978-83 for establishment of a Pesticides Formulation Plant in the State from 1979-80.

Consumption of pesticides have gone up considerably in the State and in view of its distant location considerable difficulty is faced to procure these vital inputs for agri. production. To overcome this difficulty and to take full advantage of the allotment of State quota of indigenously manufactured technical grade pesticides made by the Govt. of India, it is proposed to set up a pesticides formulation plant in the State urgently to tackle the problem. The plant is proposed to be set up at Agartala to formulate about 250 M.T. of pesticides initially which may be stepped up to 1000 M.T. by the end of the 6th Plan Period.

The following staff are proposed to be entertained to run the plant :—

1. Production Manager—	1
2. Chemist—	1
3. Machine operator—	1
4. Ministerial staff—	1
5. Steno-Typist—	1
6. Watchman—	2
7. Casual labourers—	8

The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are shown below :—

(A) <u>PHYSICAL</u>	1978-79		1978-83			
	Total	Sub-plan	Total	Sub-plan		
i) Pesticides formulation plant to be set up (No.)	...	...	1	...		
ii) Addl. staff to be entertained (No.)	...	...	15	...		
B) <u>FINANCIAL</u> (Rs. in lakhs) :—						
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :—	...	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	10.00
Sub-plan : —	...	...	...	...	...	...

**20. Scheme for Development of Commercial Crops.**

The scheme is proposed to encourage the farmers to bring in area under commercial crops like jute, mesta, sugarcane, oilseeds, kharif pulses, Rabi pulses and cotton and thus increasing the total area and production of these crops. At present, the State is bringing almost all the required quantity of oilseeds and pulses for human consumption from outside the State. Stress has also been given on jute and sugarcane to help the industry and the income of the farmers.

The assistance proposed to be given to the cultivators in distribution of improved seeds and other developmental measures are shown below against different items of physical programmes proposed under the Scheme.

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For supply of oilseeds, pulses and sugarcane sets entire transport cost is proposed to be subsidised over and above the 25% subsidy on cost price of seeds. The benefit @50% is also proposed to be extended to farmers of T.D. Block areas where SFDA/IRD programmes are not in operation.

The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme are indicated below:—

(A) <u>PHYSICAL</u>	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-plan	Total	Sub-plan
i) Distribution of jute seeds				
a) At 25% subsidy (MT)	3	...	18	...
b) At 100% subsidy for tribals and weaker section (MT)	3	2	18	12
ii) Excavation of community retting tanks for jute & mesta on Govt. land (No.)	30	10	230	75
iii) Re-excavation of existing community retting tanks for jute & mesta on Govt. land (No.)	...	...	60	20
iv) Excavation of small size jute/mesta retting tanks at 50% subsidy (No.)	40	40	400	100
v) Re-excavation of small size jute/mesta retting tank at 50% subsidy (No.)	42	16	400	100
vi) Supply of Urea for foliar spraying of jute & mesta crops at 50% subsidy (Hectares)	...	...	2000	600
vii) Distribution of kharif pulses seeds :—				
At 25% subsidy in SFDA and IRDP Block areas and at 50% subsidy in T. D. Block areas (M. T.)	6	2.1	38.0	22.1
viii) Distribution of Rabi pulses seeds :—				
at 25% subsidy in SFDA/IRDP Blocks and at 50% subsidy in T. D. Block areas (M. T.)	8	2.7	44.0	22.7
ix) Distribution of kharif oilseeds at 25% subsidy in SFDA/IRDP Block areas and at 50% subsidy in T. D. Block areas (M. T.)	12	3	48	23
x) Distribution of Rabi oilseeds :—				
at 25% subsidy in SFDA/IRD Block areas and at 50% subsidy in T. D. Block areas (M. T.)	4	1.3	48	21.3
xi) Distribution of cotton seeds with 50% subsidy in T. D. Block areas (M. T.)	...	...	2	2
xii) Distribution of sugarcane sets with 25% subsidy in SFDA areas and 50% in T. D Block areas (M. T.)	700	200	1900	800

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## (B) FINANCIAL (Rs. in Lakhs)

	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
Total :—	3.50	6.95	8.11	8.41	8.41	35.38
Sub-plan	1.00	3.00	3.75	4.00	4.00	15.75

## 21. Scheme for Expansion of Soil Testing Laboratory.

One Stationary Soil Testing Laboratory was established at Agartala in the year 1958 for testing and analysing soil samples and making fertiliser recommendations to the cultivators concerned to enable them to make better and economic use of fertilisers for securing higher yield of crops. Subsequently, one Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory was also added to the stationary laboratory. But in spite of that, it has not been possible to meet the demand of the cultivators of the State in so far as testing of their soil samples is concerned. It has, therefore, been proposed to set up 2 (two) more stationary soil testing laboratories one in each of the South Tripura and North Tripura Districts during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 with construction of laboratory building and entertainment of additional staff required for the purpose. The existing laboratories will also be continued with the work programme.

The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are as follows :—

## (A) PHYSICAL

	1978—79		1978—83			
	Total	Sub-plan	Total	Sub-plan		
i) Existing Soil Testing Laboratory to be continued :—						
a) Stationary (No.)	1	—	1	—		
b) Mobile (No.)	1	—	1	—		
ii) New Stationary Soil Testing Laboratory to be established :—						
a) In South Tripura District (No.)	1	—	1	—		
b) In North Tripura District (No.)	—	—	1	—		
iii) Soil samples to be analysed						
a) By existing Laboratories (No.)	20,000	7,700	1,22,000	50,000		
b) By New Laboratory at Udaipur (No.)	—	—	18,000	6,000		
c) By New Laboratory at Dharmanagar (No.)	—	—	10,000	3,000		
iv) Addl. Staff to be entertained (No.)	15	—	33	—		
(B) FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs)						
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :	2.700	3.330	4.440	3.470	3.680	17.620
Sub-Plan :	...	...	...	...	...	...

## 22. SCHEME FOR DEMONSTRATION.

It is necessary that the important Agricultural technology is transmitted to the cultivators constantly by the Agricultural Extension Staffs posted at different corners of the State. One of the items for such transmission to the farmers is through conducting of demonstrations in cultivator's field for its wide spread and immediate adoptability by the farmers. The demonstration on different crops are therefore proposed taking into account on various conditions like the follows :—

1. To demonstrate for growing more than one crop on Tilla land in rainfed condition to increase economic return of the farmers per unit area of land.
2. Quick introduction of improved or H. Y. V. to demonstrate amongst farmers as per research result.
3. Demonstration on improved package of practices developed by the Research workers for Agri. & Horti. Crops.
4. To follow Improved Plant Protection measures by the farmers.
5. Compact area demonstration on Agri. crops.

In view of the above facts, the demonstration programmes have been divided into the following components :—

i) Demonstration by way of Minikit distribution containing suitable a) HYV paddy seeds (for upland condition) b) Vally. c) Spices, d) Sesamum, e) Mustard. f) HYV paddy Minikit (very early duration) like Pusa-33 etc.

- ii) Field demonstrations on Agricultural crops.
- iii) Field Demonstrations on Horticultural crops.
- iv) Field demonstration on Plant Protection measures.
- v) Field demonstration on Agricultural crops (compact area).

The demonstrations are proposed to be concentrated in areas to give a mass effect and selection of cultivators would be made by involving the instruction like panchayats. Not more than 10 demonstrations will be given to a V. L. W.

The physical and financial targets for the scheme for the Plan period are as follows :—

### (A) PHYSICAL

	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
i) Demonstration by way of Minikits distribution at 100% subsidy (000 Nos.)				
a) Paddy (High land)	}	24	338	134
Paddy (Lunga land)				
Vally				
Wheat				
Mustard				
b) Sesamum	...	...	20	10
c) Spices (Kalojira), Methi, Dhania & Jira	...	..	7	4
d) Cashewnut	...	...	40	30
e) Lentil	...	...	20	10

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	1978—79		1978—83			
	Total	Sub-plan	Total	Sub-plan		
ii) Demonstration on Agricultural crops (in 0.1 Hectare plots) on Kharif groundnut, Sugarcane, wheat, Lentil & Highland HYV paddy (000 Nos.)	1.460	0.454	41.460	16.454		
iii) Demonstration-cum-trial on Special package of practices for reinforce of paddy seedings at each Agri. Sector (No.)	...	...	432	100		
iv) Demonstration on Horticultural Crops (No.)	370	135	1750	800		
v) Compact area demonstration on Mustard, Lentil, Groudnut, Paddy (Highland) (5 Hectare unit for mustard & Lentil and 2 Hectare unit for Ground nut and paddy high land (No.)	...	...	1600	800		
vi) Demonstration on P. P. measures for granular pesticides (0.1 Ha) (No.)	1500	600	3500	1800		
(B) FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs)						
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :	8.000	38.000	39.000	39.500	40.360	164.860
Sub-Plan :	2.000	7.000	7.500	7.550	8.000	32.050

## 23. Crop Competition Scheme.

This is a continued scheme from the Five Year Plan Period.

The object of the scheme is to promote a spirit of healthy rivalry amongst the cultivators and thereby to increase the average per unit area yield of important food/commercial crops in the State.

The crops on which the competition will be confined at the Block level, District level and State level are (1) Paddy (Aman), (2) wheat and (3) Potato. The scales of prizes for completions on each crop at different levels are as follows :—

## A) Block level (in 17 Blocks and 1 Non-Block area)

1st Prize—	Rs. 150.00
2nd Prize—	Rs. 50.00

## B) District level (in 3 Districts)

1st Prize—	Rs. 400.00
2nd Prize—	Rs. 200.00

## C) State level (at the State H. Q.)

1st Prize—	Rs. 500.00
2nd Prize—	Rs. 300.00
3rd Prize—	Rs. 200.00

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The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are as follows :—

## A) PHYSICAL

	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-plan	Total	Sub-plan
D) Completion to be organised on 3 crops :—				
a) At Block level (18 × 3)	54	15	270	75
b) At District level (3 × 3)	9	...	45	...
c) At State level (1 × 3)	3	...	15	...

## B) FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :—	0.150	0.217	0.217	0.217	0.217	1.018
Sub-plan :—	0.030	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.170

## 24. Scheme for Agricultural Information &amp; Publicity.

An Agricultural Information Unit was set up by the end of the 2nd Plan period and is being continued year to year with the programme of transferring the latest agricultural technology to the farming community by way of bringing out leaflets, bulletins & magazine printed at the small press of the Unit, display of hoardings, organising agricultural exhibitions & farmers' forum, exhibiting film-shows etc.

During the Five Year Plan 1978-83, it is proposed to intensify the activities of the unit by strengthening the District Information Cells as well as the Unit at the Headquarters and expansion of various programmes.

The following additional staff are proposed to be entertained for successful implementation of the programmes under the scheme :—

1. Editor (370-800)	—1
2. Process Block-Designer (325-665)	—1
3. Van Driver (220-380)	—3
4. Translator-cum-Script Writer (370-800)	—1
5. Radio Programme Asstt. (325-665)	—1
6. Audio-Visual Mechanic (325-665)	—1
7. U. D. Clerk (330-580)	—1
8. L. D. Clerk (240-440)	—4
9. Peon (170-210)	—4

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The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the plan period are as follows :—

## A) PHYSICAL.

	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-plan	Total	Sub-plan
i) Information & Publicity Unit to be expended :—				
a) At State Head Quarter (No.)	1	...	1	...
b) At District Head Quarter (No.)	3	...	3	...
ii) Addl. staff to be entertained (No.)	3	...	17	...

## B) FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs) :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :—	2.680	3.210	3.595	3.450	3.355	16.290
Sub-plan :—	...	...	...	...	...	...

## 25. Scheme for Demonstration of New Crops in High Land (Tilla) in Tripura.

This is a new scheme taken up for implementation during 1978-79.

The object of the scheme is to provide scope for introduction of new crops in the hill areas to develop the economic condition of the cultivators of the hill areas as well as the Jhumias in the hills who have not yet been able to develop their economic condition due to primitive nature of farming. Considering the various problems in the hill areas and the agroclimatic condition prevalent therein, it is proposed to provide minikit demonstrations under the scheme on various new crops/varieties for the hill areas such as, food crops, horticultural crops, spices and other cash crops etc. Only the essential inputs e. g. planting materials, chemical fertilisers and plant protection chemicals are proposed to be given to the beneficiaries of the hill areas free of cost while organic manure and other cultivation cost will be borne by the beneficiaries themselves.

The name of crops, type of minikits, approximate value thereof and number of minikits to be distributed annually are shown below :—

### Type (A)—Paddy Minikit :

Paddy variety suitable for growing in high land condition such as Ar-11, CRM-13-3141 etc. to cover 0.1 Hectare with chemical fertilisers and PPC=5,000 Nos, annually valuing approximately Rs. 30/- each.

### Type 'B' Minikits for food crops other than paddy :

Crops like Maize, Regi, Arhar, Til, Yam, Discaria etc. which are grown along with the principal crop of paddy=5,000 Nos. annually with chemical fertilisers and P. P. C. The approximate value is Rs. 30/- each.



**Type 'C'—Minikits for Horticultural Crops :**

Papaya seedlings, Arecanut seedlings, Block Pepper cuttings, Ginger and Turmeric plantings materials, cashewnut sheeds etc. suitable for growing in hill-slopes with chemical fertilisers & P.P.C.=5,000 Nos. annually. The approximate value is Rs. 40/- each.

The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are as follows :—

**(A) Physical**

	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
i) Minikits to be distributed for growing in high land :—				
a) Paddy Minikits (No.)	5,000	3,500	25,000	17,500
b) Minikits for other food crops (No.)	5,000	3,500	25,000	17,500
c) Minikits for Horticultural crops (No.)	5,000	3,500	25,000	17,500

**(B) Financial (Rs. in lakhs)**

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
Sub-Plan :-	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50

**26. Scheme for Extension of Agricultural Engineering Organisation under the Department of Agriculture.**

An Agricultural Engineering Division was set up under the Department of Agriculture during the Fourth Plan-Period with three Sub-Divisions under it covering the 3 Districts of the State. Besides, execution of Civil Engineering works pertaining to different branches of the Department, the Division has also to take up servicing and repairing of Bull-dozers, Tractors, Powertillers, Pump sets, vehicles and implements and equipments. For this purpose, one Central Agri-Workshop at Arundhutinagar and one District level Agri-Workshop at Udaipur in the South Tripura District have been set up. In addition, the Division, is also engaged in establishment of hiring centres for making available various Agricultural machines/equipments to the cultivators, providing training to machines and village artisans in the technique of running and handling various agricultural machines, equipments and implements, testing and demonstration of new agricultural machines, implements and equipments and operation and maintenance of Departmental pumpsets.

During the Five Year Plan Period, 1978-83, it is proposed to set up district level agricultural workshop for the North Tripura District and small work shops at Sub-Divisional level to cope up with the increased needs of serving and repairing of agricultural machineries,

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**IMPLEMENTS AND EQUIPMENTS.** Besides continuance of the hiring centres already established, it is proposed to establish more hiring centres at different places to meet the demand of the cultivators. The programme of providing training to mechanics and village artisans distribution of powertillers/power threshers at 23% subsidy and other existing programmes are proposed to be continued. A new workshop for manufacturing of simple agricultural implements is proposed to be established. It is also proposed to subsidise the hire charge of Power tillers to bring down the high charge within the easy reach of the poor cultivators.

Keeping in view the existing work-load relating to various programmes, it is proposed to reorganise the existing set up by creating two separate Divisions namely. (i) Agricultural Engineering (Civil) Divisions and (ii) Agricultural Engineering (Mechanical) Division with necessary additional staff. Both the Divisions will function under the overall supervision of an additional Director (Engineering).

The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the plan period are as follows :—

(A) PHYSICAL.

	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-plan	Total	Sub-plan
i) District Agri. Workshop to be set up for North Tripura (No.)	1	—	1	—
ii) Sub-Divisional level small workshops to be set up (No.)	—	—	10	2
iii) Hiring Centres for Agri. Machineries to be set up (No.)	3	3	11	8
iv) Workshop for Manufacture of simple Agri. Implements to be set up (No.)	1	—	1	—
v) Village artisans/Mechanics to be trained in running & handling agri. machineries (No.)	300	60	1500	300
vi) Power tillers to be distributed at 25% subsidy (No.)	10	—	100	20
vii) Power Threshers to be distributed at 25% subsidy (No.)	—	—	100	20
viii) New Divisions to be set up in re-organisation of existing Agri. engineering organisation (No.)	2	—	2	—
ix) Addl. staff to be entertained (No.)	59	10	59	—

## (B) FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs).

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :-	11.050	27.130	34.090	37.500	40.230	150.000
Sub-plan :-	1.000	3.000	4.000	4.300	4.500	17.000

## 27. SCHEME FOR EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

For plan formulation and policy making there is much scope for improving and extending the availability of Agricultural Statistics in the State. Apart from collection of area and production of different crops and other statistics on irrigation, Agricultural labour wages etc. it is necessary to collect statistics on area and production of fruits and vegetables. The cost of production of different crops has become important due to various reasons. But no cost of production survey of any crop has yet been conducted. In the coming years of the plan it would be necessary to take up cost of production survey of different important crops. Information relating to response to different inputs in different regions for evolving yard-stick also essential. Steps will have to be taken to conduct survey for formulation of yard-sticks which was recommended by the Agricultural National Commission. To cope up with the work of additional load for expanded programme proposed above the statistical wing of the Department of Agriculture will have to be strengthened suitably. At the Headquarter the wing is proposed to be headed by a Senior Statistician (Agri) in the rank of Deputy Director of Agriculture and in each District one statistician is proposed to be posted. The other supporting staff proposed are as noted below :—

Statistical Assistant	—1
Statistical Inspector	—9
Senior Computer	—1
Asstt. Investigator	—17
Junior Computer	—10
L. D. Clerk	— 1
Class—IV	— 4

The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the plan period are as follows :—

## (A) PHYSICAL.

	1978-79		1978-83.	
	Total	Sub-plan	Total	Sub-plan
Addl. staff to be entertained (No.)	46	7	46	7
Crop-cutting experiments to be conducted (No.)	2660	1000	13,300	5,000
Survey to be conducted on cost of cultivation of crops.	Jute		Jute & Paddy	

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## (B) FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total.
Total :	1.190	2.340	2.500	2.560	2.650	11.240
Sub-plan :	0.150	0.400	0.450	0.460	0.500	1.960

**28. Scheme for Development of Fruit Production.**

The object of the scheme is to increase area under different fruits suitable for growing under soil and climatic condition of Tripura viz. Pineapple, Mandarin, Litchi, Lemon etc. and also to increase yield per acre of these fruits by adopting improved Horticultural practices. To achieve this objective supply of quality planting materials will be ensured from the departmental nurseries and extension support to the fruit growers will be ensured through Strengthening of the Horticultural Extension Agency. Suitable schemes have been included for production of sufficient numbers of planting materials under the scheme for Improvement and Extension of Existing Govt. Orchards/Nurseries while for extension support to the fruit growers suitable provision has been made under the scheme for Reorganisation of Horticultural set up.

In order to encourage the small and marginal farmers and tribal growers to take up fruit cultivation on there and hither to unexploited tilla land it has been proposed to provide subsidy not exceeding 50% of the total cost.

The subsidy in respect of identified small and marginal farmers will be made available from SFDA and intensive rural development programme in respect of SFDA/IRD blocks while the subsidy on the same principle for the remaining blocks (5 nos.) which are not covered under this programme has been provided under the present scheme. The flow of institutional finance for horticultural programme in the State is still very insignificant and it is considered necessary to provide some amount to meet the credit requirement for establishment of new orchard under the present scheme at least for some more time to come.

Besides, there are still a large number of tribal population who are traditionally Pineapple, orange growers and economically not in a position to take advantage of any loaning programme. It has been proposed to help these tribal fruit growers to supply planting materials, fertilisers and p. p. chemicals free of cost.

There is no marketing organisation at present to handle the surplus fresh fruits of pineapple, lemon, litchi etc. which traditionally used to flow to East Pakistan now in Bangladesh. It is felt necessary to explore the possibility of marketing of fresh fruits in distant markets in Calcutta, U.P. and Delhi. Simultaneously it is also necessary to start marketing of fresh fruits within the State and in neighbouring States with fruits like litchi which is coming up very well in Tripura. Suitable provision for this purpose has been provided under the scheme.

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The total outlay of the scheme for 5 years (1978-83) is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. The year-wise physical and financial targets are as follows :—

PHYSICAL TARGET.

Item.	Target for 1978-79	Target for 1978-83.
Additional area to be brought under different fruits by way of advancing loan, sale of fruit plants at subsidy, free distribution amongst tribals etc.	1,000 hectares	7,500 hectares.

FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs)	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
i) Departmental loan.	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	7.50
ii) Credit link subsidy	—	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	5.00
iii) Free distribution of plants, fertilisers, p. p. c. to tribal.	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	3.00	10.00
iv) Transport subsidy on fresh fruits.	0.10	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.90	5.00
v) Cost of marketing facility.	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.30	1.00
vi) POL and misc. expenses	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
	3.00	4.15	6.00	7.35	9.50	30.00

**29. Scheme for Improvement and Extension of Existing Government Orchard/Nurseries**

There are 19 Nos. of Govt. orchards/nurseries comprising an area of 600 hectares. The existing level of production of planting materials in these orchards is to the tune of 6 lakhs annually. The scheme envisages improvement and extension of the existing orchard/nurseries so as to produce quality planting materials, vegetable seeds and seedlings from these units to meet the entire requirement of the State to commensurate with extension programme envisaged during the next 5 years. It will be necessary to provide some facilities like irrigation, fencing, stores, sheds etc. in these units to raise the production capacity of these units to the level of 12 lakhs planting materials by 1982-83. The available vacant space in these units will also be stocked with mother plants.

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The physical and financial target for the scheme are as follows :—

PHYSICAL TARGET

<u>Item</u>	<u>Target for 1978—79.</u>	<u>Target for 1978—83.</u>
i) Production of planting materials (lakh Nos.)	8.00	50.00
ii) Production of vegetable seeds (MT)	2.00	20.00
iii) Production of vegetable seedlings (lakh nos.)	5.00	25.00
iv) Maintenance of mother plants (ha.)	300	700 (level)
v) Extension in new areas (Ha.)	100	500
vi) Additional facilities like irrigation, stores, fencing etc.	As per actual requirement,	As per actual requirement.

FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs).

	<u>1978—79</u>	<u>1979—80</u>	<u>1980—81</u>	<u>1981—82</u>	<u>1982—83</u>	<u>Total</u>
i) Cost of production of planting materials	4.00	5.00	6.00	6.50	7.00	29.00
ii) Cost of vegetable seeds	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.70
iii) Cost of vegetable seedlings.	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25
iv) Maintenance Cost of mother plants.	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
v) Cost of extension of new area.	0.85	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.85
vi) Cost of fencing, irrigation, stores etc.	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	5.00
	<u>8.00</u>	<u>10.42</u>	<u>11.44</u>	<u>12.46</u>	<u>13.48</u>	<u>55.80</u>

### 30. Scheme for Potato Development.

Potato is an important crop in Tripura. The area under the crop is about 2,800 hectares and the production is about 26,000 tonnes. There is ample scope for extension of area under potato and to increase the yield per acre by adopting improved agricultural methods and by way of replacing the low yielding poor quality upto date variety with improved variety. Most of the seed requirement of the State is being met from Shillong with inferior type upto date seed materials resulting thereby low yield. During the last two years the department, however, could introduce certified seed materials of Kufri Sinduri Kufri Jyoti and Kufry Chandramukhi which has given considerable higher yield. The main difficulty in replacing Shillong seeds with certified seeds is the transport cost of bringing certified seed from the seed producing centre in the country which is prohibitive. It is therefore, considered necessary to subsidise the transport cost of seed potato from the point of procurement to the points of distribution in Tripura. The estimated requirement of seed potato for the State is 3,000 M. T. per annum. Under the present scheme it has been proposed to procure 500 M. T. certified seed potato from reliable source and distribute the same amongst the potato growers after allowing the cost of transport as subsidy.

The Physical and financial target for the scheme is as follows :—

#### Physical target

ITEM	Target for 1978-79	Target for 1978-83
Distribution of certified seed potato (in M.T.)	500	2,500 (total for 5 years).

#### Financial (Rs. in lakhs)

	1978-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	Total
Transport subsidy for 500 M.T. @ Rs. 500/- per quintal.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00

### 31. Coconut Development Scheme :

Coconut is found to be growing well under Tripura condition. The average yield of nuts per plum of about 15 years old has been observed to be 80-100 nos. per year. This has attracted the cultivators of Tripura to go in for coconut cultivation in a big way.

The Department is engaged in procuring quality seed nuts from market mother palms from the coconut growing States and raised seedling in the departmental nurseries for distribution amongst the interested growers. The cost of transport of seed nuts from distant places like Kerala, Orissa, Andaman to Tripura is very high. It is therefore, felt necessary to allow subsidy on transport of seed nuts to the extent of transport cost only in order to enable the department to sale quality coconut seedlings at a reasonable price. It has been proposed to procure one lakh seed nuts annually for raising seedlings in the departmental orchards for which the cost of transport as subsidy has been provided under the scheme.

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In order to meet the future requirement of quality seed nuts from within the State it has been proposed to plant 300 hectares in Government farms with coconut in a phased manner for which necessary provision has been made in the scheme.

**Physical target**

ITEM	Target for 1978-79	Target for 1978-83
i) Procurement of seed nuts (Nos).	1.00	5.00 (total for 5 years).
ii) Plantation in Govt. farm (ha.)	100	300
iii) Cost of construction of office, stores, quarters under coconut farm.	As per actual requirement.	As per actual requirement.

**Financial (Rs. in lakhs)**

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
i) Subsidy on transport of seed nuts (@ 1 lakh nos. per year)	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	5.00
ii) Cost of plantation in Govt. farms including cost of maintenance.	1.80	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.20	11.00
iii) Cost of quarters, office, stores in coconut farm.	0.40	1.00	0.60	...	...	2.00
	3.00	3.50	3.60	3.60	4.30	18.00

**32. Arecanut and Spices Development Scheme.**

One Arecanut and Spices Demonstration farm was established at Paharpur under Sonamura Sub-Division in West Tripura District during 1972-73. This farm has been stocked with quality arecanut and black pepper plants. It is proposed to continue the activities of this farm which would include propagation of quality planting materials of black pepper, spices crop like ginger, turmeric etc. for supply to the cultivators.

Growing of betal vine has been found to be very profitable under Tripura condition. There is a provision of credit link subsidy from SFDA for small and marginal farmers to encourage cultivation of betal vine. In order to enable the small and marginal farmers and tribal growers outside the SFDA block to avail benefits of similar subsidy provision has been made under the present.

Scheme to meet the requirement of non SFDA blocks under the scheme it has been proposed to produce at least 25 M. T. of spices seed materials and 25000 nos. of black pepper cuttings during the 5 years period. It has also been proposed to provide credit link subsidy for betal vine cultivation to the small and marginal farmers and tribal growers falling outside the SFDA block.



## AGRICULTURE

The physical and financial targets of the scheme are as follows :—

PHYSICAL TARGET		Target for 1978-79		Target for 1978-83				
Item								
i)	Production of seed materials for distribution amongst the cultivators. (in M.T)		5		25			
ii)	Production of black pepper cuttings (Nos.)		—		25,000			
iii)	Maintenance of mother plants (ha)		10		10 (level)			
iv)	Credit link subsidy for betel vine cultivators (ha)		5		25 (Cumulative)			
v)	Construction of staff quarter and store in the farm.			As per actual requirement.	As per actual requirement.			
FINANCIAL		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82*	1982-83	Total	(lakhs)
i)	Cost of production of seed materials.	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50	
ii)	Production of black pepper rooted cuttings	...	0.010	0.020	0.040	0.050	0.12	
iii)	Maintenance of mother plants.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	
iv)	Subsidy for betel vine cultivation.	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00	
v)	Construction quarter, office, stores.	0.20	0.68	...	...	...	0.88	
		1.00	1.49	0.820	0.840	0.350	5.00	

## 33. CASHEW NUT DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

One small processing plant was set up by the Agriculture Department during the 4th plan period to process raw cashewnut by procuring the same directly from the cashew growers who were otherwise not finding any market of their small produce. By this way the cashew growers were ensured about the disposal of their raw nuts. The finished products are being disposed locally by the department. The programme for procurement of raw nuts and processing them in the departmental unit will be continued in the next 5 years period.

It has been proposed to process 12.5 M. T. of raw nuts during the next 5 years period.

The physical and financial target of the scheme is as follows :—

PHYSICAL TARGET		Target for 1978-79			Target for 1978-83		
Item							
i)	Processing of raw nuts	3 M. T.			12.5 M. T.		
FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakh)		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
i)	Cost of processing	0.20	0.35	0.50	0.70	0.85	2.60
ii)	Cost of equipment, construction etc.	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
		0.20	0.45	0.60	0.80	0.95	3.00

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**34. Scheme for Community Canning Centre.**

One Demonstration Cum-Community Canning Centre was set up to encourage the consumer in processing of fruits and vegetables for home consumption. This programme will be continued in the next 5 years period which would provide facilities for processing at the centre. The actual cost of cans and bottles and a nominal charge of processing will be realised from the consumer who will bring their fruits vegetable sugar etc. for processing in the centre. It is also proposed to train 100 persons per year in home scale processing of fruits and vegetables. It is also proposed to conduct demonstration in home scale processing at block HQs. Sub-Divisional HQs and important growing centre according to season of availability of fruits and vegetables.

The physical and financial targets for the scheme are as follows :—

PHYSICAL TARGET Item	Target for 1978-79				Target for 1978-83	
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
i) Cans and bottles to be processed (Nos.)		20,000			1,00,000	
ii) Persons to be trained in home scale processing (Nos.)		100			500	
FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakh)						
i) Cost of cans, bottles, chemicals etc	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.90
ii) Cost of training in demonstration	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10
	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00

**35. Scheme for Training in Horticulture**

The scheme envisaged to impart training to 100 nos. of persons @ 20 nos. per year in a Mali training course of 5 months duration to meet the requirement of trained mali both in public and private sector in the coming years. The training will be conducted in the existing Up-Graded Gram Sevak Training Centre where facilities for such training exists. The scheme also envisaged training of 2,500 nos. fruit growers @ 500 nos. per year for a period of 3 days in the existing Government orchards/nurseries in order to acquaint the fruit growers with improved horticultural practices. A provision for stipend @ Rs. 75/- per month for the mali course and for the training of fruit growers a sum of Rs. 8/- per day to meet the messing expenses and a sum of Rs. 10/- per fruit growers for to and fro journey from their residence to Government orchards/nurseries has been provided.

The physical and financial targets for the scheme are as follows :—

PHYSICAL TARGET Item	Target for 1978-79				Target for 1978-83	
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
i) Nos. to be trained in Mali training. (Nos.)		20			100	
ii) Fruit growers to be trained (Nos.)		500			2,500	
FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakh)						
i) Stipend @ Rs. 75/- per month for 5 months for 20 trainees per year.	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.375
ii) Messing and journey expenses for fruit growers @ Rs. 34/-per fruit growers for 3 days @ 500 nos. per year.	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.850
iii) Misc. contingency	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.125
	0.27	0.270	0.270	0.270	0.270	1.35

## 36. SCHEME FOR FLORICULTURE AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENING.

The scheme envisaged production and distribution of different flower/ornamental plants amongst the interested persons at reasonable price and also to provide extension service for ornamental gardening. The scheme also envisaged beautification of important Government office building through ornamental gardening.

The physical and financial targets of the scheme is as follows :—

PHYSICAL TARGET Item	Target for 1978-79				Target for 1978-83	
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Production of flower/ornamental plants for distribution (Nos.)		6,000				30,000
Financial (Rs. in lakhs)						
i) Cost of production of flower plants (including cost of pots)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
ii) Cost of mother plants and maintenance.	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25
iii) Cost of beautification of Government office	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.65
	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.40

## 37. SCHEME FOR APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME.

The scheme has been included in the state annual plan to meet the States contribution towards horticulture and minor irrigation programme in the Applied Nutrition Programme blocks that would come up in operation with central and UNICEF assistance. As per approved pattern the state Government's contribution per block is Rs. 11,000/- and Rs. 12,000/- for horticulture and minor irrigation respectively. It has been proposed to cover 6 blocks under Applied Nutrition Programme during the period of 5 years.

The physical and financial targets for the scheme are as follows :—

PHYSICAL TARGET Item	Target for 1978-79				Target for 1978-83	
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Blocks to be covered under Applied Nutrition Programme (Nos.)		4				6
Financial (Rs. in lakhs)						
Rs. 11,000/- per block for horticulture and Rs. 12,000/- per block for minor irrigation as per approved pattern of assistance	0.92	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	6.44

### 38. Scheme for Processing and Marketing of Fruits.

Tripura is producing some of the best pineapples in the country. The estimated production of pineapple is 10,000 M.T. The installed capacity of the existing two fruit canning factories is only about 200 M.T. (finished product) per annum. The pineapple products of Tripura has already earned a good name not only in the internal markets but also in the export markets of USSR, East Germany and Eastern Europe countries. The N.E. Council has already conducted a pre-investment study of the N.E. Region including Tripura for development of horticultural crops which was followed by a feasibility study made by ARDC in collaboration with M/S. Metal Box Company. In the feasibility study report, it has been recommended to start one fruit canning factory of 20 M.T. capacity at Kumarghat under North Tripura District. The estimated cost of a 20 tonnes capacity unit has been worked out to be Rs. 100.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 43.00 lakhs is fixed capital and Rs. 57.00 lakhs is required as working capital. Accordingly, it has been proposed to set up a factory at Kumarghat which will mainly deal with pineapple and supplemented with lemon, oranges and vegetables in other seasons. The Planning Commission while examining this proposal during approval of Annual Plan for 1978-79 recommended that "the State Government should go in for setting a company in this behalf instead of taking up the work departmentally and the proposed outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs could be treated as initial share capital of the said company".

Accordingly, a detailed project report is being prepared for setting up the factory under a Government company/Corporation.

It is expected that the preliminaries will be completed during 1978-79 and the factory would come into production during 1980-81.

The physical and financial targets of the scheme are as follows :—

<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Target for 1978-79</u>			<u>Target for 1978-83</u>		
Item	Preliminaries for preparation of project report and setting up a company.			The factory would come into full production capacity.		
Establishment of one fruit canning factory at Kumarghat (20 M.T. capacity)						
Financial (Rs. in lakh)	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Share capital contribution.	10.00	20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	70.00

### 39. Scheme for Establishment of Trial-Cum-Demonstration Centre for Spices and other crops on tilla land.

There are 5 major hill ranges in Tripura with varying altitude upto a maximum of about 800 metres. The climate of Tripura is generally warm and humid. The rain-fall is about 2000 mm spread over 6-7 months. There is immense possibility of growing various spices and other cash crops on these hills. In order to introduce the right type of crop and the variety suitable for the above mentioned 5 hr. ranges in different altitudes it is necessary to establish 5 Trial-Cum-Demonstration Centres one on each of the 5 hill ranges. Each demonstration centre will be developed initially in 5 hectares of Government land with provision for future extension.

Recently, a team of experts from Kerala University visited Tripura and recommended introduction of a number of spices and other crops suitable for Tripura condition on trial basis.

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It is proposed to establish 3 Trial-Cum-Demonstration Centre during 1978-79 and 2 more in 1979-80 so as to have one such centre in each of the 5 hill ranges. It has been proposed to post one Asstt. Horticultural Officer, one skilled Horti. Helper and one Trained Mali to man each of these centres. Suitable provision has been made for construction of fencing, semi permanent quarters, drinking water facility for staff; land development and cultivation cost.

The Physical and financial targets of the scheme are as follows :—

Physical target Item	Target for 1978-79				Target for 1978-83	
	3		5		Total	
Establishment of Trial-Cum-Demonstration Centres (Nos)	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Financial (Rs. in lakh)						
i) Staff	0.210	0.570	0.70	0.72	0.72	2.92
ii) Cost of fencing, quarter, drinking water facilities.	0.90	1.20	0.40	—	—	2.50
iii) Development of land	0.30	0.20	—	—	—	0.50
iv) Cost of farm implement and equipments.	0.15	0.10	—	—	—	0.25
v) Cost of seeds, plants, manures, ppc and wage for cultivation.	0.39	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.39
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>8.56</b>

#### 40. Scheme for Establishment of Mini Processing-Cum-Curing Centre for Ginger and Turmeric.

The soil and climatic condition of Tripura is quite favourable for production of Ginger and Turmeric. At present expansion of area under these two crops is not making much headway because the entire product has to be sold out by the growers as raw. Curing of these crops is not being practised for want of necessary technical knowledge and facilities. In order to provide incentives to the growers for cultivation of these crops and its curing, it is proposed to establish 5 mini processing-cum-curing centres in different important growing pockets of the State to demonstrate the methods of curing. It is also proposed to impart practical training to the growers in the method of curing in these centres besides actual curing of the produce of the neighbouring places.

Horticultural Officer, one Agri. Asstt. and one in 1978-79 and 2 more in 1979-80. One Asstt. Horticultural Officer, one Agr. Asstt. and one Kamder has been proposed for each of these centres. Besides, provision for construction of office-cum-store, purchase of processing-cum-curing machinery and equipments for processing has been provided in the scheme.

## AGRICULTURE

The physical and financial targets of the scheme are as follows:—

Physical target Item	Target for 1978-79				Target for 1978-83	
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Establishment of Mini processing-cum-curing centre. (Nos).			3		5	
Financial (Rs. in lakh)						
i) Staff	0.21	0.57	0.70	0.72	0.72	2.92
ii) Construction of office-cum-stores-cum-processing shed.	0.45	0.60	0.20			1.25
iii) Cost of machinery and equipments	0.70	0.30	—			1.00
iv) Cost of raw materials and wages	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.26	1.00
Total:—	1.50	1.67	1.10	0.92	0.98	6.17

#### 41. Scheme for Strengthening of Horticultural Organisation.

Keeping in view the immense potentiality for raising of a number of Horticultural crops in Tripura and the great role of Horticultural Development in the economy of the tribals as well as small land holders depending entirely on tilla land cultivation, an ambitious programme for Horticultural Development has been proposed in the next Five Year Plan (1978-83).

Due emphasis has been given on increasing of per acre yield of traditional fruit crops viz Pineapple and Orange, introduction of new Horticultural crops of economic importance like black pepper and other spices, arrangement for processing of the surplus fruits already available in the State including exploration of fresh fruit marketing in the other State has been given in next Five Year Plan.

Fortunately during the last 3 Plan periods as many as 20 Government Orchards/Nurseries have been established comprising an area of about 600 hectares and stocked with quality mother plants. The present level of production of planting materials from these units are to the tune of 6.00 lakhs numbers annually. It is possible to increase the production level to 12.00 lakhs numbers by 1982-83.

Since the Horticultural Development Programme in Tripura has to embrace a large number of small farmers, most of whom are tribals, a strong extension service organisation has to be built up for proper follow up and constant guidance to these prospective fruit growers. The Horticultural organisation, therefore, has to be adequately strengthened to implement the development programmes successfully in the field.

It has been pointed out several times in the past by the Horticultural Development Council set up by the Government of India that the States which have good potentiality of raising Horticultural crops should have a separate Directorate of Horticulture to handle the jobs in a business like manner. The issue was also discussed several times in the Horticultural Advisory Committee of the North Eastern Council and the consensus was that the Horticultural Development works usually gets a low priority in the existing system of Agricultural Department Administration.

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During the previous Plan periods the Horticultural Development programme in Tripura has made a commendable progress and the Horticultural set up has been gradually strengthened depending on the volume of work. In order to cope with the ambitious programme included in the Five Year Plan and specially to tackle a very large number of small tribal growers, it has been proposed to strengthen the Horticultural Organisation at every level by way of establishing a separate Directorate of Horticulture to handle this job efficiently. It has been proposed to have one Deputy Director of Horticulture in each of the 3 districts with necessary supporting staff. At the State Headquarters it has been proposed to have technical support on the following Horticultural disciplines namely, Fruit Development, Fruit and Vegetables preservation Marketing, Spices and Economic cash crop and Floriculture and Ornamental Gardening. Besides, the existing 20 Horticultural Orchards & Nurseries will also be manned by technically qualified staff. Besides, 24 plantation centres mostly with cashewnut, Jack-fruit and litchi covering about 450 hectares have been set up under Soil Conservation Programme. The management and maintenance of these plantation centres will also be the responsibility of the Horticultural Organisation for which suitable staff has been proposed in the scheme. The requirement of staff at different level vis-a-vis the existing position has been indicated in the Annexure.

The total outlay for the scheme for 1978-83 is as follows: -

	(Rs. in lakh)					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Financial		2.50	4.25	4.25	4.25	15.25

## AGRICULTURE

## ANNEXURE

Name of Post.	No. of post required.	No. of post existing.	No. of post proposed in the scheme
1. Director of Horticulture (Rs. 1500-2000/-)	1	—	1
2. Dv. Director of Horticulture (Rs. 600-1300/-)	2	—	2
3. Horticulturist (Rs. 600-1300/-)	2	2	—
4. Horticultural Officer (Rs. 500-1190/-)	4	4	—
5. Accounts Officer (Rs. 500-1190/-)	1	—	1
6. Asstt. Accounts Officer (Rs. 425-900/-)	3	—	3
7. Asstt. Horticultural Officer (Rs. 370-800/-)	27	9	18
8. Special Officer (Horti.) (Rs. 325-665/-)	12	7	5
9. Horti. Inspector (Rs. 260-495/-)	25	14	11
10. Agri. Ass t. (Rs. 240-440/-)	25	9	16
11. Skilled Horti. Helper (Rs. 220-380/-)	19	11	8
12. Trained Mali (Rs. 200-272/-)	110	64	46
13. Office Supdt. (Rs. 370-800/-)	4	—	4
14. Head Clerk (Rs. 350-725/-)	4	2	2
15. Accountant (Rs. 350-725/-)	4	4	—
16. U. D. Clerk (Rs. 330-580/-)	10	4	6
17. L. D. Clerk (Rs. 240-440/-)	20	6	14
18. Stenographer (Rs. 325-665/-)	4	1	3
19. Driver (Rs. 220-380/-)	8	4	4
20. Gestetner Operator (Rs. 220-380/-)	4	—	4
21. Plant Protection Kamoer (Rs. 200-272/-)	4	—	4
22. Power tiller Driver (Rs. 220-380/-)	7	3	4
23. Peon (Rs. 170-210/-)	15	4	11



**42. Scheme for Setting up of a State Agro-Industries Corporation in Tripura.**

The scheme proposes to set up a State Agro-Industries Corporation in Tripura to deal with various agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers, P.P. chemicals, agricultural implements & equipments, agricultural machineries etc. for the greater benefit of the cultivators and for running/setting up fruit processing factory, fabrication plant for small agricultural tools and equipments. The corporation is proposed to be set up in the year 1979-80 by providing share capital contribution etc. A token provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose during the Five Year Plan period.

The Physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are shown below :—

**(A) PHYSICAL**

	Total	1978-79		1978-83	
			Sub-plan	Total	Sub-plan
1) Agro-Industries Corporation to be set up (No)	—	—	—	1	—

**(B) FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs) :—**

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total—	—	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	10.00
Sub-plan	—	—	—	—	—	—

## AGRICULTURE

**43. Scheme for Development of Existing Marketes & Marketing in Tripura.**

The object of the Scheme is to develop the comparatively important markets in the State and to regulate them wherever possible. There are about 84 comparatively important markets in the State. During the Third Plan period, one market at Bishalgarh in West Tripura District was developed and brought under regulation. The producers-sellers and different market functioneries and also the consumers have to face tremendous difficulties in utilising the existing cum-developed markets particularly during the rainy season. During the Fifth Plan period 8 markets were developed upto the year 1977-78, by providing sale hall, brick-lined, pathway etc. During the Five Year Plan period 1978-83, the programme of development of markets in 50 markets is proposed to be continued. Besides, 15 Nos. of developed markets are proposed to be covered by regulatory measures.

The following additional staff are proposed to be entertained during the Plan period for successful implementation of the programmes all over the State :—

1. Dy. Director of Agriculture (Marketing)— (600-1300)	1
2. Market Development Officer (500-1190)—	1
3. Marketing Officer (370-800)	3 (from 1979-80)
4. Market Secretary (370-800)	15 (3 annually)
5. Technical Asstt. (Marketing) (325-665)	3 (1 annually from 1979-80)
6. Stenograper (325-665)—	1 (from 1979-80)
7. U. D. Clerk (330-580)—	1
8. L. D. Clerk (240-440)—	17 (4 in 1978-79 & 1979-80 each and 3 annually in each of subsequent years).
9. Driver (210-380)—	1 (from 1979-80).
10. Peon (170-210)—	17 (4 in each of first 2 years and 3 in each subsequent 3 years).

The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are shown below :—

**A) Physical.**

	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
i) Markets to be developed (No.)	4	3	50	25
ii) Markets to be brought under regulation (No.)	3	1	15	7
iii) Addl. staff to be entertained (No.)	14	2	60	16

## AGRICULTURE

(B) Financial (Rs. in lakhs) :						
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :-	7.630	11.510	14.850	15.360	14.310	63.660
Sub-plan :-	2.100	4.500	5.500	6.000	5.000	23.100

## 44. SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED MARKET SURVEY, INVESTIGATION AND EXTENSION.

The existing Market Survey and Investigation Cell is proposed to be continued during the Five Year Plan period 1978-83 with slight strengthening of the Cell to conduct survey on marketing of important agricultural commodities and matters allied to it.

During the Plan period, it is proposed to have a compiling clerk (240-440) entertained.

The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are as follows :—

A) Physical.

	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
i) Addl. staff to be entertained (No.)	1	—	1	—
ii) Agricultural commodities on which survey is to conducted.	Potato & Sugarcane.		Potato, Sugarcane Wheat & Cotton.	

## B) Financial (Rs. in lakhs)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :	0.080	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.560
Sub-Plan :	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

## 45. Scheme for Providing facilities for Ware-housing &amp; Storage.

To help the produceres—sellers to store their surplus agricultural produce with better storage accommodation in Ware-house and also to help them to avail of institutional credit with the help of negotiable receipts of the Ware house, it is proposed to establish one Ware-house, in each of the three districts in the State in a phased maner. To Start with, it is proposed to establish one Ware-house of 1000 M. T. capacity in West Tripura District during 1978-79.

The following staff proposed to be entertained under the scheme.

Market Development Officer (500-1190)	—1
Ware-house man (370-800)	—3
Technical Asstt. (Marketing) (325-665)	—3
Store-Clerk (240-440)	—3
Chowkidar (170-210)	—6

## AGRICULTURE.

The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are as follows :—

## A) Physical.

	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-plan	Total	Sub-plan
i) Ware-house at District level to be set up (No.)	1	...	3	...
ii) Addl. Staff to be entertained (No.)	1	...	16	...

## B) Financial (Rs. in lakhs)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :—	1.560	3.140	3.520	3.070	1.120	12.410
Sub-plan :—	...	...	...	...	...	...

## 46. Scheme for Establishment of Cold Storage.

Proposal for establishment of Cold Storage in Tripura had been initiated during the 4th Plan Period when it was suggested by the Planning Commission to have the Cold Storage established through the Central Warehousing Corporation. Accordingly, some officials from Central Warehousing Corporation visited Tripura and agreed to set up one Cold Storage around the State Headquarters at Agartala. Necessary land for the purpose has been allotted to the Corporation and acceptance of occupancy guarantee by the State Government has also been communicated to the Corporation. It is expected that the Corporation will now enter into formal agreement with the State Government and start establishment of Cold Storage at Agartala (near Industrial Estate, Badarghat) as early as possible. After the said Cold Storage comes up and starts functioning, the question of payment of rent to the extent of short fall in guaranteed occupancy may arise, As such necessary provision to meet the cost of the same has been made in the scheme,

Besides, it is also proposed to set up two more Cold Storage in the South Tripura and North Tripura Districts during the Five Year Plan period out of which one Cold Storage is proposed to be set up during 1978-79. The capacity of each of the Cold Storage will be of 1000 tonnes. To look after the work of the scheme the following technical supervisory officer & staff will be required.

1. Technical Officer (Refrigeration) in the scale of Rs. 370-800/- 2 (two) posts.
2. Overseer (Refrigeration) in the scale of Rs. 325-665/- 2 (two) ..
3. Mechanic in the scale of Rs. 220-380/- 4 (four) ..
4. U. D. Clerk in the scale of Rs. 330-580/- 2 (two) ..
5. Chowkider (day & night) in the scale of Rs. 170-210/- 4 (four) ..

No staff may be required to be appointed during the first two years of the plan when the Cold Storage will be in the construction phase.

## AGRICULTURE

The physical & financial targets proposed for the scheme for the plan period are as follows :—

## A) Physical.

	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-plan	Total	Sub-plan
i) Cold Storage to be set up (No)	1	...	2	...
ii) Addl. staff to be entertained (No.)	...	...	14	...

## B) Financial (Rs. in lakhs)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total :—	1.000	5.000	21.250	18.520	1.690	47.460
Sub-plan :—	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

STATE : TRIPURA

AGRICULTURE  
ANNEXURE—IFive Year Plan 1978—83  
Crop Production : Achievements & Targets :

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Actual production	
			1973—74	1977—78 (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Foodgrains	Total	Thousand tonnes.	362.34	370.50
a) Cereals				
b) pulses		"	1.20	2.00
2. Sugarcane (in terms of cane)		"	67.00	87.60
3. Oil seeds	Total	"	2.15	3.50
a) Five Major oil seeds		"		
4. Cotton		Thousands bales of 180 kgs. each	2.40	1.60
5. Jute & Mesta		Thousand bales of 180 kgs. each.	110.00	78.60

AGRICULTURE  
ANNEXURE II

State : Tripura

Five Year Plan 1978—83.

Crop Production : Target for terminal years.

Area—thousand hectares production thousand tonnes

Yield-Kgs/hectares.

Sl No.	Item	Achievement 1977—78			Target 1982—83		
		Area (000 ha)	Yield kg/ha	Production (000 M.T)	Area 000 ha	Yield kg/ha	Production (000 M.T)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. Foodgrains.</b>							
a) Rice							
	i) Autumn	130.97	1222	147.00	131.00	1344	176.00
	ii) Winter	137.00	1241	170.00	137.00	1328	182.00
	iii) Summer	34.76	1266	44.00	47.00	1489	70.00
	<b>Total Rice</b>	<b>302.73</b>	<b>37.29</b>	<b>361.00</b>	<b>316.00</b>	<b>1354</b>	<b>428.00</b>
	b) Wheat )	4.50	2111	9.56	14.00	1571	22.00
	c) Maize )						
	d) Jowar )	NIL					
	e) Bajra )						
	f) Other Cereals )						
	g) Pulses.	5.60	357	2.00	12.00	467	5.60
	<b>Total food grains</b>						
2.	Sugarcane (cane)	1.99	43960	87.60	2.50	53000	132.60
3.	Oil seeds	6.30	563	3.50	12.00	650	7.20
4.	Cotton.	1.60	100	1.60	2.00	180	2.00
				(bales)			(bales)
5.	Jute	3.54	1023	21.60	6.00	1380	46.00
	Mesta.	8.86	1165	57.00	16.00	1170	104.00
6.	Tobacco	0.94	330	0.31	1.50	334	0.40
7.	Potato	2.10	13815	26.00	2.50	16000	40.00
8.	Chillies	1.00	300	0.30	1.50	330	0.50
9.	Turmeric	1.00	1100	1.10	1.34	1200	1.60

AGRICULTURE  
Annexure—III

State : Tripura.

Five Year Plan 1978-83  
Selected Programmes : Achievements & Targets.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Actual Achievement		Targets
			1973-74	1977-78	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Higher Yielding Varieties.	Thousand Hectares.			
	a) Paddy		63.00	116.00	173.00
	b) Wheat		0.42	0.45	15.00
	c) Maize		...	...	...
	d) Jowar		...	...	...
	e) Bajra		...	...	...
	Total (a) to (e)		63.42	116.45	188.00
2.	Construction of chemical fertilizers (Nutrients)	Thousand tonnes.			
	a) Nitrogenous (in terms of N)		0.536	0.712	1.100
	b) Phosphatic (in terms of P/205)		0.085	0.215	0.450
	c) Potassic (in terms of P/20)		0.164	0.193	0.450
3.	Gross cropped area.	Thousand Hectares.	377.00	384.76	432.00
4.	Plant Protection (technical grade material)	Tonnes.	70	61	140



State/U. T. TRIPURA.

## Five Year Plan 1978-83

## Selected Programmes—Achievements &amp; Targets.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement 1977-78	Target 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Organic Manures & Green Manuring	Thousand hectares.		
	a) Urban compost	"		
	b) Green Manuring	"		
2.	Plant Protection (technical grade material)	Tonnes		
	a) Consumption of pesticides	"	61	140
	b) Seed treatment chemical	"		
	c) Fungicides	"		
	d) Others	"		
3.	Certified Seed Quantity Distributed	Thousand tonnes.		
	a) Food crops	"		
	i) Cereals	"	0.399	0.700
	ii) Pulses	"	0.022	0.082
	b) Others	"		
	i) Cotton	"	...	...
	ii) Oil seeds	"	0.010	0.096
	iii) Jute	"	0.003	0.036
	iv) Potato	"	0.136	0.500
	v) Vegetable	"		
	vi) Fodder crops	"		
	Total (a) & (b)			
4.	Agricultural Machinery & Implements	Nos.		
	a) Tractor	"		
	b) Power tillers	"	...	100
	c) Thresher	"	...	100
	d) Seed-cum-fertilizers drills	"		
	e) Sprayers/dusters	"		
	i) Hand operated	"		
	ii) Power operated	"		
5.	Agricultural Machinery Hiring Centres.	Nos.		
	a) Operated by agro-industries Corporations	"	6	11
	b) Operated by others	"	NH	...

## AGRICULTURE :

Annexure—IV  
AGR—22

## STATE/U. T. TRIPURA

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
Selected Programmes—Achievements & Targets.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement 1977-78	Target 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Land Reclamation			
	i) Alkaline	—	—	—
	ii) Others	000 hect.	5.56	18.30
7.	a) Regulated markets	Nos.	...	15
	b) Sub-market yards	"	8	50
	Total :	"	8	65
8.	Garding Unit	"		
	a) Cooperative	"		
	b) Departmental	"		
	c) Others	"		
	Total :			
9.	Storage & Warehousing	Thousand tonnes.		
	a) Owned capacity of state Warehousing corps.	"		
	b) Owned capacity of other State Godowns.	"	...	5.00
	c) Cooperative Godowns.	"	...	...
	Total :	(a) & (b)	...	5.00

## AGRICULTURE :

Annexure—X  
AGR—30

STATE/U. T. TRIPURA

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
Agriculture and Rural Development  
Headwise/Sub-headwise break-up of the financial  
Outlays :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development/ Programmes	Fifth plan approved outlay	Approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83		
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH EDUCATION</b>						
	a) Agricultural Research	8.000	2.160	30.640	...	...
	b) Agricultural Education	5.400	2.900	18.000	...	...
	Total : I	13.400	5.060	48.640	...	...
<b>II. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION &amp; ADMINISTRATION.</b>						
	a) Direction & Administration	73.000	26.520	208.320	30.000	...
	b) Agricultural extension	...	10.000	49.500	...	...
	c) Extension education & Farmers training	57.520	18.530	224.788	3.200	...
	d) Adaptive Research	...	...	...	...	...
	e) Agricultural Economics & Statistics.	1.800	1.190	11.240	...	...
	Total. II	132.320	56.240	493.848	33.200	...
<b>III. AGRICULTURAL INPUTS</b>						
	a) Seeds	51.500	10.600	74.550	...	...
	b) Fertilisers & Manures.	48.000	13.400	119.300	...	...
	c) Plant Protection	33.500	11.250	133.480	...	...
	d) Implements & Machinery	21.000	11.050	150.000	...	...
	Total. III	154.000	46.300	477.330	...	...
<b>IV. CROP ORIENTED PROGRAMMES.</b>						
	a) HVP					
	b) Pulses					
	c) Commercial Crops	13.500	3.500	35.380	...	...
	d) Horticultural crops & Plantations.	55.360	35.240	246.970	57.500	...
	Total. IV	68.860	38.740	282.350	57.500	...
<b>V. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING &amp; STORAGE &amp; WAREHOUSING :</b>						
	a) Agricultural Marketing	19.090	7.710	64.220	...	...
	b) Storage & Warehousing	0.010	2.560	59.870	43.500	...
	Total. V.	19.100	10.270	124.090	43.500	...
<b>VI. OTHERS.</b>						
		...	...	10.000	10.000	...
	Grand Total (I to VI) :	387.680	156.610	1436.258	144.200	...

## AREA DEVELOPMENT

## I. Agriculture and Allied Services.

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83.  
AREA DEVELOPMENT PLAN

As pointed out in the guidelines given by the Planning Commission, investment on agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry etc. in primary sector and village and cottage industries as well as small scale industries in the secondary sector and social services including water supply, health, elementary education, roads etc. are amenable to the planning at the area level. Investment in an integrated manner will generate employment and thereby provide additional income to the rural people. It is, therefore, necessary to establish appropriate linkages amongst different sectoral investments. It is, therefore, proposed to adopt a multidimensional approach for development in rural area. The integrated rural development project aims at achieving this so far as the target-groups are concerned. There is no corresponding provision in the State Plan for investment on the economic activities identified as suitable for area. A token provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan for 1978-79 for providing technical assistance to the preparation of Plan at the block level. It is, therefore, proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the remaining four years commencing from 1979-80. Of the total provision proposed for, Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be utilised every year for providing technical services for the preparation of Block level plan and the remaining Rs. 22.00 lakhs will be utilised for implementing programmes in an integrated manner on the basis of the Block level plan prepared by the State Planning Machinery following the guidelines of the working group headed by Prof. Dantwala.

AREA DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
EMP — 1

## PROFORMA

(For direct employment only)

Employment likely to be generated in the Agricultural and Allied Services sector during Next Five Year Plan—1978-83.

STATE : TRIPURA  
DEPARTMENT : STATE PLANNING MACHINERY

1. Project/Scheme/Programme	:	Area Development	
2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) for the Next Plan as a whole.	:	103.000	
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred			(Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	:		3.000
1979-80	:		25.000
1980-81	:		25.000
1981-82	:		25.000
1982-83	:		25.000
4. Employment potential of the scheme/project.			
A. Total	:	11Nos.	
B. Year-Wise			
i) 1978-79	:	11 Nos.	
ii) 1979-80			
iii) 1980-81			
iv) 1981-82		Continuance of Staff,	
v) 1982-83			
a) Unskilled or Uneducated	:	2 Nos.	
b) Educated			
i) Technical	:	7 Nos.	
ii) Non-technical	:	2 Nos.	

## IMPROVEMENT OF MARKETS.

I. *Agriculture and Allied Services**Improvement of Markets (Revenue)*.

## IMPROVEMENT OF IMPORTANT MARKETS.

The rural development has received priority in the plan and the main thrust in the plan will be in the agricultural sector. A well designed Agricultural development strategy should aim not only at increasing production but also at marketing the produce. The conception of rural development is based on agriculture and village industries being complementary in order to be sustainable and this will be able to generate maximum employment opportunities. The economic condition of the producers is dependant on the market where they offer their produce and get a good return. With a net work properly developed markets the producers will be able to sell their produce with less effect for a good return. Considering the approach of the Government Considering the approach of the Government have a new role to play.

During the 4th Five Year Plan 23 markets were taken up under Market Development Scheme. In the Fifth Five Year Plan even though no separate allocation was made from development of the markets through the Revenue Department funds were allocated by the Planning Commission for development of markets through the Agriculture Department. To complete the incomplete markets which were taken up during the 4th Five Year Plan, and in order to make the said markets meaningful and to serve the needs of the people funds were received from the allocation made to the Agriculture Department through the Planning Department of this Government.

During the 5th Five Year Plan 18 incomplete markets have been taken up for completion and out of them 7 have been completed. They are—(1) Udaipur, (2) Belonia, (3) Sabroom, (4) Santirbazar, (5) Muhuripur, (6) Barpathari, and (7) Nutanbazar. The remaining 11 markets at different stages for completion are (1) Khowai, (2) Teliamura, (3) Sonamura, (4) Jamjuri, (5) Kakraban, (6) Hrishyamukh, (7) Baikhora, (8) Dharmanagar, (9) Panchowi Bazar, (10) Kamalpur, and (11) Fatikcherra. The estimated expenditure for the current Plan period is Rs. 25 lakhs.

*Special Component for Scheduled Castes :*

The marketing schemes cater to all segments of the population including Scheduled Castes.

## LAND REFORMS.

I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES.  
LAND REFORMS.

The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 has been amended substantially by the Second Amendment Act, 1974 and the Third Amendment Act of 1975 with a view to removing the impediments against increase in agricultural production and removal of social injustice in agrarian system of the State by (i) giving security of tenure to under-rayats including bargadars till they are brought into direct relationship with the Government; (ii) reducing ceiling on land holdings to 2 standard hectares at the minimum and 7.2 standard hectares at the maximum with retrospective effect from the 24th January, 1971; (iii) restricting transfer or partition of any land in certain circumstances to facilitate the operation of ceiling laws; and (iv) preparation of field index followed by correction and updating of record of rights.

2. Safeguards were provided to protect the interest of the tribals over land throughout the State with right of pre-emption in areas predominantly inhabited by them. The lands alienated by the tribals on or after 1.1.69 are to be restored by revenue officers specially empowered to take up such cases.

## LAND RECORDS.

3. The land records in the State prepared in the past do not reflect upto date field position. Further the initial survey has reportedly left large blocks of land in the hill areas in which large scale occupations and alienation have subsequently taken place. For successful implementation of the principles contained in the amended Acts the updating of land records is imperative. An attempt was made to update the land records, under the provision of Sections—45A and 45B wherein preparation of field index (Khasra) was envisaged. There are 871 revenue villages in the State and during the last phase of 5th Five Year Plan preparation of field index was taken in 175 selected revenue villages.

4. It has been felt for some time that piecemeal investment and makeshift arrangement will only end up in infructuous efforts. The Government on reviewing the matter have now decided that a complete revision of records of rights under Section—26 will be taken up in a phased manner over a period of 5 years beginning with 1978-79. Apart from updating land records the Revisional Operation will be oriented towards proposed recording of the interests of sharecroppers and tenants. It is also proposed to supply final records to the sharecroppers and tenants as well as land holders. Most of the staff required for the revisional operation will be drafted from the existing survey and settlement machinery and the District Administration. It will however, be necessary to recruit some staff from outside.

5. During the Plan period of 1978 to 1983 an expenditure of Rs. 1.25 crores will be required for completing the revisional operation. The projected expenditure will take care of the actual revisional operation and a training programme under which the existing as well as newly recruited staff will be trained for the revisional operation and future maintenance of land records.

## CONVERSION OF CADASTRAL MAPS FROM F.P.S. TO METRIC SYSTEM.

6. Provisions of standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (89 of 1956) and standard of Weights and Measures (conversion of land area) Rules, 1960 necessitate conversion of measurements in maps into metric system. Work in this sphere has not progressed satisfactorily. Printing of cadastral sheets in metric system after photographic reduction will be taken up and completed during the current plan. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs will be incurred on this during the Plan period involving the cost of a camera and the printing press as well as other materials. It may be necessary to keep a foreign exchange component of Rs. 20 lakhs here.

## LAND REFORMS

## PRINTING OF RECORDS, PATTA PASS BOOK AND OTHER FORMS.

7. There are about 5 lakhs of land holdings in the State. Agricultural production depends on proper land management and scientific use of inputs. The cultivators too are very often in need of agricultural loans from different financial institutions like Co-operatives, Banks, etc. Financial institutions in turn need to check up the authentic documents of land against which the loans are proposed to be given. In order to simplify the procedure it is proposed to issue patta pass book or patta behi to each of the land holders containing particulars of land, financial assistance and other inputs received under different schemes. The Estimate Committee (1973-74) of the 5th Lok Sabha has recommended issue of such patta pass books. An expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs is estimated to be required on this during the Plan period.

## CONSTRUCTION OF TEHSIL, CIRCLE AND DISTRICT OFFICES.

8. Proper implementation of land reforms measures requires efficient offices at the tehsil, circle and at the District level. The Tehsil offices are accommodated mainly in temporary structures which are vulnerable to fire and other natural hazards. A few Tehsil offices were gutted in fire accidents. Further the condition obtaining in the State being different from those elsewhere in the country provision of buildings is absolutely essential if the field level functionaries are to live in the villages and are also to safe-guard the basic land records. The last phase of the construction of the office of the Director of Land Records and Settlement will be completed in the first year of the current Plan for which a provision of Rs. 3.5 lakhs already exists. In addition to this it is proposed to take up construction of building in 6 revenue circles and for 9 revenue Inspectorates and 75 Tehsils. The expenditure on this account in all will be Rs. 43.7 lakhs. In addition it is also proposed to take up construction of district offices in North and South Tripura District in the current Plan period for which an additional provision of Rs. 40 lakhs is required.

*Re-settlement of landless agricultural labourers other than Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes.*

9. Nearly 53,866 landless families have been allotted land over an area of 1,33,583 acres under two different categories such as (1) allotment of Government land to un-authorised occupants, who have since developed the land and (2) allottees of Government khash land. There are no unoccupied plain lands available in Tripura State and the landless families have to reclaim tilla land or land over shoulders of hills or hillocks. This is an arduous task beyond the means of poor landless families. Normally landless agricultural workers find employment during agricultural season and they always prefer land allotment close to their field of activities. This is not possible always. The proposed resettlement scheme for this category of allottees of Government khash land involves an expenditure of Rs. 2,900/- per family for development of 1 hectare of tilla land in an orchards-based-resettlement-scheme with a small component of poultry and piggery. Those who can be allotted comparatively plain land will be resettled under the existing scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,000/- per family for land development and cost of inputs. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs exists for the first year of the current Plan. It is proposed to have an additional outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. Thus the total Plan Outlay will be Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

RESETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE RESTORATION OF POSSESSION OF LANDS ALIENATED BY THE TRIBALS.

10. Restoration of lands alienated by the tribals creates a fresh problem of non-tribal agricultural workers turning landless. The economic condition of these people who are erstwhile refugees from East Pakistan is much worse than that of the tribals. The landless people thus uprooted are to be settled mostly in the hills where food crops cannot

## LAND REFORMS

be grown easily. The only solution is to resettle these families with exgratia payment of Rs. 2,000/- per family, besides the financial assistance for development of lands. The resettlement scheme worked out by the Government envisaged the expenditure of Rs. 6,900/- per family. The large allocation per family is necessitated by the fact that the development of tilla land in a mini plantation/horticultural resettlement oriented scheme will be very expensive. The technical guidance of the Rubber Board of India and the expertise of the Tripura Forest Development Corporation will be forthcoming in the implementation of the scheme. The families will be settled in clusters 30 to 40. The number of families who will have to be rehabilitated will be around 3,000 families. The resettlement scheme has already been finalised. The implementation of the scheme will call for an expenditure of Rs. 2.7 crores.

#### SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING SURVEY & MAKING FOR COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION PROBLEMS OF SOIL EROSION & FLOODS.

11. Jhuming is a land use problem and the areas to be handled under the Primitive Group Programme are mostly in catchment areas which, if not taken care of, would lead to soil erosion and flooding of the river valley system of Tripura State. Forestry is equally concerned with the problems of such indiscriminate land use. The depressions during the monsoon or otherwise, over the Bay of Bengal which move due North-North East often create havoc in this State with cloud bursts, gales, cyclone, heavy rains and floods. The Representative of the Central Water Power Commission who visited Tripura State on several occasions had recommended effective land use, training of rivers and other protective measures for the catchment areas.

12. A thorough survey of the entire State is essential from all angles. The land use survey conducted by the Agriculture Department could hardly cover an area of 42,000 hectares lasting over a period of 12 years. The Survey & Settlement operation took 16 years and an expenditure of Rs. 2.79 crores was incurred. Accurate recording and mapping was found difficult in hilly terrains as the system followed is more suitable to plain areas. Topographical Survey of Tripura is yet to be completed. In the course of 2 to 3 decades there has been much change in the topography with even small streams frequently changing their courses devastating wide areas. Besides 10 major rivers, there are numerous rivulets, streams and streamlets to be tracked and trained. Recently a Satellite Remote Sensing Survey of Naga and of Upper Barak river watershed had been carried out under the agency of the North-Eastern Council with remarkable results in comparatively too short a period and at nominal expenditure. Geography and Geomorphology, soil classification land use, land utility map, forestry and distribution of forest species jhum areas and crops grown etc. are made available by such remote sensing survey. It is worthwhile to start an immediate Satellite Remote Sensing Survey of this delicate tract adjacent to Mizoram, Chittagong hills of Bangladesh or for that matter the entire Tripura State. The sum total or comprehensive information on various features of the State thus gathered would be of great help in all sectors of planning development. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is estimated to be required for this purpose during the Plan.

#### PREPARATION OF MANUALS.

13. Presently there is no manual of any sort in matters connected with land revenue, land reforms, excise, sales tax, natural calamities etc. Unless a separate cell is created to attend to this work, it would not be possible to bring out the manuals. Further, translation of many of the instructions, enactments etc. into the State language is yet to be done. A Cell is proposed to be created in the Medium term Plan consisting of Revenue Officers. Services of retired officers would be most welcome in this venture. An approximate outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.



## LAND REFORMS

## COMPENSATION FOR LAND CEILING

14. The implementation of Ceiling Law in Tripura as per national guidelines has not left any visible impact on the land holdings because of the fact that 97% of the families are small and marginal farmers holding 0 to 2 hectares of land. Further the customary practice of the tribals who had previously not bothered to get the partitions registered in land records have also been kept in view. It is estimated the net available surplus land will be only about 800 hectares. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs exists in the annual plan of 1978-79 for payment of compensation for the surplus land. It is estimated that an additional provision of Rs. 7 lakhs will be necessary to complete payment of compensation.

## LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO BARGADARS AND TENANTS

15. The Government is proposing to amend the existing law in order to strengthen the rights of Bargadars (share cropper) and tenants in the land cultivated or held by them. Meanwhile it is necessary to give them protection in the costly litigation in which they are involved by the land lords. The scheme is for providing legal assistance to the Bargadars and tenants. The provision kept for this is Rs. 5 lakhs.

## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BARGADARS AND TENANTS FOR AGRICULTURAL INPUTS.

16. The TLR & LR Act provides for protection of the rights of Bargadars or share croppers. The Legislative Assembly has recently constituted a Committee to go into the existing provisions and suggest amendments in order to strengthen the rights of Bargadars. Meanwhile the State Government has undertaken a programme for revision of records of rights phased over the Five Year Plan period which will in effect constitute a vigorous drive to bring the Bargadars and their rights on to the land records. More than 500 Bargadars have already been recorded.

17. The SFDA Project already covers marginal farmers and agricultural labourers under its normal subsidy programme. The scheme proposed here is to extend assistance to each Bargadar for agricultural inputs to the tune of Rs. 250/- or an amount which together with the SFDA subsidy will constitute 50% of the total cost whichever is less per year. There is no provision for this in the current year. The proposed outlay for the Five Year Plan Period is Rs. 15 lakhs. Where SFDA Project is not working and no other comprehensive Scheme exists for providing inputs to Bargadars at subsidised rates, the subsidy will be Rs. 500/- per year subject to a maximum of 50% inputs costs.

18. *Special Component for Scheduled Castes :*

The schemes which will benefit the Scheduled Castes are Legal assistance to Bargadars and Financial assistance to Bargadars for agricultural inputs. It is estimated that Rs. 2.50 lakhs from the total outlay for these schemes will flow to the Scheduled Castes segment of the population.

## LAND REFORMS

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
 HEAD-WISE/SUB-HEAD-WISE BREAK-UP OF THE FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

ANNEXURE

AGR-30

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development/ Programmes,	Fifth Plan approved outlay.	Approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83		
				Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	LAND REFORMS.	78.36	70.50	529.700	3.500	20.000

STATE/U. T.

ANNEXURE—XI

AGR-34.

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT : EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

Sl. No.	Head of Development/ Programme.	Likely Employment Generation Nos.				
		Scientists	Technical	Administration	Skilled	Unskilled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	LAND REFORMS.	...	...	...	158	30

**MINOR IRRIGATION**  
**(AGRI)**

**I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES.**  
**DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83.**  
**MINOR IRRIGATION (AGRI).**

Since the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the Agriculture Department has been implementing a 'Scheme for Intensification of Minor Irrigation Programme in Tripura' which provided construction of seasonal bunds with subsidy, sinking of artesian—flow tubewells with subsidy, distribution of small pump sets with subsidy, les des operation and maintenance of Departmentally owned pump sets etc. During the Annual Plan 1978-79, a total outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was approved for the scheme under the Agriculture Department.

It has been decided by the State Government that hereforth the Minor Irrigation programmes which are being implemented by the Public Works Department and the Agriculture Department will be placed under the Irrigation & Flood Control wing which has been newly created under the Public Works Department. As such, no provision has been proposed by the Agriculture Department for the Plan period beyond 1978-79.

The physical and financial targets for the plan period are as follows :—

**(A) PHYSICAL**

	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-plan	Total	Sub-plan
i) Construction of seasonal bunds with 50% subsidy generally and with 100% subsidy where tribal cultivators will be benefited (No.)	500	150	500	150
ii) Sinking of Artesian-flow Tubewells (over-flow) with 45% subsidy (No.)	450	112	450	112
iii) Distribution of pump sets with 50% subsidy (No.)	400	150	400	150
iv) Construction of permanent/Semi-permanent small diversion structure (No.)	15	5	15	5
v) Installation of shallow Tubewells on experimental basis (No.)	30	3	30	3
vii) Installation of Shallow Tubewell with 25% subsidy (No.)	12	3	12	3

**(B) FINANCIAL (Rs in lakhs)**

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total —	30.000	...	...	...	...	30.000
Sub-plan —	7.000	...	...	...	...	7.000

**MINOR IRRIGATION**  
**( AGRI )**

**I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES.**

Annexure—III.

State : Tripura.

**Five Year Plan 1978-83**  
**Selected Programmes : Achievements & Targets**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Actual Achievements		Target
			1973-74	1977-78	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Minor Irrigation	Thousand Hectares.	...	1.56	...

**MINOR IRRIGATION**  
**( AGRI. )**

State, U. T. Tripura.

Annexure—X.

AGR—31

**FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83**  
**AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**HEAD-WISE/SUB-HEADWISE BREAK-UP OF THE FINANCIAL OUTLAYS :**

( Rs. in lakhs )

Sl. No.	Head of Development/ Programmes.	Fifth plan approved outlay	Approved outlay 1978-79.	Proposed outlay 1978-83		
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I.</b>	<b>MINOR IRRIGATION</b>					
	1) Surveys and investigation of ground water resources.					
	2) Loan and subsidy to private irrigation works for small farmers, tribal farmers etc.	60.000	15.500	15.500		
	3) Equipment for ground water schemes.					
	4) State (Deep) Tubewells.					
	5) Survey and investigation of surface water schemes.					
	6) Surface flow schemes.					
	7) State lift irrigation schemes.					
	8) Loan and subsidy to cooperative lift irrigation schemes.					
	9) Share capital contribution and subsidy towards water rates of Tubewell/Lift Irrigation Cyphons.					
	10) Establishment.					
	11) Any other expenditure.	35.650	14.500	14.500		
	<b>Total VI :—</b>	<b>95.650</b>	<b>30.000</b>	<b>30.000</b>		

## MINOR IRRIGATION (P.W.D.)

Sector—1. Agriculture and Allied Services.

Draft Five Year Plan—1978-83.

*Minor Irrigation.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION :

1.1. To meet the increasing demand of the growing population, raising of the crop production is a must. Adequate doses of fertiliser, high-yielding variety of seeds and assured irrigation are the prerequisites. Out of these three important factors which directly influence the growth of crop production—irrigation is considered the most important one.

1.2. Of the total geographical area of 1047 m ha. of the State, about 40% is under forest. Of the balance as on 31-3-78, 0245 m ha. have been estimated to be the net sown area. Gross area cropped is 0392 m ha. About 7.4% of this gross cropped area is only provided with irrigation. Of this again, irrigation potential utilised through more or less permanent schemes, is even less than 05%. This statistics compared to the all India one is very very much on the lower side and requires to be immediately improved upon with all out efforts.

1.3. Tripura is a very under-developed and land-locked hill State. Its resources are very much limited. Practically only agricultural and Agri-based industries have got a scope of development. Hence, for development of the economy of this State-assured irrigation will play a very vital role.

## 2. REVIEW OF OVERALL DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1960-61.

2.1. Tripura had no irrigation prior to independence. The activities upto the IInd Five Year Plan period i.e. 1960-61 are also very insignificant. Negligible activities have been noticed also during the IIIrd and IVth Plan period during 1961-73. The works did not gather any momentum till the beginning of the Vth Plan from April, 1974. During the Vth Plan period i.e. upto March, 1974 the total expenditure on minor irrigation was Rs. 57.085 lacs. The activities on minor irrigation i.e. construction of deep tubewells, lift irrigation schemes and diversion structures upto the IVth Plan can be summarised as under:—

Sl. No.	Type of Scheme	No. of Scheme	Potential created
1.	Deep tubewells	3 Nos.	72 ha.
2.	Lift Irrigation Scheme	43 „	1332 „
3.	Diversion structures	19 „	552 „
Total		65 Nos.	1956 ha.

2.2 As per the 1951 population Census of Tripura, the population figure was 6,39,092 Nos. This was more or less doubled in 1961 when the population was 11,42,005 Nos. In the year 1971 this population figure of the State is of the order of 18,00,000 as on 1st January 1978. Without going much in details into the statistics, it can be very well inferred that the pressure on the land in the state is increasing by leaps and bounds. "Reasons for high pressure on agriculture can obviously be explained by the fact that there is hardly any industry in the State and almost the entire population has to depend on the agriculture and allied occupations for their livelihood. Agriculture being the main-stay of the people in the State, it is natural that more than 50% of the State income is contributed by the agriculturist. The statistics in the year 1960-61 and 1969-70 show that the net income from the agricultural sector is respectively 55.69% and 55.14% of the total State income calculated in terms of price level of 1970-71". Further, the growth of population can only be explained by the fact that the refugees from Bangladesh the then East Pakistan rushed into this State and in fact, completely changed the economic structure. The tribal population of the State was earlier resorting to Jum cultivation only. But now with the coming of the refugees the position changed substantially. The refugees knew only cultivation of the plain land where irrigation has a dominant role.

## MINOR IRRIGATION (P.W.D.)

2.3. At the initial stage population of irrigation though its efforts were obviously took a considerable time. Besides other factors also, potential created was not fully utilised. There was power shortage too in the State and as a result whatever lift irrigation could be done—was generally done with the diesel pumps instead of electric driven pumps.

### 3. REVEIW OF THE VTH PLAN PERIOD FOR 4 YEARS FROM 1974-75 to 1977-78.

3.1. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a total outlay of Rs. 325.40 lacs was approved for the State. As per the arrangement prevalent at that time the Public Works Department was executing the permanent nature of schemes and the Agriculture Department looking after the temporary ones alongwith distribution of pump sets, sinking of artesian flow tubewells etc. on subsidy. Of the total outlay of Rs. 325.40 lacs, the share of P.W. Department was Rs. 232.75 lacs and that of the Agriculture Department was Rs. 92.65 lacs. The physical target against the total allotment for the State was 10,000 ha (5000 ha each for P.W. Department and Agriculture Department). Against the total provision of Rs. 325.40 lacs, the expenditure incurred in the P.W. Department and the Agriculture Department was Rs. 119.182 lacs and Rs. 53.402 lacs resepctively. The potential achieved by P.W. Department and Agriculture Department was 2246 ha and 1566 ha respectively. Thus, against the total provision of Rs. 325.40 lacs, a sum of Rs. 172.584 lacs was spent creating a total potential of 3812 ha against the total target of 10,000 ha.

3.2. During the Vth Five Year Plan, the following schemes were executed and commissioned by P.W. Department :—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of Scheme	Potential created
1.	Deep tubewell	13 Nos.	390 ha
2.	River Lift irrigation Scheme	25 ..	1656 ..
3.	Diversioin Scheme	3 ..	200 ..
Total :—		41 Nos.	2246 ha

3.3. The reasons for shortfalls are attributed to a number of factors such as (i) Non-availability of land for execution of field channel and pump houses (2) Non-availability of construction materials like cement, hume pipes etc. in time (3) inadequate organisational set up in investigation and execution of irrigation schemes. It has now been decided that the irrigation will entirely be looked after by the newly created irrigation and Flood Control Wing of the P.W. Department headed by a Chief Engineer. Agriculture Department will depute an Agronomist to render necessary assistance to the Irrigation Department in the matter of working out a cropping pattern most suited to the soil condition where the schemes are to be executed.

3.4. The area irrigated in the state for the schemes handled by the Agriculture Department can be sub-divided as under :—

- i) Area irrigated by pumps owned by State Agriculture Department.
- ii) Pumps sold to the cultivators at subsidised rate.
- iii) Artesian flow tubewells sunk by the cultivators at subsidised rate.
- iv) Area irrigated by construction of seasonal bunds on cherras.
- v) Area irrigated by farmers on their own enterprise.

All these schemes are of a very variable nature in size and are small and numerous. It is rather a difficult job to ascertain correctly the potential created and utilised. The benefit also varies year to year depending upon local conditions and individual enterprise. Thus the total area irrigated differs year to year very significantly. During the Vth Plan period, the area irrigated on account of schemes as above varied from a highest record of 34,860 ha during the year 1976-77 to a minimum level of 26,990 ha during the year 1977-78

## MINOR IRRIGATION (P.W.D.)

(excluding the potential utilised by the schemes executed by the P.W. Department). According to the statistics of Agriculture Department the area irrigated out of the schemes executed by the P.W. Department is 1760 ha during the year 1977-78.

## 4. BENCH MARK SURVEY AS ON 1-4-1978.

No bench mark survey as such has so far been carried out in Tripura.

4.1. Irrigation potential so far created in Tripura is only through minor irrigation schemes. No major and medium irrigation Schemes have been formulated and executed so far. The potential created as on 1-4-78 through minor irrigation Schemes executed by P.W. Department is as under :—

Sl. No.	Name of item	Potential created upto 31-3-74	Potential created during 1974-78	Potential created stood on 31-3-78	Remarks
1.	Deep tubewell	72	390	462	
2.	Lift Irrigation Scheme	1332	1616	2948	
3.	Diversion Scheme	552	240	792	
		1956	2246	4202	

4.2. For the potential created in the P.W. Department during the 4 years of the Vth Plan the utilisation was only 1760 ha upto the end of 1977-78 as against the potential of 3762 ha created at the end of 1976-77.

4.3. It is learnt that the Agriculture Department does not maintain record of potential created from all sources handled by them. The sources which are responsible for creation of potential are :—

- i) Pumps maintained by Agriculture Department
- ii) Pumps sold to cultivators on subsidy
- iii) Artesian flow tubewells sunk out of subsidy
- iv) Seasonal bunds built on subsidy
- v) Other private sources.

During the Vth Plan period the figures of utilisation as compiled by the Agriculture Department from the sources of the B.D.Os are varying significantly from year to year. During the year 1975-76 for these sources the area irrigated was 29590 ha and during the year 1977-78 the figure was 26990 ha. But during the year 1976-77 the figure showed an old time record of 348860 ha. Since the area irrigated here largely depends on private efforts, very rigid control is, therefore, rather not possible. The total area expected to be irrigated during the year 1978-79 is 35000 ha which is expected to be possible by active co-operation of the farmers through the joint initiative of the Gaon Sabha Pradhans and Members newly elected and the departmental officers in efficient maintenance of all completed works.

## 5. FORMULATION OF THE OBJECTIVES IN THE NEW PLAN :

5.1. *Employment and Income Implication of the Plan*

## 5.1.(a) GROWTH OF INCOME BY SECTORS :

As per the programme prepared for minor irrigation schemes to implemented during the VIth Five Year Plan, it is anticipated that a potential of about 20000 ha of new area would be created by the end of the Plan. The potential created by the old schemes is likely to go down by some percentage due to depreciation of efficiencies of old pumps, drying of artesian wells, reduction of discharges in tubewells etc. This being not assessable properly is left out of consideration. On an average about 4000 ha of new land will be provided with assured irrigation at the end of every year of the Plan.

## MINOR IRRIGATION (P.W.D.)

It is seen that on an average crop production increase by 2.00 tonnes per hectare with assured irrigation compared to pre-irrigation condition. Taking average cost of crop at Rs. 1500/- a tonne, the gross income per hectare stands at Rs. 3000/-. This, therefore, means that by the end of the VIth Plan we will have the potential of irrigation facilities to produce 40000 tonnes of additional crop costing Rs. 600.00 lacs per year because of creation of additional potential of irrigation. With the investment of Rs. 1000.00 lacs for minor irrigation, the average outlay per year will stand at Rs. 200.0 lacs. With this level of investment compared to yearly average investment of Rs. 30.0 lacs during the Vth Plan, the employment potential will get a very big jump. Forecasting of employment potential cannot be made with all accuracy but with all reasonable assumptions, this investment will generate employment of about 1495 men-years of technical personnel which includes degree and diploma etc., 1265 men-years of educated administrative staff, 3010 men-years of skilled workmen & skilled labourers and 9666 men-years of unskilled labourers. Besides this direct employment, there will be generation of some contingent employment also which can roughly be estimated at 5% of the total figure i.e. about 750 Nos. There is likelihood of generation of some more indirect employment in the country which may be roughly assessed at 50% of the total figure i.e. 7500 Nos. This indirect employment may either be inside or outside the State.

## 5.2. MAIN PHYSICAL TARGETS :

Under the minor irrigation sub-head we will broadly take up the Schemes as under :--

(a) *Investigation and development of ground water resources :*

The ground water mapping of the State has not yet been completed. A rough plan has been drawn up by the Central Ground Water Board. But this is required to be up-dated. A lot of investigations will be required under this sub-head and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 5.0 lacs has been proposed with a provision of Rs. 0.50 lac for the year 1978-79.

(b) *Deep Tubewells :*

(i) From the Vth plan though a number of deep tubewells have been shown as spill-over schemes to the VIth plan, only minor works on these tubewells are yet to be completed which have been commissioned and benefits being given. The works on 3 tubewells where major works are still to be done are still to be commissioned. A sum of Rs. 5.74 lacs will be required to complete all these incomplete and continuing works.

(ii) In the VIth plan we propose to take up 75 (seventy five) new deep tubewells of which we expect to take up the works on 21 (twentyone) new works from the first year of the VIth plan itself. It is anticipated that works on 66 will be completed during the plan period.

(iii) All these works will bring in about 2000 ha. of cultivable land under assured irrigation. Against this target of 2000 ha., physical target for the year 1978-79 will be 60 ha. This programme will cost Rs. 218.00 lacs.

(c) *Lift Irrigation Schemes :*

(i) Upto the Vth plan period, 68 lift irrigation schemes were commissioned of which 28 schemes have been shown as spill-over to the VIth plan as because some minor items of works connected with the project have not yet been completed. Another 31 schemes in addition to above mentioned 28 Nos. already commissioned, have been taken up during Vth plan which will be spill-over to the VIth plan. These 59 Nos. schemes are expected to be completed fully by 1979-80. A sum of Rs. 49.39 lacs would be required for completion.

Besides 59 continuing schemes as indicated above, it is proposed to take up 84 Nos. new lift irrigation schemes during the VIth plan period. Out of these 84 new schemes works on 16 schemes are being started during 1978-79. 69 new schemes & 31 continuing ones are programmed to be commissioned within VIth Five Year Plan and will bring in about 7900 ha. of land under irrigation. The physical target for the year 78-79 is 1340 ha. This programme will cost Rs. 259.00 lacs.



## MINOR IRRIGATION (P.W.D.)

(d) *Other irrigation works :*

(i) Upto the IVth plan, 19 diversion structures were completed. In the Vth plan period proposed 8 Nos. new schemes were taken up which works on 3 nos. Schemes are practically completed with exception of Minorworks & commissioned. Works on the remaining 5 schemes are in progress and it is expected that these will be commissioned by 79-80. For completion of all these continuing schemes a sum of Rs. 11.38 lacs would be necessary.

In the VIth plan it is proposed to take up 70 Nos. of new diversion schemes of which 10 nos. schemes has been programmed to be taken up during 1978-79. 5 continuing schemes and 56 out of 70 new schemes when commissioned during the plan period will bring in 5700 ha. of land under irrigation. This year's physical target is 400 ha. This programme will cost Rs. 293.00 lacs including Rs. 5.00 lacs for investigation of minor irrigation schemes.

(e) *Modernising etc. Modernisation of existing minor irrigation schemes :*

It has been observed that the existing minor irrigation schemes are not catering for the full potential for which the schemes were originally designed. On an assessment of the performance of the existing schemes, it is noticed that they suffer from one or more of the undermentioned defects for which the designed potentials can not be achieved :—

(i) Technical defect in the design due to inadequate field data & hydrological observation.

(ii) Non-completion of the field channels.

(As per the earlier programme a number of schemes were constructed without the field channels. At that time the arrangement was that the cultivators themselves would construct field channel. But unfortunately the schemes did not materialise because the cultivators did not come forward for construction of these costly field channels. It has now been decided by the Government that the field channels for the minor irrigation schemes will also be done by the Government)

(iii) Shortage of Power.

(iv) Other miscellaneous factors.

It is, therefore, necessary that the individual schemes are examined in detail and the defects sorted out. Remedial measures are then be suggested and an improvement estimate prepared for these schemes. It is seen that the schemes now commissioned on an average do not cover up more than 30 to 40% of the potential created. The modernisation of schemes will therefore be of great importance. A sum of Rs. 50 lacs has been provided under this sub-head for the VIth plan period. No provision has however been asked for the year 1978-79.

(f) *Machinery and equipments :*(i) *Purchase of rigs :*

Since a large programme of construction of 600 Nos. of shallow tubewells has been taken up, sinking of the same by ordinary manual method will not be a practicable proposition. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase 3 truckmounted rigs 2 small rigs and one big rig for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 9 lacs has been proposed in this account.

(ii) *Setting up of Workshop with adequate machinery :*

Since the minor irrigation will now have to be looked after by this Deptt. completely involving maintenance of hundreds of pumps and other machinery, it is therefore considered very much necessary that there should be a workshop adequately equipped for the job. A sum of Rs. 9 lacs is provided for purchase of essential machinery and a sum of Rs. 3 lacs for constructing a workshop building. A sum of Rs. 1 lac per year for the 4 years of the VIth plan amounting to Rs. 4 lacs is also proposed for the workshop staff. Thus a total amount of Rs. 16 lacs has been proposed under this sub-head.

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(iii) *50% State's share of equipment for special Investigation and Design Division.*

Special Investigation & Design Division require a number of equipment for setting up metrological stations and equipping 10 gauge and discharge stations with better equipments. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 4 lacs will be required. The State's share of Rs. 2 lacs is provided under this sub-head.

(iv) *50% State's share of the proposed geophysical Unit.*

The Government of India has a Centrally sponsored scheme wherein 50% expenditure is provided as grant to the State and the balance 50% comes from the State plan. Under this scheme an organisation in the State for conducting geophysical survey of ground water is proposed to be established. A tentative scheme has drawn up for this purpose, and in fact is under consideration of the appropriate Ministry of the Government of India. It is estimated that a total sum of Rs. 38 lacs would be required for this purpose during the VIth plan period. Out of the total figure of Rs. 38 lacs, a sum of about Rs. 10 lacs would be required for equipments and instruments. 50% State's share amounting to Rs. 5 lacs has been provided under this sub-head. The remaining amount has gone under the sub-head of establishment.

(v) *Purchase of machinery for the construction Division for execution of minor irrigation.*

It is estimated that 3 construction Division will be necessary for execution of the minor irrigation works. There is one existing Division and hence creation of 2 more new Divisions will be necessary. To set up these new Divisions some machinery and equipments will be necessary. The cost of such equipments and machinery has been assessed at Rs. 13 lacs and the same has been provided for under this sub-head.

Under this 5 sub-heads a sum of Rs. 45 lacs would be required. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 2 lacs will be for the continuing works. Against the total provision of Rs. 45 lacs, a sum of Rs. 1.5 lacs has been approved for the year 1978-79.

(g) *Organisational set-up/Direction & executive charges :*

The Government of India has been insisting that the State Government should have a separate organisation to deal with the irrigation and flood control schemes from the middle of 1977. Recently Government of Tripura has set-up an Organisation of Irrigation and Flood Control to deal with major/medium irrigation, minor irrigation and flood control schemes. The Organisation is now at the moment headed by a CE. There is an Investigation Circle to investigate and formulate the schemes. There is also a SE for Planning & Design of the projects. The administrative expenditure of this organisation has been provided for under the major head "Irrigation & Flood Control". Earlier one working division was looking after the minor irrigation schemes all over the State. With increase in work load, it is found to be impossible. In fact two additional divisions are now set up to take up this increased work load. Therefore minor irrigation division will also look after the flood control works also.

It is now considered that a Circle is essential to oversee the execution of all these minor irrigation & Flood control works and hence the State Government has already set-up a Circle. To cover the administrative expenses for the Circle and the working Division a sum of Rs. 65 lacs has been proposed during the VIth plan. Against this provision, a sum of Rs. 6 lacs has been provided for during the year 1978-79.

(h) *Schemes transferred from Agriculture Department.*

So long Public Works Department has been executing the permanent Minor Irrigation Schemes and the Agriculture Department the temporary ones including payment of subsidy for construction of seasonal bunds, artesian flow wells, distribution of pumping sets etc. Besides, they recently took up the work of sinking of exploratory shallow tubewells. It

## MINOR IRRIGATION (P.W.D.)

has now been decided by the Government that except for distribution of pumping sets to the farmers on subsidy, all other works on Minor Irrigation so far done by the Agriculture Department would be transferred to Public Works Department. For the pumps to be distributed to cultivators on subsidy, the budget will be controlled by P.W. Department. The VIth Plan, therefore, has been prepared including the programme of the Agriculture Department. These may be summarised as under :—

(i) *Distribution of pump-sets* : There are a good number of localities of fields where even Minor Irrigation Schemes which normally become viable for about 80 hectares are not available. There also it is necessary to provide the farmers with water for irrigation. In such a situation there is no other alternative but to encourage the farmers to have their own pumps or to dig their own tubewells for irrigation of their fields. Where surface water is available, the farmers are encouraged to purchase pumpsets at subsidised rate. Upto the end of the IVth plan only 968 pump sets were distributed to the small and marginal farmers under this scheme. During the four years of the Vth plan, 446 Nos. of pumps were distributed starting from the year 1974-75. Thus, under this scheme so far 1414 Nos. of pump-sets have been distributed.

Under VIth plan there is a programme of distributing 1000 Nos. of pumps to the cultivators. 12½% of the cost will be met of Government Funds and 37½% from the S.F.D.A. and I.R.D.A. funds. The rest will be loan from credit banks, if required. The programme for 1978-79 is 200 Nos. The total physical target is 2000 ha, of which target for 1978-79 is 400 ha. This programme will be executed by Agriculture Department with the budgetary control remaining with P.W. Department.

(ii) *Artesian flow tubewells* : There are good numbers of areas in Tripura where artesian flow is met with. There are some areas where farmers utilise artesian flow with the help of bamboo tubewells out of their own resources. Under this system the bore-hole is first done by a pipe and then same is replaced by a bamboo. This arrangement is, of course, a very shortlived one, but is very economical. The farmers are, however, always encouraged to go in for a normal shallow tubewells for the utilisation of the artesian flow with the help of subsidy and bank loan. So far upto the end of the IVth Plan 5218 Nos. of shallow tubewells were financed through subsidy. During the 4 years of the Vth Plan, 693 Nos. of artesian flow tubewells were financed under the Subsidy Scheme. Thus till the end of the Vth Plan 5911 Nos. of artesian flow tubewells in all were financed under this programme.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to give subsidy for 1000 Nos. of artesian flow tubewells. Though in the Plan for 1978-79, 45% subsidy has been provided for, but it is finally decided that 12½% subsidy will only come from State Plan and 37½% subsidy from S.F.D.A. and I.R.D.F. Funds. The Banks are also being requested to have programme of giving loan to the extent of 50% to the needy farmers where required. This programme may bring in about 500 ha of additional land under irrigation. This year's target is only 100 ha.

(iii) *Seasonal bunds* : Tripura being hilly, most of the interior areas are rather inaccessible. Now-a-days, of course, some kucha roads have been constructed, but most of these roads are not fit for movement of loaded trucks. There are a large number of cherras/streamlets wherefrom water may either be pumped out or diverted through diversion structures and utilised for irrigation. Our space of development in this sphere is not very significant as yet though we are making our best efforts. Till such time some permanent schemes are provided on all these cherras the farmers are encouraged to do irrigation through some temporary arrangements. Seasonal bund is one of such arrangements by which a substantial relief is being given to the people in different inaccessible localities. About 20,000 ha are being irrigated every year in winter and summer with the help of seasonal bunds and as a matter of practice, these are being financed from the Plan Heads. Since we are com-

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pleting some schemes every the investment on seasonal bunds will go on reducing from year to year. We have made a provision for Rs. 15.0 lacs in the VIth Plan under this sub-head with a provision of Rs. 5.0 lacs for the year 1978-79. This expenditure will not add new potentials, but will go on maintaining the existing arrangements. About 40% of the amount can be expected as subsidy from S.F.D.A. area. In non-tribal area, subsidy will be limited to 50%, but in tribal area it will be 100%.

(iv) *Shallow Tubewells and Distribution at Subsidy.*

Exploration of ground water has not yet been completed in Tripura. The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has submitted a preliminary report which, however, indicates that there is plenty of ground water in almost all the valleys in the State. We have taken up a programme of sinking of 25 Nos. of new deep tubewells but there is enough of opportunities for tapping the ground water at higher levels i.e. by construction of shallow tubewells. A programme has been drawn up for sinking of 600 Nos. of such shallow tubewells with a physical target of 1800 ha in the VIth Plan. A revision of 3.0 lacs has been made for the first year of the Plan i.e. 1978-79 whereby it is proposed to construct 30 Nos. of shallow tubewells on exploratory basis. As the shallow tubewell is sure to be successful in Tripura, out of the experience gained through this programme, a suitable design will be worked out and the programme then continued. Further a sum of 0.50 lac has been provided for transferring to sinking tubewells for cultivation at subsidised rate—100% subsidy for Community owned tubewells and 50% subsidy for individually owned tubewells. The target for this year will be 375 ha. The balance of subsidy will be loan from S.F.D.A. and I.R.D. P. Funds. Attempts will also be made for arranging Bank loan for needy cultivators.

(v) *Open Wells* :—Open well irrigation has not been tried in Tripura. On other parts of the country it is quite popular. It is expected that it will also be successful in some parts of the State. With this end in view, we have made a provision for Rs. 3.0 lacs under this Sub-head for construction of open well in the fields and also in the river beds. Depending on the circumstances water may either be lifted by mechanical methods or pumped out. This may bring in about 100 ha under assured irrigation. A part of the scheme will be executed this year and hence, no potential has been considered.

(vi) *Improvement of command area of created potential.*

It has been noticed that some of the command areas have been deteriorating due to rise of the ground water table. Irrigation water is obviously causing this problem. Deterioration is worsening day by day. It is, therefore, very much necessary that an integrated drainage development of the command area is done failing which the condition of the field cannot be improved. With this end in view, a programme for improvement of 2500 ha of command area has been drawn up. The total programme will cost Rs. 25.0 lacs. Cultivators will be given subsidy to the extent of 50% comprising of State Funds, S.F.D.A. and I.R.D.P. Funds. Cultivators will be encouraged to take loan from the Banks for the remaining 50% cost of the scheme. The contribution from the State Budget will be Rs. 20,000/- for the year 1978-79 and in all Rs. 1.0 lac for the VIth Plan period will be required. Yearly physical target will be 500 ha.

**6. Financial Resources for the Plan :**

For the implementation of the VIth Plan programme, a sum of Rs. 1000.00 lacs would be required. The whole amount of Rs. 1000 lacs would be out of financial resources of the State.

## MINOR IRRIGATION (P.W.D.)

As per the existing practice no provision in the plan has been considered for the maintenance expenditure of all the productive assets that will be created by implementation of the plan schemes. As per normal practice, the maintenance cost comes from non-plan. As regards infra-structure— the Organizational set-up for execution of the works, full provision has been made in the plan sector for meeting the Administrative and Executive expenditure.

Since irrigation is almost at the initial stage in Tripura, no revenue receipt has been considered in the plan for collection from the cultivators. It is expected that assured irrigation will be stabilised at the end of the VIth Plan period and we can expect levy of water rates from the beginning of VIIth Plan period. No relief to the financial resources for the plan will, therefore, be available from the water rates of irrigation water.

There are three Centrally sponsored schemes included in the VIth Plan. These are as under:—

(i) A Special Investigation & Design Division has been created under a Centrally sponsored Scheme with 50% Grants from the Government of India. This Division will be responsible for looking into the deficiencies and suggesting ways and means for reducing the wide gap between the potential created and the potential utilised of the existing Schemes. The Division will also look after the augmentation of 10(ten) Gauge & Discharge Stations and setting up of 6(six) Meteorological observation Centres. Besides, it will also involve some standard method of design of hydraulic structures gaining experience out of the investigation of the existing Schemes. A sum of Rs. 11.0 lacs has been considered in the State Plan as State's share of 50% for the Sixth Plan and it is expected that the Scheme will be continued in the VIth Plan period also. The Central Share on this account will be Rs. 11.0 lacs.

(ii) A Geo-physical Unit has also been proposed in the Plan. Ground Water of the State has not been explored fully. Central Ground Water Board was entrusted with the responsibility for preparation of the ground water map of the State. They sunk a number of exploratory tubewells in the State and on the basis of data obtained, they submitted a preliminary report on the availability of ground water in the State. This preliminary report requires further examination and improvement, and for this purpose a Scheme has been prepared for a Geophysical Unit in the State. The proposal is under consideration in the appropriate Ministry of Government of India. A sum of Rs. 38.0 lacs would be necessary for this Unit for the VIth Plan. The State's share of Rs. 19.0 lacs has been considered in this Scheme. It is presumed that the programme would be continued during the VIth Plan period.

(iii) Financial assistance granted through S.F.D.A. is also a Central Scheme. The Scheme has been described in the earlier paras.

#### 7. Resources for development from the Institutional Finances :

For implementation of the Minor Irrigation Schemes through distribution of pumpsets, sinking of artesian tubewells, construction of seasonal bunds, installation of shallow tubewells—(1) individually owned and (2) Community owned, and improvement of command area created—subsidy from Institutions like S.F.D.A. and I.R.D.P. has been considered. For most of the Schemes subsidy from State funds, S.F.D.A. and I.R.D.P. has been limited to 50%. The cultivators will be encouraged to go in for loans from the financing institutions and the Banks.

For implementation of the programme as indicated above during the Sixth Plan for 1978-83, a sum of about Rs. 75.00 lacs would be required as subsidy from S.F.D.A. or I.R.D.P. Funds. The share of the financing Institutions like Banks for implementation of the programme during the Plan period will be of the order of Rs. 120.0 lacs. The Financial Institutions and the Banks are being apprised of these demands and it is expected that they would come forward to extend their helping hands to the extent possible.

## MINOR IRRIGATION (P.W.D.)

8. *The formulation of the objectives of the Plan :*

The formulation of the objectives of the Plan covering (a) policy framework, and (b) special distribution of investments and targets, were discussed in great length under Item 5.

(c) *State of preparedness—projects and programmes :*

	Fifth Plan	%	(Rs. in crores) Investment of projects.	
			Next Five Year Plan	%
<b>MINOR IRRIGATION</b>				
Continuing Project—P. W. D.	1,19182	...	0.665	
Agriculture Deptt.	0.53402	...	0.665	
(Actually investment made)— New Projects.....	1.72582		0.730 9.27	7.30% 92.70%
a) Already sanctioned (including under process of sanction)			0.60	
b) Feasibility Studies			3.00	
c) Preliminary investigations made			2.00	
d) At proposal stage			3.67	
			<b>TOTAL—</b>	<b>9.27</b>

(d) *Employment created :*

This has been discussed in great length under para 5.1(a)

9. *Revised Minimum Needs Programme :*

Minor Irrigation does not come under Revised Minimum Needs Programme. It in fact, forms the core sector of the Plan.

**SECTORAL PLAN/TRIBAL SUB-PLAN  
MINOR IRRIGATION**

The total approved outlay for Minor Irrigation Programme in the State during Vth Five Year Plan was Rs. 325.40 lacs (Rs. 232.75 lacs for the Schemes to be executed by Public Works Department and Rs. 92.65 lacs for those by Agriculture Department). Total expenditure incurred during 4 years of the Vth Five Year Plan (from 1974-78) is Rs. 172.584 lacs (Rs. 119.182 lacs by Public Works Department and Rs. 53.402 lacs by Agriculture Department). Out of Rs. 172.584 lacs flow of fund to the Schemes executed in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas is Rs. 31.405 lacs (Rs. 24.15 lacs for P.W.D. Schemes and Rs. 7.255 lacs for Agriculture Department schemes) and total potential created by the completion/commissioning of the schemes in the Tribal Sub Plan area is 432 ha.

During Five Year Plan period (1978-83) outlay proposed for execution of Minor Irrigation programme is Rs. 1000.00 lacs, of which an amount of Rs. 200.0 lacs has been proposed to be spent for execution of the schemes including Rs. 12.66 lacs for Spill-over works under the Tribal Sub-Plan areas as under :—

Sl. No.	Details of item	Number of Schemes		
		Total to be done including* new & spillover.	To be completed by 6th plan	To continue beyond 6th plan.
1.	Deep Tube-well schemes	18	13	5
2.	Lift Irrigation schemes	37	28	9
3.	Diversion & Reclamation schemes	16	13	3
4.	Artesian flow tubewells at subsidy	250	250	—
5.	Distribution of pump-sets	125	125	—
6.	Sinking of shallow tubewells	100	100	—
7.	Construction of experimental open well in stream-bed/river-bed and installation of Lift Irrigation Scheme	1	1	—

With the completion/commissioning of the Schemes, an additional potential of 3000 ha. of cultivable land is expected to be brought under assured irrigation at the end of the Plan.

In this connection, it may not be out of place to mention that there are limitations of providing large number of Minor Irrigation Schemes in Tribal areas due to the following reasons :—

- i) Non-availability of suitable command area in large tracts.
- ii) General scarcity of surface water resources.
- iii) Ground water potential so far established in Tripura is limited in the upper reaches where the tribal people generally live.
- iv) Absence of necessary infra-structures like electric power, suitable roads for movement of drilling rig etc.

In spite of all the above difficulties priorities are given for finalisation of the Schemes in Tribal Sub-Plan areas wherever these are found technically feasible.

#### 11. Schemes benefiting the Scheduled Castes :

Since the areas where the Scheduled Caste Community live have not yet been demarcated, it will not be possible to identify the beneficiaries and the flow of funds correctly.

It is only indicated for Schemes linked with subsidy support.

#### 12. Proposals for reduction of regional inequalities within the State-hill areas :

In the field of irrigation a beginning has rather been made in the State. Irrigation potentials of various regions have not yet been worked out scientifically. Development has, therefore, taken place according to the crying needs of the area. In the growth of irrigation potential, therefore, there exists some regional inequalities and these will be taken note of while formulating schemes in the subsequent years.

## MINOR IRRIGATION (P.W.D.)

Tribal people live on the hill-tops and at the foothills where there is dearth of cultivable land as well as water both surface and underground. Efforts are, however, being made to see that proportionate development does take place in the Tribal Area. 1/5th of the total proposed investment for the VIth Plan is being planned for the Tribal areas. It is, therefore, expected that the areas will receive due attention from now onwards.

13. *Land Reforms—other proposals for distributive justice :*

No comments.

14. *Approach to integrated rural development :*

There are 17 Blocks in the State, of which there are 5 Tribal Blocks—namely (1) Chhamanu & (2) Kanchanpur Blocks under North District, and (3) Dumburnagar, (4) Amarpur & (5) Satchand Blocks under South District. All the remaining 12 Blocks are allotted to the SFDA. Out of the 12 Blocks, the following 7 Blocks will only come under the IRDP :—

- (1) Mohanpur (2) Melagarh—West District
- (2) Teliamura (4) Khowai
- (5) Kumarghat (6) Kamalpur—North District.
- (7) Udaipur. —South District.

Under the intensive rural development programme it is proposed to have a subsidy support of Rs. 75.0 lacs from SFDA and IRDP for development of irrigation in the 12 Blocks of the State. Since IRDP funds will be available for 7 Blocks only, the funds of SFDA will mostly be utilised for the remaining 5 Blocks. Under this programme of intensive irrigation development the total investment will be of the order of Rs. 2.55 crores, of which State's share will be Rs. 0.65 crore. A subsidy support of Rs. 0.75 crore is expected from the SFDA and the IRDP. These irrigation programme will be mostly credit-linked. The share of the Banks in the form of credit for financing these programmes will be of the order of Rs. 1.40 crores. The details of the programme have been described under para 5(h)(i), (ii) (iii), (iv), (v) & (vi) on prepages. The total irrigation potential proposed to be developed because of the investment as above will be of the order of 4400 ha, of which the physical target for the year 1978-79 will be 875 ha. Further, out of the general investment 1800 ha. of irrigation potential will also be developed during 78-79.

Besides these, some UNICEF assistance will also be available for the intensive rural development programme in 2(two) choosen Blocks—namely (1) Salema Block in the North District and (2) Amarpur Block in the South District. For development of irrigation under this programme a sum of Rs. 0.50 lac will be available for purchase of pumpsets etc. in Salema Block and a sum of Rs. 1.30 lacs for purchase of 6 Nos. of 25 HP pumpsets and 8 Nos. of 5 HP pumpsets in Amarpur Block. The whole programme is a centpercent assistance under UNICEF.

15. *Decentralisation in planning for rural development :*

Decentralisation in planning to the extent possible has already been aimed at in the formulation of the Plan. Earlier one Division was looking after the implementation of minor irrigation programme in the State. Now 2(two) additional Divisions have been created and located at the District Headquarters so that more intimate implementation of the programme is possible. Further, operation of minor irrigation schemes without public participation is a very very difficult task. Now with the election on Gaon Pradhans and Gaon Sabha Members, it is expected that public participation for operation and maintenance of these schemes will be easily available.



## MINOR IRRIGATION (P.W.D.)

**16. *Strengthening of Machinery :***

Public Works Department was earlier looking after a part of the minor irrigation works. It has now been decided by the Government that minor irrigation will now be completely looked after by the newly created Irrigation & Flood Control Wing of the Public Works Department headed by a Chief Engineer and assisted by one Superintending Engineer for Planning and Design, One Superintending Engineer for Investigation and one Superintending Engineer for execution of the Schemes. Project preparation will normally be done in the headquarters taking the advice of the District and Block Planning Machinery where necessary. Monitoring of progress will, however, be done in the office of the Chief Engineer collecting data from the B.D.Os and the Executive Engineers of the Department. It is hoped that the new Organisation will be in a position to meet the challenging programme of development of Minor Irrigation.

## STATE—TRIPURA

MINOR IRRIGATION (P. W. D.)  
ANNEXURE—III.

## FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

Agri—21

## SELECTED PROGRAMMES :— ACHIEVEMENTS &amp; TARGETS

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Actual Achievement		Target
			1973-74	1977-78	1982-83
5.	Minor Irrigation	Thousand Hectares			
	Agri & other Sources.	...	29090	30656	32056 *
	P. W. D.	...	1956	4202	19802
			31046	34858	51858
					Say—51,800 Ha.

\* The sites where seasonal bunds were earlier being constructed are now being continuously utilised for site of permanent schemes. And as such, the potential will not increase in the same proportion.

$$30,656 + 4,400 = (5700 - 2700)$$

$$35,056 - 3000 = 32,056 \text{ Say } 32,000 \text{ Has.}$$

## ACR—24

## FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

## MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMMES :—ACHIEVEMENTS &amp; TARGETS

Benefits		Surface water schemes	Ground water schemes	(.000 hectares) Total
<b>Gross area under Minor Irrigation after deducting depreciation.</b>				
i)	1973-74 (a) Potential—PWD	1.884	0.072	1.956
	(Actuals) Agri & other sources.	25.790	5.300	29.090
	(b) Utilisation—PWD	0.560	0.020	0.560
	Agri & other sources.	23.290	5.300	29.090
ii)	1977—78 (a) Potential—PWD	3.740	0.462	4.202
	(Actuals) Agri & other sources	24.794	5.862	30.656
	(b) Utilisation—PWD	1.565	0.195	1.760
	Agri & other sources.	21.890	5.100	26.990
iii)	1982-83 (a) Potential—PWD	17.340	2.462	19.802
	(Actuals) Agri & other sources.	23.794	8.262	32.056
	(b) Utilitisation—PWD	14.000	2.000	16.000
	Agri & other sources.	23.750	8.250	32.000
2. PHYSICAL PROGRAMME : (000 Nos.)		Upto 1973-74	Upto 1977-78	Upto 1982-83
(a) Surface water schemes				
	i) Flow Schemes—	0.019	0.022	0.083
	ii) Lift Schemes—	0.043	0.068	0.168
(b) Ground Water Schemes.				
	i) Dugwells—	...	...	...
	ii) Improvement of dugwells by boring & deepening	—	...	...
	iii) Tubewells			
	(a) State (Deep tubewell)	0.003	0.016	0.082
	(b) Private (Overflow)	5.218	5.911	6.911
	iv) Diesel Pumpsets—	0.002	0.007	0.015
	v) Electric Pumpsets—	0.001	0.014	0.314

## MINOR IRRIGATION (P.W.D.)

(Rs. laksh)

3. Outlay/Expenditure :	FIFTH PLAN (ACTUALS)			FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83		
	State	Institutional	Private	State	Institutional	Private
1. Surface water schemes						
i) Flow Schemes	19.48	---	---	288.00	---	---
ii) Lift Schemes	76.138	---	---	259.00	---	---
2. Ground water schemes (Deep tubewell)	15.544	---	---	218.00	---	---
3. Investigation of Minor Irrigation Schemes						
i) Surface water schemes	1.34	---	---	10.00	---	---
ii) Ground water schemes						

STATE—TRIPURA

ANNEXURE—IX

AGR—29

## FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## ACHIEVEMENT AND SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS AND PROGRAMMES.

I. Total No. of blocks covered under special programme.	1977-78		1982-83	
	No. of blocks	No. of beneficiaries	No. of blocks	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1. (i) SFDA Pump		242		1242
(a) Central Artisian well		597		1597
Shallow tubewell	12	55	12	3055
Irrigation tank Irri-bund		9		109
		23,000		23,000
(b) State	---	---	---	---
(ii) DPAP				
(a) Central				
(b) State				
(iii) CAD				
(a) Central		N I L.		
(b) State				
(iv) Others :				
(a) Central				
(b) State				
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	12	23,903	12	29,003
2. Proposed coverage of beneficiaries during 78-79	Total	Scheduled castes	Scheduled Tribes	
(i) Small farmers	3500	500	900	
(ii) Marginal farmers	1600	200	400	
(iii) Agriculture labourers	---	---	---	
(iv) Artesians	---	---	---	
	5100	700	1300	

STATE—TRIPURA

ANNEXURE—X

**FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83**  
**AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
 (Head-wise/subhead-wise break up of the financial outlay)

Sl. No.	Head of Development/ Programmes.	Fifth Plan approved outlay.	Approved outlay (1978-79)	Proposed outlay 1978-82		
				Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>MINOR IRRIGATION</b>						
1.	Survey and Investigation of ground water resources.	...	0.50	5.00	5.00	...
2.	Loan and subsidy to private irrigation works for small farmers, Tribal farmers etc,	...	11.50	43.50	43.50	...
3.	Equipment for ground water schemes & other Schemes	...	1.50	45.00	45.00	...
4.	State (Deep) Tubewells.	...	24.00	218.00	218.00	...
5.	Survey and Investigation of surface water schemes.	...	0.50	5.00	5.00	...
6.	Surface flow schemes	...	13.50	288.00	288.00	...
7.	State Lift Irrigation	325.40	54.00	259.00	259.00	...
8.	Loan and Subsidy to Co-operative Lift Irrigation Schemes.	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Share capital contribution and subsidy towards water rates of Tubewell/Lift Irrigation Corporations.	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Establishment.	...	6.00	65.00	...	...
11.	Any other expenditure.					
	(a) Moderanising the existing N. I. Schemes for improvement of their utilisation.	...	...	50.00	50.00	...
	(b) Sinking of shallow tube-well on experimental programme.	...	3.00	3.00	3.00	...
	(c) Construction of open well in stream bed/river bed.	...	1.00	3.00	3.00	...
	(d) Improvement of command areas of created schemes.	...	...	1.00	1.00	...
	(e) For works to be done by Agri-Department (78-79)	...	14.50	14.50	10.50	...
<b>GRAND TOTAL—</b>		<b>325.40</b>	<b>130.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>931.00</b>	

FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83  
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT—EMPLOYMENT  
GENERATION :

Sl. No.	Head of Development/ Programme,	Scientists	Likely Employment Generation in Manyear				Total
			Technical	Administration	Skilled	Unskilled	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>MINOR IRRIGATION</b>							
1.	Survey and Investigation of ground water resources.	...	5	5	10	45	65
2.	Loan & subsidy to private irrigation works for small farmers, Tribal farmers etc.	...	44	44	132	484	704
3.	Equipment for ground water schemes and other schemes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	State (Deep) Tubewells.	...	218	218	436	1962	2834
5.	Survey and Investigation of surface water schemes.	...	5	5	20	60	90
6.	Surface Flow Schemes.	...	288	288	1152	3744	5472
7.	State Lift Irrigation Schemes.	...	259	259	777	2590	3885
8.	Loan & subsidy to Co-operative Lift Irrigation Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Share Capital contribution and subsidy towards water rates of tubewells/lift irrigation Corporation.	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Establishment.	...	805	575	270	...	1650
11.	Any other expenditure.						
	(a) Moderanising the existing N. I. Scheme for improvement of their utilisation.	—	50	50	150	550	800
	(b) Sinking of Shallow Tubewells of experimental programme.						
	(c) Construction of open well in stream bed/river bed.		21	21	63	231	336
	(d) Improvement of command area of created schemes.						
	(e) For works to be done by Agri. Deptt. 1978-79.						
<b>GRAND TOTAL —</b>			<b>1495</b>	<b>1265</b>	<b>3010</b>	<b>9666</b>	<b>15436</b>

## MINOR IRRIGATION (P W. D)

## EMPI.

## FROFORMA

(For direct employment only)

Employment likely to be generated in the Agri. and Allied  
Sector during the Next Five Year Plan — 1978-83.

State — Tripura

Department — P. W. D. — Irrigation &amp; Flood Control.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme — Minor Irrigation Programme.

2. Financial Outlay for the project (in lakhs)

for the Next plan as a whole

Rs. 1000.00 lacs.

3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—

1978—79 Rs. 130.00 lacs.

1979—80 Rs. 246.25 lacs.

1980—81 Rs. 250.75 lacs.

1981—82 Rs. 200.00 lacs.

1982—83 Rs. 173.00 lacs.

4. Employment potential of the Scheme/Project.

A — Total — 15436 man years.

B — Yearwise — i. 1977—78 1978—79 — 2000 man years.

ii. 1979—80 — — 3800 „ „

iii. 1981—82 — — 3900 „ „

iv. 1981—83 — — 3090 „ „

v. 1982—83 — — 2646 „ „

(a) Unskilled or Uneducated — — 9666 \*

(b) Educated

i) Technical — 4505

ii) Non-technical — 1265

\* The figure also includes uneducated skilled labourers.

**SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION  
(AGRI.)  
DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83**

**I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES  
SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION (AGRI).**

**1. Soil & Water Conservation (Agri.)**

1.1. The hills are suitable for a afforestation and soil of the hillocks is lateritic in nature have low nutrient status and water retentive capacity and is highly acidic in nature. The plain lands are also acidic in nature but of comparatively better nutrient status and water retentive capacity.

**2. Rainfall and Soil Erosion Hazards :**

2.1. The average annual rainfall in the State is about 2100 mm. The rainfall is mainly concentrated during the period May to October. The heavy rainfall coupled with shifting cultivation practice by the Jhumias in tillas and by practising cultivation of un-scientificly reclaimed high land by the refugees has created enormous problem of soil conservation in the State.

2.2. Due to acute erosion hazards the rivers in the valleys are getting silted and become a regular source of flood damaging the crops of cultivable land and creating water logging and gully erosion in the low lying areas. Since there is hardly any scope for excavation of cultivated land in Tripura it is necessary to develop the tilla suitable for cultivation by adopting scientific soil conservation measures for distribution to the landless. The already unscientificly reclaimed land of tribals and refugees also have to be developed by scientific measures.

**3. Land Utilisation Survey :**

3.1. A very negligible area of the State has been surveyed for land classification for effecting implementation of soil conservation measures. Land use classification Survey is essential. A Centrally sponsored scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of India for this purpose and the scheme will be implemented from 1977-78. A land use Board has already been set up. But for want of adequate administrative and technical support the Board has not been functioning. It is proposed that the Land Use Board will be strengthened during the Medium Term Plan for proper supervision and guidance of land utilisation in the State. The possibilities of introducing consolidation of holdings and land shaping in the Minor Irrigation Project command area will also be considered in the Medium Term Plan period.

**4. Soil Conservation Act.**

4.1 Soil Conservation Act on the basis of model act prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India is being drawn up.

**5. Soil Conservation :**

5.1. During the Five year plan 1978-83 the present programme of reclaiming the Government khas land for settlement of Jhumias and landless and also to help the cultivators for developing their land on scientific methods of soil conservation by granting of subsidy will continue. The unscientificly reclaimed land of tribals will also be developed according to the principles of soil conservation. Due to silting up of rivers and charra which has become a constant source of damage to crop by flood and also to the cultivated land by deposition of sand. If deposition of on agricultural land is not effectively controlled the area may become unsuitable for cultivation in the longrun. It is, therefore, proposed to construct protective bund in vulnerable areas to check overflow of the rivers and thereby checking deposition of sand in cultivated land. The formation of gullies are also damaging good cultivable land in extensive areas. It is proposed that the gully control will be taken up in extensive manner at Govt. cost. In some cases depending and removal of obstrucles of cherra beds will also be taken up to protect the good cultivable land from flood. The soil Conservation Directorate is proposed to be established during this period for formulation of enormous programme of soil conservation in a very effective manner. Proper support both administrative and technical will also be provided through the Land Utilisation Board. The possibility of taking up consolidation of holdings particularly in command areas of Minor Irrigation Projects will be explored by the Land Use Board.

It is proposed to include in the Plan 3 (Three) schemes for tackling soil and water conservation problem viz. (1) providing fund for tackling soil conservation problems entirely at Government cost so that the important problems can be attended to straightway by the Department ; (2) involving the cultivators owning agricultural land to take up soil conservation measures in their own land by granting subsidy to the extent of 30% of the actual cost of work. The works under the scheme may include bench terracing, graded bunding and reclamation of lunga land (3) Scheme for strengthening/creation of Soil Survey Organisation.

## SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION (AGRI.)

The details of the 3 schemes proposed above are indicated below :—

**Scheme No. 1: Scheme for Soil and Water management in Tripura.**

The scheme aims at adopting various soil conservation measures with an integrated approach of all aspects of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Engineering to check the erosion hazards and to facilitate the development of land for better cultivation of crops. Under the scheme land owned by tribals or proposed to be utilised for settlement of Jhumias will be reclaimed to the extent possible for crop cultivation. The land not suitable for development even after adopting Engineering measures of soil conservation may be put under different fruit crops by establishing orchards by the Department or if necessary may also be put under forest species. For making water available to the settlers reservoirs will be constructed for use as source of irrigation and also pisciculture by putting cross bund in narrow lungas. It is also proposed to take up various control measures for checking stream bank erosion, gully erosion, reclamation of silted/obstructed cherras in which flow of water is constricted wherever necessary embankments, soil conservation structures like check dams, plugging structure will also be taken up under the scheme.

Considering the importance of soil conservation in the State and also the load of work it is proposed to have a separate wing of soil conservation in the Department of Agriculture under an Addl. Director of Soil Conservation with the ultimate objective of having a separate Soil Conservation Directorate.

**Achievement during 1974-77 :**

Under the scheme the following physical targets were achieved during the period 1974-77 :—

i) Reclamation & development of land through various soil conservation measure for settlement of new tribal families (Hectares)	1417
ii) Reclamation & development of land of tribal families in old tribal colonies where settlement was made in earlier years (Hectares).	564
iii) Area brought under plantation (Hect.)	622
iv) Staff entertained (No.)	
Agri. Asstt.	40
Tech. Asstt.	20
Asstt. Engineer.	2
	62

The programme for 1978-83 are as follows :—

**A. Physical :**

Item.	Physical target	
	1978—79	1978—83
1. Cost of Land Development works 10,000 hect. at full cost @ Rs. 2,000 per hectare	1,800 He.	10,000 hect.
3. Creation of new plantation	100 "	1,000 "
3. Maintenance of plantation already created	650 "	4,850 "
4. Cost of Soil Conservation structure check dam, drop inlets etc.	40 Nos.	100 Nos.
5. Creation of Reservoirs for water conservation and erosion control.	8 Nos.	80 Nos.
6. Control of Stream bank erosion.	15 Km.	75 Km.
7. Control of Gully erosion.	...	100 Km.
8. Reclamation of Stream let beds	5 Km.	25 "
9. Reclamation of marshy lands	30 Hect.	300 Hect.
10. Maintenance of Soil Conservation structures already constructed	...	20 "
11. Maintenance of land already developed	...	3,000 "
12. Cost of demonstration on the developed land.	50 Hact.	500 "
13. Cost of 3 (three) Nos of Jeeps with trailers	3 Nos.	3 Nos.
14. Employment generated	50 Nos.	62 Nos.



## SOIL &amp; WATER CONSERVATION (AGRI.)

## B. Financial : (Rs. in lakh)

	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1981—82	1978—83
Total :—	48.50	56.50	90.00	108.00	119.00	422.00
Sub-Plan :—	33.60	44.00	78.00	96.00	100.00	351.60

## 2. Scheme for Soil and Water Conservation on Agricultural land.

A sizeable portion of land already under crop production also requires development keeping in view the soil conservation principles. But most of the cultivators of the State who belong to the category of marginal and small farmers are by themselves not able to take up the development programme at their own cost. To encourage development of such land by cultivators themselves a programme of granting subsidy was included in the 5th Plan. It is proposed to continue the same programme during the 6th Plan also.

During the period 1974-78 an area of 2647 hectares were benefited under this programme. During 6th Plan an enhanced target of benefiting 7000 hectares under this scheme has been proposed.

The physical and financial targets for the programme during 6th Plan are noted below :—

## A. Physical :

	Target			
	1978—79		1978—83	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
Agricultural land to be developed by adopting soil conservation measures by allowing 30% subsidy to the cultivators (in hct.)				
i) B. T. with 30% subsidy	200	150	1,500	1,000
ii) G. B. with 30% subsidy	500	333	3,500	2,300
iii) Reclamation of Lunga land with 30% subsidy.	300	220	2,000	1,400
Total :—	1,000	703	7,000	4,700

## B. Financial implication of the Programme of 1978-83.

	(Rs. in lakhs).					
	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
Total	7.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	50.00
Sub-Plan	5.40	6.00	7.50	9.00	9.60	37.50
Grand Total : 50.00						

Sub-Plan : 37.50

## 3. Scheme for strengthening/creation of soil survey organisation.

This is a central sector scheme where 50% assistance will be available from the centre for strengthening the Soil Survey Organisation in the State. The rest of 50% is required to be provided in the State Plan. It is proposed to have 4 soil survey party during the 6th Plan the following areas are proposed to be surveyed by these parties :—

- i) Reconnaissance 70,000 hectares.
- ii) Detailed 30,000 ,,

The implementation of the scheme has already started during 1978-79 and Government of India's sanction has also been received. The scheme will be continued during next period of 6th Five Year Plan.

Physical and financial targets proposed under the scheme during the 6th Plan are noted below :—

## A. Physical :

	1978—77	1978—83
Area to be surveyed :		
i) Reconnaissance (hectares)	10,000	70,000
ii) Detailed (hectares)	4,000	30,000

## B. Financial :

	1978—79	1977—80	1980—81	1781—82	1982—83	Total
Total :	2.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.50	10.50
Sub-Total	...	...	...	...	...	...

**SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION  
(AGRI.)**

State : Tripura

ANNEXURE-1

Five Year Plan (1978-83)  
Agriculture and Rural Development  
Head-wise/sub-headwise break-up of the financial outlays

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	Head of Development/Programme	Fifth plan approved outlay	Approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83.		
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. Soil and Water Conservation :</b>						
1.	Direction and Administration.					
2.	Soil Survey & Testing	...	2.50	10.50	...	...
3.	Research, Education & Training	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Soil Conservation Scheme.	175.74	55.50	472.00	...	...
5.	Other Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	175.74	58.00	482.50	...	...

State : Tripura

ANNEXURE-III

Five Year Plan 1978-83  
Selected Programmes -Achievements & Targets

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Actual Achievement		Target 1782-83
			1973-74	1977-78	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. (a)	Soil and Water Conservation on Agrí. Lands	Thousand Hectares }		2.92	7.00
			3.00		
(b)	Development of Govt. land including plantations	-do-		2.64	11.30

**SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION  
(FORESTRY).  
SOIL CONSERVATION (FORESTRY) SUB-SECTOR.**

**7. INTRODUCTION :**

1.1. Tripura is essentially a hilly State. All the foresters of the State are confined in the hills and undulated hillocks which form the catchment of the important river basins of the State. The condition of the forests located in such hills and hillocks have already been briefly described under para 1.1., 1.2 and 1.3 of Chapter I while dealing with the forest in the Forestry sub-sector. It will be seen that 9.5% of the forest area is covered by natural tree forest, 13.5% is covered by manmade forests and 16.8 is covered by natural bamboo forests. The balance forest area constituting 60.1% of the total forest area is either under low vegetal cover of scrubs and coarse grasses or are almost barren for the reasons as indicated under para 1.1 of Chapter I. The forests in the hills are in a very depleted and degraded form. Consequently in a heavy rainfall area like Tripura with an average rainfall of 100 in a hilly terrain, the problem of soil erosion is quite heavy. While heavy sheet erosion is conspicuous almost all over the hilly terrain, gully erosion, erosion in the form of land slips and land slides and river bank erosion are also not uncommon. As a result erosion, soils in the hillslopes are not only deteriorating but also the agricultural lands down below the valleys of such are also suffering badly coupled with the problem of silting up of river beds reducing their carrying capacity. In fact nearly 2,33,3,55 hectares of forest area now require soil conservation treatment. The single largest cause to contribute to the problem of soil conservation is jhuming (shifting cultivation) which is practised by the nomadic Tribals estimated to be 16,000 families.

**2. REVIEW OF PROGRAMMES 1974-78.**

During the period from 1974 to 1978 only one scheme namely Soil Conservation on Watershed basis was implemented under the Soil Conservation (Forestry) sub-sector with the 5th Plan outlay of Rs. 141 lakhs. Against this plan outlay the allocated outlay during the period was Rs. 104.61 lakhs out of which Rs. 90.76 lakhs were spent. The main thrust under the scheme was given on afforesting the barren hill slopes forming vulnerable catchment areas as of the important river basins as far as practicable within the available resources and to make an attempt to resettle some of the landless Tribal jhumia families on land to wean them over from the destructive practice of shifting cultivation. A tabular statement showing the physical and financial achievements during the period from 1974-75 to 1977-78 is furnished herein under :—

**ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1974-75 TO 1977-78 IN SOIL CONSERVATION (FORESTRY) SUB-SECTOR.**

Item of work	1974—75		1975—76		1976—77		1977—78		Total	
	Phy.	Fin. Rs.	Phy.	Fin. Rs.	Phy.	Fin. Rs.	Phy.	Fin. Rs.	Phy.	Fin. Rs.
1. Afforestation	14.73 hects.	5.33 lakhs.	14.89 hects.	10.26 lakhs.	16.20 hects.	14.78 lakhs.	18.02 hects.	14.34 lakhs.	63.84 hects.	44.71 lakhs.
2. Forest Roads	...	...	6.8 K.m.	0.19 lakhs.	27.5 K.m.	1.77 lakhs.	7.8 K.m.	1.04 lakhs.	42.1 K.m.	3.00 lakhs.
3. Buildings (Semi-permanent constructions and temporary basis).	57	1.93 lakhs.	45	3.70 lakhs.	33	3.62 lakhs.	39	4.80 lakhs.	174	14.05 lakhs.
4. Ring Wells.	4	0.10 lakhs.	9	23.26 lakhs.	13	38.58 lakhs.	11	33.17 lakhs.	37	95.22 lakhs.
5. Lake/Tanks etc.	4.29 hects.	0.58 lakhs.	7.72 hects.	0.57 lakhs.	7.65 hects.	0.89 lakhs.	1.86 hects.	0.07 lakhs.	21.52 hects.	2.11 lakhs.
6. Settlement of Tribal jhumia Families.	18 Families.	0.25 lakhs.	128 Families.	2.47 lakhs.	70 Families.	3.26 lakhs.	120 Families.	4.34 lakhs.	336 Families.	10.32 lakhs.

## SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION (FORESTRY).

It is mentioned here that the aforesaid achievements excluded those obtained under forestry sub-sector, N.E.C. sector and those under the Centrally Sponsored schemes.

Forestry, particularly the Soil Conservation (Forestry) is a long term project and hence its achievements in terms of production/yield are neither immediately visible nor available. Further, the Soil Conservation schemes in the field of forestry do not directly yield the benefit in the field of forestry itself to be assessed in terms of money. It will, however, be seen that the trend of achievement on afforestation under the scheme had been on the increase year after year. The benefits of implementation of the Soil Conservation scheme in indirect form are however, definitely perceptible in the form of less quantum of silt being carried by stream/stream lets and ultimately by the rivets and in retarding process of rapid siltation of the river beds. Its benefits are also perceptible on agricultural lands. Apart from the above the immediate benefits have flown to the rural people and to the hill tribes as a result of implementation of the scheme in providing employment to them and in the form of area development. The scheme is a labour oriented one and the employment generated during the period 1974-78 was.....many years.

Out of the amount spent under the scheme of Soil Conservation during the period 1974-78 an amount of Rs. 61.83 lakhs has flown to the tribal sub-plan area directly benefiting the Tribals.

### 2.1 CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED.

The constraints as enumerated under para 2.1. of Chapter -I of the report are equally applicable for this sub-sector also. But the problem is all the more acute here in view of the inaccessibility of the areas and the pressure of jhuming (shifting cultivation) which prevails in much more intensified form in the vulnerable catchment areas.

### 2.2. BASE LEVEL IN 1977-78.

By 1977-78, 17,290 hectares of forest plantation have been raised 42 K.m. of roads have been constructed, 346 semi permanent construction/temporary basas have been constructed, 64 Ring wells have been dug, 21 hectares of Lakes/Tanks have been developed and 336 jhumia families have been settled on land under the Soil Conservation (Forestry) sub-sector. It may however, be mentioned here that 350 Tribal jhumia families have also been settled during the period 1974-78 under the N.E.C. scheme of Control of Shifting Cultivation.

## 9.1. OBJECTIVES, APPROACH AND STRATEGY.,

### 3.1. OBJECTIVES :—

The objectives for the Five Year Plan 1978-83 in the Soil Conservation (Forestry) sub-sector have been :—

- i) To conserve soil and water and to manage the forests while doing so in the best interest of agriculture.
- ii) To protect against flood and to prevent silting up of the river beds as well as to prevent deposition of silt on agricultural lands.
- iii) To prevent stream/river bank erosion.
- iv) To prevent land slips and land slides and thereby to prevent blockade of national and State highways caused by land slips and land slides.
- v) To prevent silting up of the reservoir of Gumti Hydel Project to ensure the normal lease of life of the Hydel Project for which it has been designed.
- vi) To support the rural economy through soil and water conservation measures.
- vii) To rehabilitate the nomadic landless Tribal jhumias (shifting cultivators) on land with suitable employment for the purpose of eradicating the problem of jhuming as well as to extend all the social benefits to these nomadic Tribes so that they could merge with the main stream of civilization.

### 1.2. APPROACH :..

The approach to the problem had been to recondition of the hill slopes susceptible to soil erosion by bringing such slopes under the suitable forest cover through the process of afforestation in a phased manner. The areas to be tackled are selected on priority basis water shed wise. While tackling the problem by such direct action stress has to be given to eradicate the source of the problem which is mostly the shifting cultivation in the State. The Tribal jhumias (shifting cultivators) will thus have to be settled on land with suitable employment for their sustenance and area development programme will have to be undertaken for their successful rehabilitation.

## SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION (FORESTRY)

### 1.1. STRATEGY :—

For fulfilment of the objectives and the approach as indicated under para 3.1. and 3.2., the strategy adopted is to afforest the vulnerable catchment areas and susceptible hill slopes at the earliest possibility with in the limitations of the available resources in one hand and to resettle the Tribal jhumias on the other hand to gradually reduce the intensity and extent of jhuming ultimately to consign it to oblivion. Such tastrategy will not only take care of the problem but also it will help in providing immediate employment to a large number of unskilled rural and Tribal unemployeds, in helping to support the rural and Tribal economy. It will also help in extending social services and benefits to the Tribals living in either to inaccessible undeveloped hills and ease out a socio economic problem relating to the Tribals to a certain extent. Bases on the objectives and the strategy as aforesaid 2 schemes under soil Conservation (Forestry) sub-sector have formulated.

### 4. DETAILED PROGRAMME.

4.1. 2 (Two) schemes namely (i) Afforestation in Catchment area with a physical target for creation of 9,000 hectares of forest plantation in vulnerable catchment areas involving a financial outlay of Rs. 246.55 lakhs and (ii) Scheme of Resettlement of Landless Tribal jhumia families involving a financial outlay of Rs. 85.17 lakhs, have been formulated and included in the plan. Both the schemes will be implemented in a phased manner according to approach and strategy as adopted and described under para 9.2. and 9.3. to achieve the objectives as enumerated in para 9.1.

4.2. Out of the amount of the proposed outlay of Rs. 331.72 lakhs under the schemes in Soil Conservation (Forestry) sub-sector almost the entire amount will flow to the Tribal sub-plan area directly benefiting the Tribals.

### 5. OUTLAYS AND TARGETS :

The details of outlays and targets against each of the 2 (two) schemes under Soil Conservation (Forestry) sub-sector have been indicated in para-10. The total outlay proposed in this sub-sector during the plan period is Rs. 331.72 lakhs. The targets alongwith the outlays proposed under the schemes of this sub-sector are indicated below :—

Name of the scheme.	Total physical target	Financial outlay proposed.
1. Afforestation in catchment area.	9,000 hectares.	Rs. 246.55 lakhs.
2. Resettlement of landless Tribal jhumia families.	500 families.	Rs. 85.17 lakhs.
Total :—		Rs. 331.72 lakhs.

### 4. ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL.

It is stipulated that while implementing the scheme under this sub-sector as proposed in the plan, an additional employment potential to the extent of 13,872 manyears will be generated. The employment potential to be generated per year will thus be 2,774 man years. Apart from, it, the plan in this subsector will generate new employment in Government job to the extent of 243 persons.

### 13. CAPITAL COMPONENT :—

7. Out of the Total proposed outlay of Rs. 331.72 lakhs under the Soil Conservation (Forestry) sub-sector, the capital component is Rs. 75.87 lakhs.

### 8. TRIBAL SUB-PLAN COMPONENT :

Out of the total investment of Rs. 331.72 lakhs proposed to be made under the Soil Conservation (Forestry) sub-sector during the Plan period an amount of Rs. 138.04 lakhs is expected to flow in the Tribal sub plan area during the plan period. This flow of fund with the Tribal sub-plan area will be in the form of segregated component of the 2 schemes proposed to be implemented.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION  
(FORESTRY)  
AGR 31/32

ANNEXURE-X

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
HEAD-WISE/SUBHEADWISE BREAKUP OF THE FINANCIAL OUTLAYS :

(Rupees in lakhs).

Sl. No.	Head of Development/ programmes	Fifth Plan approved outlay	Approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83.		
				Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>VII.</b>	<b>Soil and Water Conservation :..</b>					
1.	Direction and Administration	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Soil survey and Testing	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Research, education and training	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Soil conservation scheme	141.00	42.00	331.72	75.87	...
5.	Other expenditure	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total VII :</b>	<b>141.00</b>	<b>42.00</b>	<b>331.72</b>	<b>75.87</b>	

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION  
(FORESTRY)

STATE : TRIPURA

AGR—35/36

ANNEXURE—XI

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT : EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

Sl. No.	Head of Development/ Programme	LIKELY EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN MANYEAR					
		Scientists	Technical	Administration	Skilled	Unskilled	Casual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>VII.</b>	<b>Soil and Water Conservation</b>						
1.	Direction and Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Soil survey and Testing	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Research, Education and Training	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Soil Conservation scheme	...	322.5	861.5	...	388.5	13.872
5.	Other Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total VII</b>		...	<b>322.5</b>	<b>861.5</b>	...	<b>388.5</b>	<b>13.872</b>

EMP—I  
SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION  
FORESTRY.

PROFORMA  
(FOR DIRECT EMPLOYMENT ONLY)

Employment likely to be generated in the Agri and Allied sector during the Next Five Year Plan, 1978-83.  
State—Tripura.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme—(Soil Conservation) Forestry Sector.						
2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) for the Next Plan as a whole.						Rs. 331.720 lakhs.
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred—						
			1978-79	...		Rs. 42.000 lakhs
			1979-80	...		Rs. 60.420 lakhs.
			1980-81	...		Rs. 68.360 lakhs.
			1981-82	...		Rs. 81.010 lakhs.
			1982-83	...		Rs. 79.930 lakhs
						Rs. 331.720 lakhs.
4. Employment potential of the scheme/project.						
A. Total—	243.					
B. Yearwise	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	total
a) Unskilled or uneducated	36	39	36	...	...	111
i) Educated						
ii) Technical	31	27	27	2	...	87
iii) Non-Technical	22	12	11	—	...	45
	89	78	74	2	...	243

## FOOD

I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES  
DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR 1978-83  
FOOD

**1. Scheme for re-organisation and strengthening of Food and Civil Supplies Directorate.**

For an isolated State like Tripura which depends predominately on outside supplies in the matter of essential commodities, foodgrains etc. The responsibility of strengthening the public distribution system will require special attention of the Government in the coming years. In Tripura there is practically no set up to map up locally produced foodgrains and a well knit public distribution system.

With a view to improving the present activities and also to ensure additional responsibilities in the matter of public distribution, procurement of locally produced foodgrains, to study day to day market prices, to rush essential commodities in remotest areas, to extend storage facilities, for implementation of different schemes, to ameliorate the sufferings of the poorer and backward section etc. it is felt necessary to strengthen the Food and Civil Supplies Directorate in the 6th Five Year Plan.

A total provision of Rs. 23.28 lakhs is proposed for the Plan Year 1978-83 break-up of which is given below:—

Name of the post	No. of posts	Amount involved during the Five Year Plan period.
Deputy Director.	2(two)	Rs. 0.76 lakhs.
Assistant Director.	4(four)	Rs. 1.35 „
Sub-Divisional Controller (F)	7(seven)	Rs. 1.17 „
Superintendent.	2(two)	Rs. 0.38 „
Head Clerk.	4(four)	Rs. 0.60 „
Chief Inspector	7(seven)	Rs. 1.30 „
Inspector.	13(thirteen)	Rs. 2.40 „
Technical Assistant	3(three)	Rs. 0.70 „
Accounts Clerk	4(four)	Rs. 0.48 „
U.D. Clerk	16(sixteen)	Rs. 1.92 „
L.D. Clerk	36(thirty six)	Rs. 3.15 „
Tally Clerk	36(thirty six)	Rs. 3.45 „
Peon	15(fifteen)	Rs. 0.72 „
Dusting Operator.	8(eight)	Rs. 0.60 „
Contingencies (Purchase of Diesel Jap)	2(two)	Rs. 4.00 „
		Rs. 23.28 lakhs.

Since employment will be made gradually it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 3'50 lakhs will be required in the Annual Plan 1979-80.

**2. Scheme for Construction of Storage godowns and Barracks in the inaccessible areas for running Departmental Sales Centres.**



Because of Tripura's geographical isolation and back-wardness in communication, the traders of inaccessible areas dealing in daily necessities viz. salt, edible oil, pulse etc. often create artificial scarcity of such essential commodities and charge abnormal heavy prices from the poor consumers. In fact the consumers of inaccessible areas have no other alternative than to become the victim of unscrupulous businessman. This is more applicable in Sub-Plan areas. The consumers of inaccessible areas will get relief if government ensure supply of selected items of essential commodities at reasonable prices by opening departmental Store-cum-sales Centres in inaccessible areas. Store-cum-Sales Centre will be constructed both for storing procured foodgrains there and for arranging distribution of foodgrains and essential commodities from the same premises. Each centre will be of 100 M.T. capacity of which 75% space will be kept for storage of foodgrains and 25% will be used as sales Centre. These two apartments under the same roof will, however, be separated from each other by suitable partition and lockdoors. For accommodation of one Store-keeper-cum Salesman and three Store-Guard-cum-weigh man, barrack (semi-pucca) will be constructed.

The Store cum Sales Centre will received supplies of foodgrains from the nearest foodgrains storage godowns and essential commodities will be supplied from the stock to be maintained under Buffer Stock Scheme. The Store-cum-sales Centre will deal mainly in (i) Rice and paddy (ii) Edible Oil (iii) Salt (iv) Kerosene Oil (vi) Soap (vi) Candle (vii) Matches (viii) Controlled cloth etc. etc. No subsidy would be required for maintenance of the Scheme.

The consumers will get foodgrains at the approved issue price and essential commodities at the prices to be fixed by the Government against family ration card and essential commodities card. The Store-Keeper will receive cash against the commodities issued to consumers and arrange deposit of the same into the nearest Forest Beat Office Tehsil office for safe custody of the cash. As far as practicable, recruitment will be made from among the local unemployed youngman.

The proposed scheme of construction and running of departmental storage and sale centre will achieve the following.

- a) Foodgrains and essential commodities will be stored properly and scientifically.
- b) The consumers of inaccessible areas will get supplied of their daily essentials at a reasonable rate.
- c) Unscrupulous traders will not able to charge exorbitant prices from the consumers.
- d) It would achieve economy in maintaining supply of foodgrains, essential commodities to the consumers and transporting locally procured foodgrains from different purchasing centres to the nearest godowns.
- e) It would boost the psychology of the common people.
- f) Local population may also engage themselves in transporting foodgrains from the nearest feeder godown to the Store-cum-Sales Centre.

A total outlay of Rs. 6'00 lakhs will be required during the Annual Plan for 1979-80 for implementation of this scheme with the following breakup.

i) For construction of 10(ten) nos. storage-cum-sales Centre and barracks and special repair.	...	...	...	Rs. 4'50 Lakhs.
ii) For additional staff for godowns and sales centres including Inspecting Auditors with allowances and T.A. Contingency.	...	...	...	Rs. 1'50 ,,
	...	...	...	<u>Rs. 6'00 Lakhs.</u>

For implementing the Scheme a total outlay of Rs. 70'00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1978-83.

### 3. SCHEME FOR SETTING UP OF TRIPURA CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION.

Because of Tripura's geographical isolation and backwardness in communication, the private agencies who deal in essential commodities viz. pulses, edible oil, salt, cement and other commodities of daily use, petroleum products etc. find it difficult to ensure regular flow of supply to meet the pressing demand of the consumers. Their financial capabilities being limited they are also not in a position to ensure bulk purchase of essential commodities, cement, and stocking of petroleum products even when market price of essential commodities at sources remain within a reasonable limit.

As the Co-operative Sector in Tripura is not strong enough to tackle the growing demands of the consumers in all spheres, the need for setting up of Tripura Civil Supplies Corporation has become imperative. All these factors result in scarcity of essential commodities in regular interval and fluctuation of prices, even from one consignment to another. Moreover, certain traders could corner whatever scarce stock is available and sell it at exorbitant prices.

Govts. of India has also stressed to deal certain essential commodities viz. Salt, edible oil, oil seeds, pulses through a buffer stock scheme on Govt. account could also not achieve the desired result for limitation of dealing the items departmentally.

Govt's of India has also stressed to deal in cement, controlled cloth and other selected items of essential commodities by the State Government and ensure regular flow of supplies of the commodities to the consumers at reasonable prices through well knit organisation.

Setting up of an independent Organisation on commercial basis be an appropriate solution to the problem.

Therefore, it has been decided to set up Tripura Civil Supplies Corporation with an initial share capital of Rs. 20 00 lakhs.

The main object of the Corporation will be to engage in purchase and sale of essential commodities through well knit distribution system and/or agencies at reasonable prices with ancillaries to the attainment of the main objects.

With this end in view an outlay of Rs. 50'00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan year 1978-83. To start with, an outlay of Rs. 20'00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1979-80.

### 4. SCHEME FOR PURCHASE OF LAND AND CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING FOR ACCOMMODATING THE FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DIRECTORATE.

Through the Food and Civil Supplies Directorate has been functioning in Tripura for more than twentyeight years and shouldering the responsibilities in maintaining public distribution of foodgrains and essential commodities, it could not secure a permanent office building till date.

The Directorate with its following Sections/Branches is now housed in scattered hired buildings and Government premises in Secretariat :—(i) General (ii) Rationing (iii) Food (iv) Civil Supplies (v) Nazarat/Store (vi) Delivery order Section (vii) Central Docket (viii) Accounts (ix) Proforma Accounts Sec.

For frequent shifting of the office from place to place many records had been lost.

At present, to accommodate the office with its staff and records 586 Sq. mtrs. of space are required while only 494 sq. Mtrs. are available in the present position of the Directorate leaving a shortfall of 104 sq. Mtrs.

In the above context it is felt imperative to have a permanent office building at a compact area to accommodate all its branches for smooth running of Administration and to safeguard public interest from undesirable harassment of their moving from one section to another at a distant place.

With this end in view, a scheme may be taken up for purchase of land and construction of office building for accommodating Food and Civil Supplies Directorate with a total outlay of Rs. 20'00 lakhs to be implemented in next Five Year Plan i.e. 1978-83. A token provision of Rs. 8'00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1979-80.

**5. SCHEME FOR SETTING UP OF MODERN TYPE BAKERY ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT FOR ENSURING SUPPLY OF STANDARD BRADS AND BISCUITS TO THE CONSUMERS AT A REASONABLE RATE.**

With a view to ensuring supply of standard breads and biscuits to the consumers at reasonable prices, it is felt necessary to set up three modern type Bakeries at three important places of three Districts, viz. at Udaipur, Agartala and Dharmanagar. It is pertinent to mention here that in Tripura there is no scientific and organised Bakery in Private Sector. All the Bakeries are hand operated.

A total sum of Rs. 8'50 lakh will be required during the next five year plan 1978-83 to meet the expenses of setting up three Bakeries which will include cost of machineries, premises and expenses towards staff.

A token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1979-80 for setting up of two modern Bakeries at Agartala and Dharmanagar. Each Bakery will ensure employment of 40 persons including howkers.

PROFORMA  
( For direct employment only )

Employment likely to be generated in the Agri & Allied Sector during the Next Five Year Plan—1978-83.

		State/U.T. Tripura Department Food.
1.	Project/Scheme/Procurement	
2.	Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) for the Next Plan as a whole.	171.780 Lakhs.
3.	Expenditure likely to be incurred :—	
	1978-79	
	1979-80	
	1980-81	
	1981-82	171.780 Lakhs.
	1982-83	
4.	Employment potential of the scheme/project.	
	A. Total	157 nos.
	B. Year-wise	
	i) 1978-79	—
	ii) 1979-80	45 nos.
	iii) 1980-81	45 „
	iv) 1981-82	48 „
	v) 1982-83	19 „
(a)	Unskilled or Uneducated	23 nos.
(b)	Educated	
	i) Technical	—
	ii) Non-technical	134 „

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

## I. Agriculture &amp; Allied Services.

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN :—1978-83

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT :

**INTRODUCTION :**

The livestock population of Tripura according to 1977 Livestock Census has been 8,53,465 Nos. There is no recognised breed of livestock in this State. The Cattle are mostly of non-descript type. Quality of goat, sheep are also not worthy to mention. Total poultry including Fowls/Ducks and other poultry birds population has been 6,63,357 Nos.

In terms of the guide line given by the Planning Commission the 6th Five Year Plan Schemes have been drafted accordingly. These should no one Agency responsible both for Milk collection and technical input programmes.

The popular Government has committed to execute the programmes through the panchayat level. In view of this, we have planed to extend the Animal Husbandry activities at the panchayat level by providing one Animal Husbandry work at the villagers. The 6th Five Year Plan has been drafted accordingly keeping in view of covering 689 panchayat in phase manner. To start with, the existing available para Animal Husbandry workers will be utilised covering more than 1/3 provided with 1-Animal Husbandry Extension worker.

It is the primary objective of our Department to make necessary programme so that all our attempt can be made to increase the animal production to achieve the target for providing enough of animal protain to our vulnerable population.

In India the present per capita per day milk consumption is estimated to be 112 grams daily. In Tripura, it is about 40 grams of milk per day. The Department may not be able to achieve the target to provide 112 grams of milk per day per head at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan as recommended by the Nutoritionist, but it would not be lacking far behind the target.

In the case of consumption of eggs. All India figure is 11 eggs per head per annum. Unfortunately there is no figure available in Tripura, but according to the information available the eggs consumption per head per annum is about 2 eggs only. It is for below the minimum requirement recommended but the Nutrition committee which is half egg per day. It is expected that all the poultry development scheme including extension activities which are being formulated for implementation will encourage the producer to produce enough of eggs for their own consumption and also be produce surplus eggs for the urban areas.

There is shortage of mutton, pork, poultry meat in Tripura. Number of schemes have been proposed to be implemented to meet the acute shortage of animal protein in Tripura. These will be achieved through extension activities mainly in the tribal areas who are being the weaker section, and gets less protein then the weaker section, and gets less protein than Tripura.

All the schemes under the Animal Production will prove to be feilure unless these schemes are covered by suitable Animal Health Programme. Disease like Rinderpest Ranikhet has already been under control due to the prophylactic and re-ventive measure taken by the Department. Ranikhet disease of popultry bird has completely been eradicated from the State and other contagious diseases, except Foot and mouth, one also under control.

The Schemes under the Animal Health programme have been formulated to be implemented under the Fifth Year Plan period to support the Animal production such an extent that these do not suffer due to any shortfall. At the present, on the administration side, the Directorate is not sufficiently equipped with proper infrastructure to cope up with the proposed programme to be under taken during the 6th Five Year Plan period. Complete re-orga-

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nisation of the department would be necessary and accordingly schemes have been included so that all programme including Animal Health programme can be tackled effectively.

**SUBSIDY :**

The Government of India is of the opinion that the small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers should be given benefit under the Project to augment the milk production of the State. Until the participation of these SF/MF and Agri. Labourers are achieved we can not increase the milk production in the State. But the financial position of the SF/MF and Agri. Labourers in the State is in such a position that until subsidies are given they can not participate in the schemes.

We have proposed subsidy even to the extent of 90% in case of Heifers rearing scheme, to build up the future milch animals in the State where provision has been kept for rearing of A.I. born cross bred animals from 60 days to 28 months on 90% subsidy basis. We have also proposed to give 50% subsidy on balanced cattle feed which will be distributed to the cattle owners to augment the milk production. We have also proposed 50-75% subsidy for distribution of milch animals for development of the cattle colonies in the tribal areas and in the milk shed areas of the State. The present concept is to provide two dairy animals having minimum 6-7 litres of milk with a gap of 4 months. The cost of the animals which is to be brought from outside the State is prohibitive to the farmers. As such until subsidy both for the purchase of animals and for the balanced cattle feed are given it is not feasible to maintain the animals by them.

In the case of integrated poultry Development scheme under the Applied Nutrition Programme 80% subsidy will be given in T.D. Block during the first phase. 50% subsidy will be given at Dumbornagar, Chhamanu, Salema and Rajnagar T.D. Block.

Under the Intensive poultry development programme 50% subsidy will be given from this department and 20% subsidy from the SFDA agency.

Under the Backyard poultry development scheme poultry development scheme poultry birds will be distributed to the farmers free of cost.

Under the poultry production-cum-marketing centre we will supply poultry birds on 50% subsidy in Agartala and its suburb .

Under the Assistance to unemployed youth the poultry birds will be supplied on 50% subsidy in South and North Tripura District.

Under the Piggery development scheme (1). Breeding boars will be supplied on 50% subsidy with a provision of Rs. 15,000/- exists (2). Breeding boars will be supplied to the Harijan on 50% subsidy for which provision exists Rs. 15,000/- (3). Under the I.R.D.P. through SFDA we will supply on 50% subsidy 50 units of 1 boar and 2 sows for which provision is Rs. 37,500.000.

In case of feed mixing plant. To populizne the balanced cattle feed. We have proposed 50% subsidy in the first two years, there after the subsidy will be reduced.

In case of milk collection from the farmers directly through the A.I. Centre/Sub-Centre/through Dairy Co-operative for the present we will provide 1/2 Kg. concentrate free of cost along with the price of milk. When we will introduce. Two axis price then producers will be given balance cattle feed on 50% subsidy and free transport from the place of collection to dairy plant/chilling plant/Rural Dairy.

In order to organise producers Co-operative we will provide the square capital contribution @ of Rs. 35,000/- for each primary.....and initial cost of Rs. 150/- for the purchase of equipments and machineries and other materials. Free supply of Acid and Alcohol for the testing of milk at the centre. Free transport cost and manerial subsidy @ Rs. 100/- for each society in the first year.

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In case of Milk colony out side Non-Tribal area we have proposed 50% subsidy and the remaining cost the owner will have the repay.

to repay by giving milk price to the Govt.

During the 5th Plan period. the following programmes have so far been taken up :—

1. Opening of 2 Veterinary Dispensary.
2. Opening of 70 Veterinary First Aid Centres.
3. Opening of 1 Mobile Veterinary Unit.
4. Expansion of the existing State Poultry Farm at Gandhigram.
5. Construction of 2 poultry Extension Centres into District Poultry Farms.
6. Expansion of the Intensive Poultry Development Project.

1 Regional Exotic Cattle Breeding Cum-Cross Breeding Farm and 1 Regional Duck Breeding Farm under the N. E. Council Programme has been taken up.

The position of the institutions by the end of 1977-78 are as follows :—

1. Veterinary Dispensaries	...	30 Nos.
2. Veterinary Hospital	...	1 Nos..
3. Stockman Centre	...	32 Nos.
4. Stockman Sub-Centre	...	104 Nos.
5. Veterinary Unit	..	7 Nos.
6. Veterinary First Aid Centre	...	70 Nos.

## ; DIRECTION AND ADMINISITRATION ;

In the Department of Animal Husbandry, the Administrative and the Superintending services with vital organs like upgradation of District Offices, Animal Husbandry Extension Services, Planning and Development, Statistics and Publicity Cells as well as an Engineering Cell are required to be strengthened

The details of the programmes are given below :—

Name of the Schemes/ Programmes	Sanctioned outlay by the State (Rupees in lakhs 78-79)	Proposed outlay in the 5 yrs. plans (Rupees in lakhs)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1. Setting and Re-organisation of the Department.	Rs. 3.80	Rs. 26.44	To be continued plan scheme against Re-organisation of the Department.
2. Improvement & construction of District Offices.	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 7.30	Against construction of District Offices.
3. Animal Husbandry Extension Scheme & oriented Programmes.	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 14.15	Against Animal Husbandry Exten. Schemes.
4. Establishment of Planning and Dev. with statistics & Publicity unit.	Rs. 0.20	Rs. 29.50	Against settling up of publicity unit.
5. Setting up of an Engineering Cell in the Department of Animal Husbandry.	Rs. 0.50	Rs. 9.00	Against settling up of an Engineering Cell.
Total :—	Rs. 6.50	Rs. 86.40	

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It is proposed that a provision of Rs. 86.40 lakhs will be necessary during the 6th Five Year Plan 1978-83, of which Rs. 13.05 lakhs will be of capital component only. And the employment scope extended upto 225 persons of both technical and non-technical groups. This will constitute about 40% cost for additional staff strength.

### 1. Setting and R-organisation of the Department.

Under the Department of Animal Husbandry the Direction and Administration means superintending service which deals with general check up, upgrading of the district offices, Animal Husbandry Extn. services, preparation of proposal for development and planning and general administration of the Directorate as whole. From our experiences from the last few plans it is seen that until the Dev. and planning Cell is organised in the Directorate of Animal Husbandry proper facility to work, the schemes could not be implemented. It is our experience that in constructional works through the public agency (P. W. D.) it takes long time and even for small estimate we are to wait for an indefinite period. For which we have proposed Development and planning Cell and Engineering Cell.

The Deptt. of Animal Husbandry is headed by the Director of Animal Husbandry who is responsible for supervising the activities of Animal Husbandry and Vety. Services, Animal health coverage, milk supply and Animal Husbandry extension works. Until suitable qualified and efficient senior officers are posted in the Directorate to help the Director in discharging his day to day duties. It is difficult to run the administration, we have proposed the creation of 2 posts of Joint Director of Animal Husbandry. At present there is only one Joint Director of Animal Husbandry who is looking after the Dairy Development works and the post of Joint Director of Animal Husbandry has been kept in abeyance.

The financial break-up are given below :—

	(Rupees in lakhs)					Total
	1978-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	
<b>1 Non-Recurring.</b>						
1. Construction of Directorate building.	0.75	5.00	...	...	...	5.75
2. Purchase of Vehicles.	0.60	1.30	...	1.40	...	3.30
<b>3. Office requirements.</b>						
Type-writer, Furniture, etc.	0.25	1.05	...	0.50	...	2.25
<b>4. Miscellaneous items.</b>						
	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.75
	<u>2.10</u>	<u>8.30</u>	<u>0.25</u>	<u>2.15</u>	<u>0.25</u>	<u>13.05</u>



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Recurring :								
1. Cost of Staff.		<u>1978-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>	<u>80-81</u>	<u>81-82</u>	<u>82-83</u>	<u>Total</u>	
						B. F :-	13.05	
(a) Existing -								
Director of A. H. I.								
Dy. Director of A. H. I.								
(b) Post to the filled up								
Dy. Director of A. H. 3. (in three District).								
Office Supdt.....4 (1 in Hy. and 3 in District.		1.20	1.50	2.00	2.25	2.50	9.45	
Stenographer.....5. (2 in Hq. 3 in Dist.)								
Accountant.....4. (1 in H. and 3 in district.)								
U. D. C.....3								
L. D. C.....5								
(c) Addl. Post required.								
Jt. Director of A...2.								
Dy. Director of A. H. 1.								
Project Officer (Extn)—1.								
Admn. Officer...3.								
Information...1.								
Gestetner Operator—1.								
Accounts Officer—3.								
Finance Officer—1.								
Head Mechanic—1.								
Mechanic—1.								
Asstt. Mechanic—2.								
Budget Officer—3.								
Finance Advisor—1.								
Office Supdt—6.								
Stenographer—4.								
Accountant—2								
U. D. C.—2.								
L. D. C.—4.								
Driver—4.								
Class—IV.—6.								
Watcher—4.								
2. Office Expenses		0.20	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.59	1.75	
3. Miscellaneous.		2.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.20	
(Maintenance of Vehicle other Materials, Constn. etc.								
		<hr/>						
		3.80					20.45	

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**2. Improvement and Construction of District Offices.**

At present the district offices are accommodated in the rented building as a result of which we are incurring a lot of expenditure. We have proposed for construction of district offices with proper accommodation to give facilities to the officers for discharging their duties properly and under this head we have given financial break-up which will ultimately save a lot of recurring expenditure on payment of house rent.

The financial break-up is given below :—

**Non-Recurring.**

1. Construction of District office building.	1.00	2.00	2.00	×	×	5.00
2. Construction of Godown for District Store.	×	0.50	0.50	0.50	×	1.50
	<u>Rs. 1.00</u>					<u>Rs. 6.50</u>

**Recurring.**

1. Cost of Hire building rent.	×	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.80	
	<u>Rs. 1.00</u>					<u>Rs. 7.30</u>

**3. Animal Husbandry Extension Schemes and Oriented Programmes.**

Any researcher administrative work should be extended to the remotest possible corner of the State. In cases of Animal Husbandry, the farmers who stay away from the district head quarter from the provisional head quarter must know what activities are going and how they can improve their own livestock through new sophisticated method. We have proposed for the creation of Animal Husbandry Extension Officers for each block so that they can be exclusively responsible for disseminate the idea of Animal Husbandry extension activities to the farmers/producers at their door steps.

The details of the financial break-up are given below :—

**Requirement of Staff**

Category of Post	Existing	Proposed
1) Animal Husbandry Extn. Officer	12	5
2) Stock-Supervisor.	68	17
3) Asstt. A. H. Extn. Supervisor.	—	35
4) Project Officer (Electrical)	—	1

Non-recurring.	1978-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	Total
1. Cost of Vehicle	×	0.60	×	×	×	0.60
2. Cost of furniture and Office equipments etc.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.20	1.50
	<u>0.050</u>					<u>2.10</u>

**Recurring.**

1. Cost of Staff.	0.75	1.50	1.80	2.00	3.00	0.05
2. Contingencies.	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.00	3.00
	<u>Rs. 1.00</u>					<u>Rs. 14.15</u>

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## 2. Establishment of Development &amp; Planning Cell with Statistics and Publicity Unit.

Any modern institution must have planning and development cell being assisted by Statistics and publicity unit. Unfortunately the Directorate of Animal Husbandary is running without such a wing having its budget more than 1 Cr. per year we could not publish our annual Administrative report in time with proper statistics and picture as we did not have any proper wing to keep all records to analyse them. In view of this, we have proposed for the creation of a Development and planning cell with statistics and publicity unit.

**Staff Requirement.**

<u>Category of post.</u>	<u>Exist</u>					<u>Proposed</u>
Dy. Director of A. H. (Dev. Planning).	...					1
Special Officer (Planning)/Statistical/Publicity/Technical.	...					4
Financial Officer.	...					1
Statistical Officer/ ( )	...					1
Auditor.	...					4
Stenographer.	...					1
Statistical Asstt.	...					7
Statistical Comp.	...					1
Office Superintendent,	...					1
U. D. Clerk.	...					8
L. D. Clerk.	...					12
Gest. Operator.	...					2
Photographer.	...					2
Cinema Operator.	...					3
Class—IV.	...					12
Driver grade—1.	...					1
Mechanic.	...					3
<b>Non-Recurring.</b>	<b>78-79</b>	<b>79-80</b>	<b>80-81</b>	<b>81-82</b>	<b>82-83</b>	<b>Total</b>
Office equipments.						
Type Writer. Facit machine etc.	0.12	1.050	2.38	3.00	4.00	11.00
	0.12					11.00
<b>Recurring.</b>						
1. Cost of Staff.	...	1.30	2.00	3.40	4.00	11.00
2. Office equipments.	0.08	1.00	1.42	2.00	3.00	7.50
	0.20					29.50

## 5. SETTING OF AN ENGINEERING CELL IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

In order to pursue the departmental constructions and to prepare small estimate and check up the works being monitored by the department we have proposed a Engineering Cell which is considered very essential for the execution of capital expenditure.

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The details of the financial break-up are given below .

Staff requirement.

<u>Category of post.</u>	<u>Exist.</u>					<u>Proposed.</u>
1. Asstt. Engineer.	...					1
2. Estimator.	...					3
3. Overseer.	5					6
4. U. D, Clerk.	...					4
5. L. D. Clerk.	...					4
6. Class—IV.	...					4
7. Driver.	1					...
<u>Non-recurring.</u>	<u>78-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>	<u>80-81</u>	<u>81-82</u>	<u>82-83</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Cost of Vehicle,	×	×	0.70	×	X	0.70
2. Office equipments, Furniture, Type-writer machine etc.	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	X	1.00
	<u>0.20</u>					<u>1.70</u>
<u>Recurring.</u>						
1. Cost of Staff.	0.30	0.40	0.45	0.55	6.60	2.30
2. Office Expenses.	X	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00
3. Miscellaneous.	X	0.50	0.60	0.80	1.10	3.00
	<u>0.50</u>					<u>9.00</u>

## 6. SCHEME FOR VETERINARY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH.

For extension of Vety. and Animal Husbandry activities in the State of Tripura we need both education and research works. There is no Veterinary College in the State for Dairy Institutions for which every year we are sending the local boys for training in B. V. Sc. and Animal Husbandry Course and B. Sc. dairying in the college outside the State. For the implementation of scheme we need field officers mainly Stockman/Stock Supervisor. Inseminator etc. for this we will have to organise our own training Institutions in the State. Vety. assisted by research and education will be headed by one Dy. Directors (One Asstt. Director, Research and another will be Asstt. Director Vety. Education, and training). The research wing will be responsible for diagnosis of various animal diseases and the prophylactic measures and the education wing will be responsible to cater the needs of training of in service personnel.

The details are given below :—

1. Course open to local boys :— (a) B. V. Sc. Course.  
(b) VFA/SM/SS/VC/LA etc. Course.
2. Course in-service training : (a) M. V. Sc. Course.  
(b) VFA/SM/SS/VC/LA/etc course.
3. A. Ph. D. Course for selected officers of the Department.

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The following posts are required for implementation of the scheme during 6th Five Year Plan.

<u>Category of posts.</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
1. Dy. Director of A. H. (Research and Education)	—	1
2. Assistant Director A. H. (Education)	—	1
3. Assistant Director A. H. (Research)	—	1
4. Vety. Inspector.	—	6
5. Librarian.	—	1
6. Head Clerk.	—	1
7. U. D. Clerk.	—	3
8. L. D, Clerk.	1	6
9. Duftry.	—	2
10. Class IV.	—	6

The financial break-up is given below :—

1. Cost of Construction	: Rs. 8.40 Lakhs.
2. Cost of Staff.	: Rs. 2.80 „
3. Cost of Material.	: Rs. 1.00 „
4. Cost of Stipend.	: Rs. 7.80 „

Total :— Rs. 20.00 „

### 7. VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH :

The health coverage is an important factor for livestock. Maximum production of the livestock should be ensured by protecting them against on slaught of number of diseases. If the animals are in proper health the production of the animal will be always accelarated. Uptil now we have been able to control the Rinderpest from the state and also we have been able to control the Poultry diseases. For routine treatment of animals and for general disease we must have Vety. Institution, Vety. first aid centre. We have proposed that for every Gaon Panchayat there will be 1 Animal Husbandry Extn. Officer to cater the needs of Animal Husbandry requirement of the viliagers and within a span of 3 years every Panchayat will be provided with one Animal Husbandry extension worker who will help the farmers in the treatment of livestock, health coverage, milk production and other purposes for which we wants to expand the existing Vety. Institutions and to open new Vety. Institutions.

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The details of the programmes under the Scheme are given below :—

Name of the Scheme	Sanctioned outlay by the State (Rs. in lakhs) 1978-79	Proposed outlay in the 5 years plans (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Vety. First Aid Centres.	8.00	116.050	Included purchase of Medicines.
2. Expansion of FA/SM Centres.	0.44	—	
3. Upgrading of Sub-divisional Dispensaries into Hospitals.	1.00	45.000	
4. Mobile Vety. Dispensaries.	1.50	9.600	
5. Construction of Vety. Institutions.	2.80	—	
6. Construction of Store building for Dists.	0.50	—	
7. Additional facilities to the existing Vety. Hospital.	0.75	—	Included in the Scheme in to Serial 1 & 3.
8. Establishment of Epidemiological Cell.	0.16	—	
9. Opening of Vety. Dispensaries.	1.00	—	
Total ;—	16.15	170.650	

With these schemes above potentialities of employment will be extended both of technical and non-technical groups.

#### 1. VETERINARY FIRST AID CENTRES :

This is a continued scheme. It envisages setting up of centres where Vety. First Aid will be rendered. There are at present 689 Gaon Panchayats in Tripura. Adequate arrangement will be made to entrust responsibilities by keeping a man from the Department in.

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each Panchayat. Scheme may run up with ancilliary staff according to necessary of scheme both Technical and Non-Technical. The financial break-up in given below :—

STAFF REQUIREMENT	EXISTING	PROPOSED
1. Dy. Director of Animal Health.	...	1
2. Cattle Dev. Officer.	...	10
3. Supdt. Hospital.	...	15
4. Disease Investigation Officer Lab./Field.	...	2
5. Veterinary Officer.	...	1
6. Lab. Asstt./SM/WC.	50	500
7. Attendant.	40	500
8. VFA/SM/Vaccinator/MR.	...	500
9. Office Superintendent.	...	3
10. Head Clerk,	...	10
11. U. D. Clerk.	...	20
12. L. D. Clerk.	...	50
13. Vety. Extn. Officer/Worker.	...	30
<b>BREAK-UP OF EXPENDITURE :</b>		

(a) Cost of Establishment :	Rs. 35.60 lakhs.
(b) Cost of recurring expenditure : ( Subsidy 0.85 lakhs )	Rs. 80.45 ,,

**Total :—** Rs. 116.05 ,,

### 2. EXPANSION OF VETY. FIRST AID CENTRES/STOCKMAN CENTRES.

This is an Identical scheme where improvement of the Vety. First Aid Centres will be done For which provision of Rs. 2,5 lakhs will be necessary with V. F. A. Centres.

### 3. UPGRADING OF SUB-DIVISIONAL DISPENSARIES INTO HOSPITALS.

At present one State Vety. Hospitals is going to function with full facilities. It is proposed that here will be 3 district Vety. Hospitals in the 3 districts of Tripura as will 17 block level Vety. Hospital will be established. Therefore in this scheme with constructional programmes the provision of Rs. 45.000 lakhs has been proposed ; of which Rs. 25.000 lakhs will be of capital component.

The details of the financial break-up given below :—

(a) Cost of land with construction :—	Rs. 35.000
(b) Cost of equipment etc. :—	Rs. 3.000
(c) Cost of staff. :—	Rs. 7.000

**Total :—** Rs. 45.000

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DETAILS OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS.	EXISTING	PROPOSED
1. Hospital Superintendents.	...	20
2. V. A. S.	...	40
3. VC./Lab. Asstt./SS	...	80
4. Word Supdt.	...	40
5. Attendant.	...	40
6. Cleaner/Sweeper.	...	40
7. L. D. Clerk.	...	20
8. Receptionist.	...	20
9. Driver.	...	20

## 4. MOBILE VETY. DISPENSARIES :

This is a continued Scheme. In order to cater the needs of the outlying areas it is felt that the expansion of Mobile Vety. Dispensaries for south District as well as North District should be equipped with diagnostic Mobile Laboratory for proper diagnosis of cases in the areas.

## REQUIREMENT OF STAFF

NO. OF POSTS.	EXISTING	PROPOSED
V, A. S.	1	1
Stock Supervisor.	1	1
Vaccinator.	15	15
Driver.	1	1
Class-IV,	2	4

## DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ARE AS FOLLEWS :—

(a) Cost of Equipments.	Rs. 0.60 Lakhs.
(b) Cost of Vehicles.	Rs. 1.50 „ „
(c) Cost of Medicines and other materials.	Rs. 5.000 „ „
(d) Cost of Staff.	Rs. 2.500 „ „

Total :— Rs. 9.600 „

5. Construction of Vety. Institutions.
6. Construction of Stere-building in Districts.
7. Additional facilities to the existing Vety. Hospitals.
8. Establishment of Epidmiological Cell.
9. Opening of Vety. Dispensaries.

All these above schemes are included in the scheme of upgrading of Sub-divisional Vety. Dispensaries into Hospital, as well as in the scheme of Vety. First Aid Centres.

## 8. INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS AND DIAGNASTIC LABORATORY.

Identification of casual diseases for animal has been a continuous programme cattle epidemic occur very often and to combat with the situation the existing disease Investigation laboratory is required to be equipped properly with adequate staff strength. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed in the 6th five year plan, 1978-83 of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be of capital component. It is proposed



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that the scheme will be headed by the subject specialist (Animal Husbandry) supported with adequate technical and Ministerial Staff. Different programmes under the scheme are given below :—

Name of the Scheme	Sanctioned outlay by the State (Rs. in lakhs)	Proposed outlay in 5 yrs. plan (Rs. in lakhs)	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
1. Expansion of D. I. Lab.	1.00	7.76	
2. Strengthening of Statistical Cell.	0.32	...	Included in the Scheme of Direction and Administration,
3. Provision of small clinical laboratory.	0.15	...	Included in the Scheme at Sl. No. 1.
4. Special provision for vaccine.	3.00	15.00	...
5. District Investigation laboratory.	...	5.72	New Scheme.
6. Estt. of clinical laboratory attached to Vety. dispensary.	...	1.52	New Scheme.
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>Rs. 4.47</b>	<b>Rs. 30.00</b>	

With these scheme above potentialities have been created for employment of 60 personnel of both technical and non-technical groups.

## CATTLE DEVELOPMENT :

The Cattle of Tripura are of non-descript type. The upgrading of cattle population and augmentation of milk production is considered very much essential. Cross breeding with existing Jersey semen is considered only answer for the augmentation of milk production. In order to provide free A. I. service with the existing semen we have decided to extend the areas of operation of the present ICDP and so create one more ICDP in the State of Tripura so that we can fulfil the target of involving 1.51 lakhs of breedable cattle population within a span of 5 years. Under the scheme we will have 2 ICDP (a). We will distribute improved breeding bulls on 50% subsidy to the tribal areas and in the areas where we could not open A. I. Centres.

The different programmes under the schemes are given below :—

	Sanctioned outlay by the state 1978-79 (Rs. in lakhs)	Proposed outlay in the 5 years plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1. Intensive Cattle Development Project.	22.45	177.80	
2. Distribution of Improved breeding Bulls.	00.10	0.50	
3. Progen Semen Complex.	...	7.80	New Scheme
4. Rearing of Cross Bred Calves for assistance to SF/MF/AI.	1.45	52.92	
5. Cattle colony in Tribal settlement areas.	...	13.50	
<b>Total :</b>	<b>24.00</b>	<b>252.52</b>	

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

With these Scheme above potentialities of employment will be extended both of technical and non-technical Groups.

## 1. INTENSIVE CATTLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

For the upgradation programmes of the non-descript Cattle population of Tripura, it is proposed that a complete net-work of Artificial Insemination programmes will be taken up. For this, the existing I. C. D. P. will be consolidated and one more I. C. D. P. Project will be created covering the North District of Tripura.

## CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

## STAFF REQUIREMENT.

SL. No.	Category of Post	Number of Posts.	
		Exist	Proposed
1	2	3	4
1.	Dy. Director of Animal Health	—	1
2.	Project Officer ICDP/Sheep/Goat etc.	—	5
3.	Specialist.	—	4
4.	Cattle Development Officer.	—	3
5.	Dairy Development Officer.	—	3
6.	Agronomist.	—	3
7.	Vety Officer.	—	3
8.	Fodder Development Officer.	—	3
9.	Extension Officer.	—	30
10.	LA/VC/SS/etc.	—	300
11.	Vacc./Mr./VFA.	—	300
12.	Attendent/Class IV.	—	300
13.	Administrative Officer.	—	4
14.	Accounts Officer,	—	4
15.	Office Superintendent.	—	3
16.	Head Clerk,	—	4
17.	U. D. Clerk.	—	16
18.	L. D. Clerk.	3	40
19.	Store-keeper.	—	4
20.	Stenographer.	—	4
21.	Vety. Inspector.	2	—
22.	Accountant.	1	—
23.	A. I. Asstt.	2	30

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Details of 6th Plan outlay are as follows :—

a) Coustruction.	Rs. 24.00 lakhs.
b) Equipments/Furniture.	Rs. 4.84 „
c) Vehicles.	Rs. 4.30 „
d) Staff.	Rs. 71.80 „
e) Medicine/Ration and others.	Rs. 92.86 „
	<hr/>
Total :—	Rs. 197.80 „
	<hr/>

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

## CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

## 2. DISTRIBUTION OF IMPROVED BREEDING BULLS.

It is a supporting programme of I.C.D.P. in the areas where I.C.D.P. activities can not be covered. But it is an essential programme. The financial break-up are given below :—

a) Cost of Bull.	Rs. 0.40 lakhs.
b) Cost of Transport.	Rs. 0.10 „
	<hr/>
Total :—	Rs. 0.50 „

## FROZEN SEMEN

At present the utilisation of liquid frozen semen is only 30—40% whereas if we can switch over to frozen semen the utilisation of the semen will be 90%. The present day trend is switched over to frozen Scheme.

The complex will be established shortly and the financial break-up is given below :—

a) Cost of construction and installation of complete with materials.	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
b) Cost of Vehicles.	Rs. 1.30 „
c) Cost of Staff.	Rs. 1.50 „
	<hr/>
Total :—	Rs. 7.80 „

Details of Staff requirement for implementation of the Scheme.

## STAFF REQUIREMENTS.

1. Officer-in-charge Semen Bank.	4
2. Specialist.	4
3. Special Officer.	4
4. Extension Officer.	20
5. LA/SS/VC.	30
6. VFA/SM/Vcc.	30
7. Class IV/Bull attendant/ Carrier.	100
8. Office Supdt.	1
9. Stenographer.	1
10. Head Clerk.	3
11. U. D. Clerk.	6
12. L. D. Clerk.	15
13. Store-keeper.	4

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

## REARING OF CROSS BRED CALVES.

In order to augment the milk production of Tripura state it is desirable that the cross bred calf which is being born out of cross breeding with the existing jersey semen should get proper nutrition to develop into milch cows. Unfortunately the survival of the cross bred heifers in Tripura State is very negligible because the cross bred calf after birth is not getting any nutrition from its country mother due to small amount of milk production. The milk which is available with the mother is being sold in the markets as a result of which the calf is not getting a single drop of milk and dying of starvation. In order to prevent the spoilage of the national wealth and to save the cross bred animals which are born out of A. I. with the existing semen it is proposed that the state Government may kindly from now on approve a scheme under which these A. I. born calves can be maintained on 90% subsidy from its birth to its milking state i. e. from 60 days to 28 months.

I. R. D. P. Scheme there is provision of 66-2/3 subsidy for Agri. labourers, 50% for small farmers/marginal farmers. In SFDA scheme there is provision of 25%. For SF/MF/33-1 3% for Agri. labourers. If we devetail both the scheme together, we can maintain the cross bred heifers scheme on 90% subsidy. The farmers are not in a position to maintain their heifers on credit oriented scheme through bank help as envisaged by the Government of India under the special Animal Husbandry programme for development of small farmers/Marginal farmers and Agri. labourers.

## YEARWISE INTRODUCTION OF PHYSICAL TARGET.

YEAR	BATCHES	NO. OF HEIFERS
1st year 1978-79	1st batch.	500
2nd year 1979-80	2nd batch.	1000
3rd year 1980-81	3rd batch.	1500

## REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS FOR EACH YEAR.

YEARS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	60
1979-80	483
1980-81	1365
1981-82	2007
1982-83	1377
	<hr/> 5292

## Additional employment potentialities.

1. Project Officer (600/-1300/-)—1.
2. Officer-in-charge, Feed Mixing plant (500/-1190/-)—1
3. Head Clere-cum-Accountant (Rs. 350/-725/-)—1.
4. U. D. Clerk (330/-580/-)—1/
5. L. D. Clerk (240/-440/-) and Cashier.—2.
6. Class—IV. (170-210/-)—4.

## CATTLE COLONY IN TRIBAL SETTLEMENT AREAS.

It was proposed to make the Jhumias interested in milch cattle. During the next five years it was proposed to cover 250 families in and around the tribal colonies. In 1978-79 it this proposed to supply two cows each to 50 families one cow would be on the point of calving and would just have been covered. This will ensure steady supply of milk throughout the year. The Department will supply the cross bred cows.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

2. The cows will be supplied at 75% subsidised rate to be born by the Department and 25% to be borne by loan from the nationalised Banks with a nominal interest. Each family will be covered by insurance.

3. Free veterinary Aid and free breeding facilities and other management assistance will be rendered by the Animal Husbandry Department. The milk will be procured either by the Co-operative or by Departmental agency at a reasonable rate.

Cost of 100 cross bred Cows @ Rs. 2,500/-x 100 + Rs. 2,50,000/-	Rs. 1,87,500/-
State share 75% from Rs. 2,50,000/-	
Bank loan 25% from Rs. 2,50,000/-	Rs. 62,500/-
Cost of concentrates to be supplied for 200 days for 100 cross bred cows for 1st year. 200 days x 100 x Rs. 1/- 50% to be borne by the party	Rs. 20,000/-
Total—	<u>Rs. 2.70,000/-</u>

A sum of Rs, 13,50,000/- will be required during the 6th plan period out of which a sume of Rs. 10,12,500/- will be the State's share and Rs. 3,37,500/- will be provided by the Banks.

During 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 3.000 lakhs have been provided for implementation of the scheme by the Tribal Welfare Department.

As per instruction, details break-up of scheme are shown below :—

- 1) Cost of Cows @ Rs. 3000 x 100— Rs. 3,00,000/-

Name of the Scheme :— POULTRY DEVELOPMENT.

In order to promote production of meat and eggs. the rearing of Poultry birds by the Tribal and non-Tribal farmers of Tripura has been encouraging through different programmes under the scheme of Poultry Development. The provision of Rs. 69.00 lakhs has been proposed in the 6th 5 year plan 1978-83, of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be of capital component. This Scheme is proposed to be headed by project Officer (Poultry Development) supported with Technical and Ministerial Staff. The different programmes in the Scheme are given below :—

Name of the Scheme.	Sanctioned outlay by the State (Rs. in lakh) 1978-79.	Proposed outlay in the 5 years plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Expansion of State Poultry Farm (Including Feed & analytical laboratory).	5.000	15.000	
2. Applied Nutrition Programme.	0.400	5.500	
3. District Poultry Farm.	1.640	12.500	
4. Assistance to the Unemployed.	0.400	4.000	
5. Poultry Development through backward farming.	0.100	2.500	
6. Strengthening of Intensive Poultry production cum-Marketing Centre.	1.000	10.000	
7. Intensive Poultry Dev. Project.	0.500	4.500	
Total :—	9.040	54.000	

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

	1	2	3	4
8. Duck Extn. Cum-upgrading Project.			5.000	
9. Intensive Duck production cum-Marketing Centre.			10.000	
Total :—		9.040	69.000	

With these schemes above potentialities of employment will be created both technical and non-technical groups.

Category of Post	Existing	Proposed
1. Dy. Director of A. H. (Poultry)	—	1
2. Asstt. Farm Supdt.	1	2
3. Project Officer	—	1
4. Asstt. Director of A. H. (P)	—	4
5. Shift Supervisor.	1	5

Category of posts.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	
	Existing	Proposed.
6. Stock Supervisor.	5	15
7. Compounder	1	1
8. Class—IV.	6	15
9. Poultryman.	—	15
10. Farm Manager	—	10
(Poultry/Duckery)	—	2
PDO/DDO/PEO/DEO).	—	8
11. Asstt. Farm Manager.	2	8
12. Mechanic.	1	3
13. Driver.	1	3
14. Asstt. Mechanic	1	3
15. Administrative Officer.	—	1
16. Office Supdt.	—	1
17. Head Clerk.	—	1
18. U. D. Clerk.	1	6
19. L. D. Clerk.	5	15
20. Accountant.	—	3
21. Store-Keeper.	—	13
22. Poultry Supervisor/ Duck Supervisor.	—	15

ANIMAL HUSBANDRYName of the Scheme :— Sheep and Goat Multiplication (Farm)

Sheep and Goat constitute a good proportion in the total livestock population of this State. In last census, the number of sheep and Goat is the main and major source of meat protein of the human population of this State. Till last plan period no effective measure has been taken up by the Government for Development of the sheep and goat this state, while the goat husbandry is the most important source of subsidy income of poor and landless farmers. It is therefore, proposed that a sheep and goat Multiplication Farm in an area of 200 Acres will be established at Chawmanu area under the North District of Tripura. A provision of Rs. 20.50 lakhs has been proposed in 6th 5 year plan 1978-83, of which Rs. 5.50 lakhs will be of capital component. It is also proposed that the scheme will be headed by project Officer (Livestock) supported with adequate Technical and Ministerial staff.

The financial break — up is given below —

a) Non-recurring	Rs. 5.50 lakhs.
b) Recurring	Rs. 15.00 „
<b>Total :—</b>	<b>Rs. 20.50 „</b>

<u>Staff requirements.</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
1. Project Officer	...	2
Sheep/Goat.	...	6
2. Asstt. Project Officer.	...	15
3. Sheep Supervisor/Goat Supervisor.	...	2
4. U. D. Clerk.	...	6
5. L. D. Clerk.	...	15
6. Attendant.	...	

Name of Scheme :— PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT.

Tripura has an immense potentialiation of Piggery Development. One third of her population are Tribal and they are traditional Pig-Keeper. For marketing of pork different programmes have been included in piggery Development. The provision of Rs. 72.30 lakhs has been proposed in the 6th 5 year plan 1978-83 of which Rs. 13 lakhs will be of capital component. This scheme is proposed to be headed by project Officer (Piggery Development) supported with Technical and Ministerial staff.

<u>Staff requirement</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
1. Project Officer.	...	1
2. Asstt. Director of A. H. (Pig)	1	2
3. Piggery Development Officer.	...	3
4. Supervisor (Pig).	2	30
5. Farm Supdt.	1	6
6. Jt. SM/VFA/Vaccinator.	1	30
7. Peon/Attendant	2	30
8. Qia	...	1
9. Dem	...	1
10. Shift Supervisor.	...	6
11. Administrative Officer.	...	1
12. Office Asstt.	...	1
13. Head Clerk.	...	1
14. Accountant.	...	1
15. U. D. Clerk.	...	2
16. L. D. Clerk.	1	10
17. Gest. Operator.	...	1
18. Store Keeper.	...	3

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The different programmes in the Scheme are given below :—

Name of the Scheme.	Sanctioned outlay by the State (Rs. in lakhs) 78-79.	Proposed outlay in the years plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Strengthening of Pig multiplication Farm.	4.30	25.60	
2. Distribution of breeding boars in Tribal settlement.	0.25	1.25	
3. Establishment of pork processing plant.	0.90	6.55	
4. Distribution of Pigs to Horizons.	0.15	2.00	
5. Strengthening of Pig Unit at Amarpur.	0.75	14.50	
6. Piggery Expansion Scheme.		5.00	
7. Establishment of meat animal Development winner in the Directorate of Animal Husbandry.		17.40	} New Schem .
<b>TOTAL :—</b>	<b>6.35 lakhs.</b>	<b>72.30 lakhs.</b>	

With these Schemes above potentialities have been created for employment of both technical and non-technical groups.

**Name of the scheme : 10 OTHER LIVESTOCK  
DEVELOPMENT.**

The scheme envisages mostly for Farm animals of the Department of Animal Husbandary, Attempts have been in progress to locate composite or mixed Farms in Tribal areas. There are different programmes under this scheme. A provision of Rs. 116.80 lakhs have been proposed in the 6th Five Year Plan 1978—83 of which Rs. 25.00 lakhs (including cost of animals) will be capital component. It is proposed that the scheme will be headed by project officer (Farm) supported with technical and ministerial staff.

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Existing	Proposed.
1.	Project Officer	—	1
2.	Special Officer	—	1
3.	Veterinary Officer	—	6
4.	Farm Manager	1	5
5.	Dairy Supervisor	—	2
6.	Artificial Insemination Officer	—	15
7.	Administrative Officer	—	1
8.	Office Superintendent	—	1
9.	Head Clerk	—	1
10.	U. D. Clerk	—	4
11.	L. D. Clerk	1	10
12.	Stock Supervisor/Lab. Assistant/ Vety. Compounder	8	30
13.	Accountant	1	1
14.	Storekeeper	1	2
15.	Fieldman	1	5
16.	Night Guard	—	6
17.	Bull attendant/Class IV	7	15
18.	Milk man	—	15



## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

## FINANCIAL

	Sanctioned outlay by the state 1978—79.	Proposed outlay in the 5 year Plan	REMARKS.
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	
1. Strengthening of State composite to livestock Farm	4.75	35.80	Against State composite Livestock Farm
2. Composite Animal Husbandry Extension	1.25	—	Included in Fodder Dev. programme.
3. Cattle colony in Tribal settlement areas and composite Farm in Tribal areas	1.55	12.55	—
4. Distribution of Maize seeds in Tribal areas	0.20	—	Included in Fodder Dev. programme
5. Establishment Buffalo breeding farms in Amarpur and Belonia	1.00	13.00	To continue
6. Composite livestock Farm in 2 Districts	1.48	24.00	1 in North Dist. & another in South District.
7. Establishment of Feed Mixing Plant for supplying concentrate feeds in I. C. D. P. area	—	28.45	New scheme
Total :	10.23	116.80	

With these schemes above it is proposed that the employment scope will be extended to both technical and non-technical groups. The details of the programme are given below :—

1. Strengthening of State Composite Livestock Farm :

The State Composite Livestock Farm was sanctioned by the Planning Commission during last year of 4th 5 year plan. It is proposed that strengthening of the State Livestock Composite Farm is necessary during the 6th 5 year plan. The financial break-up is given below :

a) Cost of land development and construction of Cattle shed with improvement of existing shed.	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs
b) Cost of vehicle	Rs. 2.55 ,,
c) Cost of staff.	Rs. 5.55 ,,
d) Cos for other materials (ration production of fodder, office expensed, wages etc.)	Rs. 23.00 ,,
Total	Rs. 35.80 lakhs.

## Animal Husbandry.

2. Composite Animal Husbandry Scheme :

This scheme being fodder incentive oriented programme is now included under the Feeds and Fodder Development scheme.

3. Cattle colony in Tribal Settlement areas and Composite Livestock Farm in Tribal areas.

To ensure steady supply of milk in Tribal colonies, Cattle Farms in selected areas are proposed to be established during the 6th 5 year plan 1978—83,

a) Cost of land development construction. (Provision for 10 Cattle colonies.)	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
b) Cost of Animals.	Rs. 3.05 „
c) Cost of staff.	Rs. 2.50 „
d) Cost of other materials including ration etc. (for the first year of the establishment).	Rs. 5.00 „

Total : Rs. 15.55 lakhs

4. Distribution of Maize Seeds in Tribal Areas.

This programme has been included in the fodder Development scheme.

5. Establishment of Buffalo Breeding Farms. in Amarpur & Belonia.

Buffaloes Breeding has not been given much attention in the past. The Department has to up-grade the existing Buffalo by selective breeding with Mura and Surti Breeds. The breeding with pure line will be taken up in the farms at Amarpur and Belonia. The calves both male and female will be sold at 25/- Subsidy to the local people. Necessary posts are required to be created and filled up for proper running of the farm. The financial break up is given below :—

a) Cost of land development and construction (for 2 Farms)	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
b) Cost of buffalo (for 2 Farms)	Rs. 2.00 „
c) Cost of Staff. (for 2 Farms)	Rs. 5.05 „
d) Cost of materials, medicines, rations, fodder production etc. (for 2 Farms)	Rs. 2.05 „
	<u>Rs. 13.00 Lakhs.</u>

6. COMPOSITE LIVESTOCK FARMS IN 2 DISTRICTS.

There are no District Farms at present. But the State Composite Livestock Farms can function as District Farms for the West District of Tripura, For the North and South District 2 farm are proposed to be opened during the 1978-79 with initial work for pashu production farm and to continue as Composite Livestock Farm in the 6th 5 years plan 1978-83 The provision for adequate staff will have to be made. The financial break is given below :—

a) Cost of land, land development constructions etc. (for 2 Farms)	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
b) Cost of animal (for 2 Farms)	Rs. 4.00 „
c) Cost of Staff. (for 2 farms)	Rs. 2.05 „
d) Cost of materials, rations, medicines, fodder production etc. (for 2 farms)	Rs. 12.05 „
	<u>Rs. 24.00 lakhs</u>

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

## 7. Establishment of Feed Mixing Plan for supplying concentrate Feeds in I. C. D. P. areas.

Intensive Cattle Development Project has already been started from the 5th plan period. Before this, Cattle Development work was continued under the key village scheme and hill Cattle Development Scheme. where pedigreed Tharparkar and Jersey Bulls were introduced to develop the country cows yielding 0.25 to 0.5 litres milk daily. To distribute feeds-concentrate, to support the programmes, it is proposed to be give position. The financial break-up is given below :—

a) Non-Recurring	Rs. 10.50 lakhs
b) Recurring.	Rs. 17.95 lakhs
	Rs. 28.45 lakhs

## INTRODUCTION ;

The Feeds & Fodder Development programme, in the past did not receive adequate attention. In the State's Animal Husbandry Sector, this scheme is an important component for the Cattle and the Poultry Development. For, at least, the productive Animals of 1.5 lakhs and sizable population of poultry birds a change over from the traditional feeding practices to the practices of feeding cultivated fodder and the balanced feeds is most urgently required. The table below will illustrate the position.

Annual Requirement in lakhs M. T.	Present availability in lakhs M. T.	Deficit to cover in lakhs M. T.	Remarks.
Green cultivated fodder—8	0.007	} say 5	Only for the productive animals.
Green from natural sources—X	3.00		
Feeds-Concentrates silage	0.500	0.5	Includes Poultry Birds.

## OBJECTIVES :

To cover the deficit and to augment fodder productions all scattered schemes related to Feeds & Fodder Development are proposed to bring under one umbrella only under plan items of schemes during the Five year plan, 1978-83. The cultivation of maize, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Ricebean, Tetra-kalai, Cowpea, Moth, Arhar, Stylo, Tapioca, Sweetpotato, Hybride-Napier Grass, Guinea grass, Para grass, Anjan grass Thin napier grass, Dinanathgrass and Teocenti etc. will continue to be taken up for fodder seeds production, silage making and building up of feeds. Concentrates in the State of Tripura.

As against provision of Rs. 6.61 lakhs for 1978-79, Rs. 4.60 lakhs are going to be spent in the schemes excluding fodder related programmes were Rs. 1.45 lakhs have also been sanctioned. Now, Rs. 68.91 lakhs are proposed for the entire Five years plan from 1978-83 of which capital components will be Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the cost of land, Agri-Employment/Equipments, fencing, tractors, power tillers, diesel vehicle etc. An infrastructure with the creation of feeds fodder development wing is also proposed, which will be headed by Dy. Director of Project Officer (Fodder).

## FEEDS &amp; FODDER DEVELOPMENT

<u>Requirement of Staff</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
<u>Category of Posts</u>		
1. Project Officer	...	1
2. Assistant Director of A. H (Fodder)	...	3
3. Feeds & Fodder Dev. Officer	...	4
4. Agromomist.	...	4

5. Fodder Demonstration Officer	...	4
6. Supdt. (Fodder)	...	34
7. Farm Manager	...	4
8. Assit. Farm Manager	1	17
9. Mechanic	1	4
10. Head Mechanic.	...	3
11. Tractor Driver.	...	3
12. Driver	1	3
13. Fieldman.	...	17
14. Ploughman/Attendent/Night Guard/Carrier.	1	30
15. Administrative Office	1	1
16. Office Supdt.	...	1
17. Head Clerk	...	4
18. U. D. Clerk	...	8
19. L. D. Clerk	...	10
20. Cashier	...	1
21. Accountant	...	1
22. Store-keeper	...	3

The details of approved outlay for 1978-79 and proposed outlay for Six Five year plan are shown below against each scheme :—

#### FEEDS & FODDER DEVELOPMENT.

Name of the Scheme.	Sanctioned outlay by the State (Rs. in lakhs)	Proposed outlay in the 5 years (Rs. in lakhs)	REMARKS
1. Re-organisation of the Feeds & Fodder Development Scheme.	...	Rs. 6.52	Against organisation set up for the Feeds & Fodder Dev.
2. Fodder Seeds Production and Demonstration Farm.	Rs. 4.00	Rs. 31.65	Against expansion of Seeds production Farm and Estt. of District Seeds Farm.
3. Expansion of Fodder Seeds Distributions Programmes with 50% subsidy on seeds fertiliser, P. P. Chemicals and free distribution of Tribal Farmers.	Rs. 0.20	Rs. 1.33	Against expansion of programme under Feeds & Fodder Dev. & distribution of Maize Seeds.
4. Block Fodder Demonstration plots in the Farmers field (including Composite A. H. Extension scheme),	Rs. 0.20 Rs. 1.25	Rs. 11.90	Against Block Fodder Demonstration farms/plots and composite A.H. Extension Schemes.
5. Training of farmers	Rs. 0.20	Rs. 2.52	Against training of farmer.
6. The programme of in-service-training in Feeds & Fodder Development.	...	Rs. 0.20	New Scheme.
7. Grassland & pasture Dev. in Panchayats area under different Block.	Rs. 0.20	Rs. 1.65	Against Pasture Dev.
8. Intensive for conservation of fodder & Usages of Chaffcutters.	...	Rs. 0.25	NEW SCHEME.

## FEEDS &amp; FODDER DEVELOPMENT

Name of the Scheme	Sanctioned outlay by the State (Rs. in lakhs)	Proposed outlay in the 5 years plans (Rs. in lakhs)	REMARKS
9. Intensives to Co-operative Societies, Gaon Panchayats for Distribution of balanced Feeds for Cattle & Poultry.	...	Rs. 12.00	New Scheme
Total : Rs. 4.60		Rs. 68.91	

## Sector-I—Agriculture &amp; Allied Services.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY  
ANNEXURE—VI  
Agr—25FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING  
TARGETS OF PRODUCTION AND SELECTED PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Actual Achievement		Targets
			1973-74	1977-78	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I—LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION</b>					
1.	Milk	In lakhs of litres.	0.019	0.019	0.150
2.	Eggs	In million.	15.700	19.000	30.000
3.	Wool	.000 kgs.	...	...	0.010
4.	Meat	.000 „	...	...	0.050 } Poultry 0.010 } port.

## II. PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES (COMULATIVE

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

1.	Intensive Cattle Dev. Project	Nos.	...	100	500
2.	Frozen Semen Stations	„	...	...	3
3.	Artificial Inseminations.				
a)	Performed with in exotic bull semen	In lakhs.	...	0.45	5.500
b)	Cross bred calves born	„	...	0.10	1.500
4.	Sheep breeding Farm	Nos.	...	...	1
5.	Sheep & Wool Extn. Centre	„	...	...	...
6.	Intensive Sheep Dev. Project.	„	...	...	1
7.	Poultry breeding Farms	„	1	4	5
8.	Intensive egg and poultry production-cum-marketing centres.	„	145	1	3
9.	Pig breeding units/Farms	„	...	4	6
10.	Piggery Dev. Blocks.	„	...	1	4
11.	Fodder Seed production Farm	„	1	1	3
12.	Vety. Hospitals	„	4	6	17
13.	Vety. Dispensary	„	26	28	45
14.	Vety. Stockman Centres	„	44	114	564

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
 AGRICULTURAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
 HEAD-WISE/SUB-HEAD-WISE BREAK UP OF THE FINANCIAL OUTLAY

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY  
 AGR-30/31  
 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development/Programme.	Fifth plan Approved outlay	Approved outlay 78-79	Proposed outlay 1978-82		
				Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>310—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>						
<b>1—DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :</b>						
1.	Re-organisation of the Department	10.000	3.800	26.450	5.750	...
2.	Establishment of Planning Deve. with Statistical and Publicity unit	3.000	0.200	29.500	...	...
3.	Animal Husbandry Extension Schme	11.170	2.000	14.150	...	...
4.	Engineering Cell in the Deptt. of Animal Husbandry	1.450	0.500	9.000	...	...
5.	Scheme for construction of Districts Offices	...	1.000	7.300	7.300	...
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>25.620</b>	<b>6.500</b>	<b>86.400</b>	<b>13.050</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>2—VETERINARY EDUCATION AND REACH.</b>						
6.	Vety. Training Education & Reaserch	4.777	1.750	20.000	8.400	...
<b>3—VETY, SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH :</b>						
7.	Vety. Public Health Unit	0.250	...	...	...	...
8.	Epidemiology-cum-Diseases Control Unit	0.500	0.160	...	...	...
9.	Opening of Vety. Dispensary	5.050	1.000	...	...	...
10.	Eredication centres of Tuberculosis Brucellosis	0.500	...	...	...	...
11.	Vety. First Aid Centres	23.000	8.000	116.050	30.000	...
12.	Expansion of Existing VFA/Stockman Centre	2.00 <sup>0</sup>	0.440	...	...	...
13.	Eredication of Bovine Peleuropneumonia from Assam	0.250	...	...	...	...
14.	Upgrading of Sub-Divisional Vety. Disparry. into hospital	6.000	1.000	45.000	25.000	...
15.	Mobile Vety. Dispensary	2.600	1.500	9.600	...	...
16.	Scheme for Construction of Vety. Institution	...	2.800	...	...	...
17.	Scheme for 3 (three) store rooms in 3 Districts	...	0.500	...	...	...
18.	Scheme for Additional facilities for providing Addl, Staff Medicine etc.	...	0.750	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>40.150</b>	<b>16.250</b>	<b>170.650</b>	<b>55.000</b>	<b>...</b>

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY  
AGR-31  
(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>5—INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS :</b>						
19.	Expansion of Existing D. I. Lab.	2.268	1.000	7.760	2.500	...
20.	Strengthening of statistical cell under centrally sponsored scheme	0.550	0.320	...	...	...
21.	Opening of District D. I. Lab.	...	...	5.720	1.500	...
22.	Scheme for small Clinical Lab.	...	0.150	1.520	...	...
23.	Special provision for Vaccine	...	3.000	15.000	...	...
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	2.818	4.470	30.000	4.000	...
<b>6—CATTLE DEVELOPMENT</b>						
24.	Intensive Cattle Dev. Project	68.000	22.450	177.800	24.000	...
25.	Distribution of Breeding Bull	0.200	0.100	0.500	...	...
26.	Subsidy rearing of cross rearing calves for small farmers/Marginal farmers etc.	3.200	1.450	52.920	...	...
27.	Semn forzen Complex.	...	...	7.800	...	...
28.	Cattle Colony in Tribal Settlement Areas	...	3.000*	13.500	...	...
		*Amount will be accommodated within the Annual Plan outlay.				
<b>7—POULTRY DEVELOPMENT</b>						
29.	Expansion of State Poultry Farm	22.300	5.000	15.000	5.000	...
30.	District Poultry Farm	4.100	1.640	12.500	2.000	...
31.	Applied Nutrition programme	0.900	0.400	5.500	...	...
32.	Assistance to Educated un-employed Youths	0.800	0.400	4.000	...	...
33.	Poultry Development in Outlying Areas	0.050	...	...	...	...
34.	Distribution of poultry Birds in C.D. Blocks under Backward farming system	0.200	0.100	2.500	...	...
35.	Strengthening of Intensive poultry Dev. Cum marketing centres	2.150	1.000	10.000	...	...
36.	Estt. of 2 (two) nos. Intensive Poultry production (Udaipur)	...	0.500	4.500	...	...
37.	Estt. Duck Extn. cum-upgrading centres	...	...	5.000	1.000	...
38.	Intensive Duck production-cum-marketing centre	...	...	10.000	2.000	...
	<b>Total :</b>	30.500	9,040	69.000	10.000	...
<b>8—SHEEP AND WOOL DEV. PROGRAMME</b>						
39.	Scheme for Sheep and Goat Multiplication Farm	...	...	20.500	5.500	...
	<b>Total :</b>	...	...	20.500	5.500	...



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY  
AGR—31  
(Rs. in lakhs)

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>9-PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT :</b>						
40.	Strengthening of Pig Multiplication Farm	5.600	4.300	25.600	7,500	...
41.	Distribution of Improved biars in Tribal Settlement Plant.	0.810	0.250	1.250	...	...
42.	Estt. of Pork processing Plant	1.500	0.900	6.550	1,000	...
43.	Distribution of boars for the Horizons	...	0.150	2.000	...	...
44.	Strengthening of Construction of piggery unit at Amarpur	...	0.750	14.500	2,500	...
45.	Piggery Extn. scheme	...	...	5.000	...	...
46.	Estt. of Animal Dev. in the Directorate of Animal Husbandry	...	...	17.400	2,000	...
<b>Total :</b>		<b>7.910</b>	<b>6.350</b>	<b>72.300</b>	<b>12.000</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>10-OTHER LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT</b>						
47.	State Composite Livestock Farm	8.220	4.750	35.800	5,000	...
48.	Estt. of Duck Multiplication Farm	0.800	...	...	...	...
49.	Composite Livestock Farm (scheme in Tribal Colonies)	2.190	1.550	15.550	5,000	...
50.	Composite Animal Husbandry Extn. Scheme	7.500	1.250	...	...	...
51.	Animal Husbandry Scheme under Tribal Sub-Plan					
a)	Bull Calf rearing of Farm	1.000	...	...	...	...
b)	Estt. of Piggery unit at Amarpur	1.450	...	...	...	...
c)	Estt. of 100 layers poultry unit	3.550	...	...	...	...
d)	Expansion of Lalcherra piggery unit	2.865	...	...	...	...
e)	Distribution of Maize Seeds	0.600	0.200	...	...	...
52.	Estt. of Goat Breeding Farm-cum-Multiplication Farm	0.150	...	...	...	...
54.	Composite Livestock Farm in 2 District one in North & another South District	...	1.480	24.000	5,000	...
55.	Estt. of Buffae Breeding Farm at Amarpur/Belonja	...	1.000	13.300	2,500	...
56.	Estt. of Feed Mixing Plant	...	...	28.450	7,500	...
<b>Total :</b>		<b>28.325</b>	<b>10.230</b>	<b>116.800</b>	<b>25.000</b>	<b>...</b>

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY  
AGR—81

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>11—FEEDS AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT.</b>						
57.	Expansion of Seed production Farm.	8.000	4.000	31.650	5.500	...
58.	Training Farmers.	0.250	0.200	2.526	...	...
59.	Expansion programme under Feeds and Fodder Dev./District/Mez's Seeds.	1.200	...	1.330	...	...
60.	Dev. of Pasture land/Grassland.	0.550	0.200	1.650	...	...
61.	Organisation Set up under Feeds and Fodder Development.	0.500	...	6.500	0.500	...
62.	Demonstration plot in 17 Blocks/Composite Animal Husbandry Extn. Scheme.	...	0.200	11.900	...	...
63.	In-service Training under Feeds & Fodder Development.	---	...	0.200	...	...
64.	Incentive for conservation of Fodder & Usages of Cheffcutters.	...	...	0.250	...	...
65.	Incentives to Cooperative Societies, Gaon Panchayats for distribution of balanced Feeds for Cattle & Poltry.	...	...	12.000	...	...
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>10.500</b>	<b>4.600</b>	<b>68.910</b>	<b>8.000</b>	...
	<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	<b>222.000</b>	<b>83.090</b>	<b>907.080</b>	<b>166.550</b>	...

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING  
DURING FIVE YEARS.

Sl. No.	Item.	Agriculture	Animal Hus- bandry.	Dairy	Fisheries	Forestry	Agri. Engg.	Home Science.	Basic Scienc- ces.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :									
ii) STATE AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY :									
1.	Ph. D.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	M. V. Sc.	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	N. D. Course.	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	B. V. Sc. Course	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Short term training in VC/AI.	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Stock Supervisor/Vety-comp/ Lab. Ass't. etc. course.	...	1100	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Vaccinator.	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	M. Sc. Agri.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Post Graduate/Stat. Agri. etc.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	M. Sc. Stat.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Others short term course,	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT  
DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :**

**1. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING WITH STATISTICS OF PUBLICITY UNIT :..**

For better Co-Ordination and evaluation as well as making publicity of different programmes of the Department, the Cell is proposed to be implemented during 1978-83.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 6th Five Year Plan out of the entire 6th Plan State provision of Rs. 29.50 lakhs.

**2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXTENSION SCHEEM :**

In order to expand the Animal Husbandry activities in the field in Tripura a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs earmarked for benefiting the Sch. Caste Communities during 6th 5 years plan and Annual plan 1979-80 out of the entire State plan proposal of an outlay of Rs. 14.15 lakhs.

**VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH**

**3—VETERINARY FIRST AID CENTRES**

This is a continued scheme. It envisages setting up of Centres where Vety. First Aid will be rendered. There are at present 689 Gaon Panchayets in Tripura. Adequate arrangement will be made to entrust responsibilities by providing Technical staff in each Panchayat.

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for 6th Five Year Plan benefiting the Sch. Caste Communities out of the entire State plan outlay of 116.05 lakhs.

**4—MOBILE VETERINARY DISPENSARY :**

This is a continued scheme. In order to cater the needs of the outlying areas it is felt that the expansion of Mobile Vety. Dispensaries for South District as well North District should be equipped with diagnostic Mobile Laboratory for proper diagnosis of cases in the areas.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 6th Five Year Plan for Sch. Caste Communities out of State Plan Outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

**5—UP-GRADING OF SUB-DIVISIONAL VETY: DISPENSARIES INTO HOSPITAL :**

At present only one Hospitals is functioning with all facilities.

It is proposed that there will be 3 District Vety. Hospitals in the 3 Districts of Tripura as well as 17 Block level Vety. Hospital will be constructed with the provision of Rs. 45.000 lakhs during 6th plan period.

A sum of Rs. 5.000 lakhs has been proposed during 6th Five Year Plan for benefiting Sch. Caste communities in Tripura.

**6—INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS :**

With an outlay of Rs. 30,000 lakhs, Investigation and Statistics programme has been proposed during 6th Five year plan.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed during 6th 5 Years Plan for benefiting the Sch. Caste Communities in Tripura.

**CATTLE DEVELOPMENT :**

**7—INTENSIVE CATTLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT :**

For the Up-grading the Non-descriptive Cattle population of Tripura, It is proposed to open the net work of A.I. Programme throughout the State with an outlay of Rs. 177.80 lakhs during 6th 5 year Plan period.

A sum of Rs. 20.000 lakhs has been proposed during 6th plan period for benefiting the Sch. Caste Communities in Tripura.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

**8—SUBSIDISING REARING OF CROSS BREED CALVES -**

In order to give benefit to the Small Farmers/ Marginal Farmers/Agricultural Labourers in Tripura by providing Calf starter, programme has been proposed to be implemented during 6th Five Year s Plan with an outlay of Rs. 52.920 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 8.00 lahhs has been proposed during 6th plan period for benefiting the Sch. Caste Commu- nities in Tripura.

**POULTRY DEVELOPMENT :****7—APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME :**

In order to supply better Nutrition to the expectant mother and nurshing Children Scheme viz. Applied Nutrition Programme has been proposed for implementation in the Sch. Caste areas and the Tribal Areas for supply of eggs to Children and nurshing mother free of cost. The birds under the scheme will be distributed free of cost during the 6th plan period with an outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 6th Five Years Plan for benefiting the Sch. Caste communities in Tripura.

**18. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH BACKWARD FARMING SYSTEM :**

In order to implementation of the scheme a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs proposed for 6th Five Year s Palm with provision for supply of both poultry birds and feeds on 50% subsidy.

A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been proposed during 6th plan proposal for benefiting the Sch. Caste communities in Tripura.

**11—PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT :****9—PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT :**

In order to implement the Piggery Dev. Programme a sum of Rs. 72.30 lakhs proposed during 6th 5 year plan period.

A sum of Rs. 5.000 lakhs has been quantified for Sch. Caste Community, Tripura during 6th 5 years plan. Adequate provision for distribution of pigs to Harijans on 50% subsidy has been proposed alongwith balanced feed supply on 50% subsidy. Adequate arrangements for marketing of pork & pork product will be arranged alongwith a pork Processing Plant.

**12. OTHER LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT :-****10—OTHER LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT :**

With an outlay of Rs. 116.800 lahhs during 6th 5 years plan programme viz, other Livestock Dev. has been proposed.

A sum of Rs. 18.000 lakhs has been quantified for benefiting Sch. Caste Communitities during 6th plan period.

**13. FEEDS AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT :****14—FEEDS AND PODDER DEVELOPMENT :**

Under the Feeds and Fodder Development there are 9 Nos. of Scheme Proposed for 6th 5 years plan with a provision of Rs. 68 91 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 2.000 lakhs has been proposed during 6th 5 years pan for benefiting the Sch. Caste Communities in Tripura.

**SPECIAL COMPONENT FOR SCHEDULED CASTES**

Animal Husbandry and Dairy plays an important role in the economic development of the people, specially Sch. Caste, Sch. Tribes, Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers/Agricultural Labourers. The object of the department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services are to provide cheap animal protein to the people of Tripura. There is an acute shortage of animals protein viz. meat, protein, milk protein and as a

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

result the price of the essential necessities like milk, meat, egg etc. has already gone beyond the reach of the common men. The quickest measure is to improve the Cattle population by adopting cross breeding programme with Exotic bulls on a large scale. If suitable and control methods are obtained, the target through cross breeding can be achieved. Feeds and Fodder Development Programme, Dairy Extension Programme etc. have been provided as supporting programme to secure proper feeding to the animals covered by the above scheme and to market the products to the urban areas so that the producers/Cattle owners can get incentive price.

The Government of Tripura has already taken up a Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency in Tripura. The main propose of the Agency is to increase the income of this group of people. The Animal Husbandry Department is assisting the Project by supplying good quality of cross bred heifers, Poultry birds, Pigs etc. so that both the departmental and project activities can increase the per capital income of the rural people.

We are far below the minimum nutrition level of meat such as Pork in Tripura. Schemes have been proposed to be implemented to meet the acute shortage of meat in Tripura. This will be achieved through the extension activities mainly in the tribal areas, Sch. Caste where deficiencies in protein have been chronic. The rural people of Tripura is not getting minimum nutrition requirement. In India, the present per capita per day milk consumption is estimated to be 112 grams only. In Tripura, it is about 45 grams of milk per capita per day. This department may not be above to achieve the target to provide 112 grams of milk per day per head within a few years. But it would not be lagging far behind the target. In the case of consumption of eggs all India figure is 11 eggs per head per annum. Unfortunately there is no dependable figure compiled in Tripura. But according to the rough calculation the egg consumption per head per annum is about 3 eggs only. It is far below the minimum requirement recommended by the Nutrition Committee which is on egg per head per day. To meet this requirement this State has to produce 300 million of eggs every year. It is expected that all the Poultry Development Schemes including the extension activities which are being formulated for implementation will encourage the producers to grow enough eggs to supply to urban areas after meeting their own consumption. By marketing the surplus eggs in the urban areas the producers can get incentive price to earn subsidiary income. We have made an elaborate programme to increase the milk and meat development in the state.

All the schemes under Animal production are proposed to be adequately covered by suitable Animal Health programmes. Disease like Ranthket, Rinderpest are already under control to prophylactics and preventive measures taken by the department. The schemes under the Animal Health programme have been formulated to support the Animal production programme so that the departmental activities to increase the animal production does not suffer due to lack of preventive measures to contact animal diseases.

A sum of Rs. 907.08 lakhs has been proposed for 6th Five years Plan out of which Rs. 86.50 lakhs earmarked for benefiting the Sch. Caste communities in Tripura.

**PROVISION OF SUBSIDY :**

The cost of good quality animal being high, it is proposed to supply these from the department farms at subsidies prices to the Small Farmers/ Marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers. It is proposed to dis-tribute concentrates at 70% subsidy to the cross bred animals from the age of 2 months to the age of 28 months. It is also proposed to give 50% subsidy on balanced Cattle feed which will be distributed to the Cattle owners to augment the milk production. Besides 50% subsidy is proposed on the distribution of milch animals for development of the dattle colonies in the tribal areas and in the milk shed areas. The present concept is to provide two dairy animals, yielding 6-7 litres of milk a day with a gap of 4 months.

In the case of Intensive Poultry development scheme/Applied Nutrition programme 50% subsidy will be given to the farmers in the A.N.P. Blocks.

Under the Intensive Poultry Development Programme 25% subsidy will be given from this department and 25% subsidy from the SFDA.

Under the Poultry Production-cum-marketing centres programme it is proposed to supply birds on 50% subsidy in the Sub-Plan areas.

Under the Pigger Development programme it is proposed to supply breeding boars and also sows at 50% subsidy. Feeds will be supplied for the maintenance of the boar and to the sow till furrowing at 50% subsidy.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In case of Feed mixing plant the balanced cattle feed will be sold at 50% subsidy in the first two years to popularise balanced feed and thereafter the subsidy will be reduced.

In case of milk collection from the farmers directly through A.I. Centres/Sub-Centres/through Dairy Co-operatives for the present,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Kg. concentrates per literes of milk will be distributed free of cost along with the price of milk. Cost of transportation of milk from the collection centre to the dairy will be borne by the Government.

In order to organise producers Co-operatives, share capital contribution at the rate of Rs. 3,500/- will be provided for each primary society and the initial cost of Rs. 1,500/- for the purpose of equipments and machineries and other materials. Free supply of Acid and Alcohol for the testing of milk at the centre free transport cost and managerial subsidy @ Rs. 100/- for each society will be given in the first year.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(For direct employment only)

Employment likely to be generated in the Agri. & Allied sector during the Next Five Year Plan 1978—83.

State : Tripura  
Department : Animal Husbandry  

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Animal Husbandry

1. Project/Scheme/Programme					
2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) for the Next Plan as a whole.					907.080 lakhs.
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—					
1978—79					83.090
1979—80					176.450
1980—81					180.000
1981—82					217.540
1982—83					250.000
4. Employment potential of the schemes/project.					
A. Total					4636
B. Year-wise					
i) 1978—79					188
ii) 1979—80					1300
iii) 1980—81					1110
iv) 1981—82					1100
v) 1982—83					938
a) Unskilled or Un-educated					
b) Educated					
	<u>78-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>	<u>80-81</u>	<u>81-82</u>	<u>82-83</u>
i) Technical	86	950	860	840	800
ii) Non-technical	102	350	250	260	138



## I—Agriculture &amp; Allied Services.

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

According to the review of the 5th plan (1974-78) made by the Govt. of India, the policy of making one unified agency responsible for production, collection processing and marketing was implemented in latter and spirit under the programme taken up under the operation Flood project and the World Bank assisted schemes in the States of Karnataka, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. In these states Dairy Development Corporations have been formed to unify all activities relating to production to marketing of milk. It is felt that unless one unified agency is formed it will be difficult not only to co-ordinate but also to synchronize the schemes relating to production, collection, processing and marketing of milk.

It may be considered whether on Intergrated Dairy Development Project as an unified agency can be taken up either as a Dairy Development Corporation. As it may take some time to form a Corporation, proposal will be submitted if approved to co-ordinate the activities under one wing.

Now according to the guide line given by the Planning Commission Flag—A. Scheme are to be prepared giving emphasis on formulation of Co-operative and completion and commissioning of Dairy Plants already under construction. So the schemes are prepared on the basis of the guide lines given by the Sub-group on Dairy Development and by the Planning Commission.

In order to organise functional co-operatives a two tier system, provision has been kept to assist the federation/co-operative societies Managerial assistance will be provided to all the functional societies alongwith other inputs. Creditnotedfor the purchas<sub>e</sub> of milch animal, cattle feed etc. will be arranged from the institutional financing sources through the SF/MF/AL Project Agency.

There is no town in Tripura except Agartala having more than 1 lakh population. But the Planning Commission agreed to consolidate the Agartala Milk Supply and also to set up a small milk supply scheme for Udaipur, the District town of the Tripura South District during the Fifth Five Year Plan. These two schemes will be implemented as a spill over scheme. The Planning Commission also approved a town milk scheme to be implemented in the district town of Tripura North District during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The Manufacture of indigenous milk products are better placed here as the shop owners purchase milk at a much higher rate to the producers who are living within the easy reach of motorable roads.

During the Plan period of 1978-83, all the spill over schemes will be completed. The National Dairy Development Board has considered Tripura to be covered by operation Flood-II. It has become imperative for the immediate development of areas around the milk supply schemes which will become potential milk producing areas. This will be possible only if Tripura is brought under the purview of Operation Flood—II. As it is well known that the problem of rural un-employment can be quickly solved by encouraging dairy farming among the marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

The draft schemes have been prepared considering the following objectives i. e.

- i) Creation of rural employment by assisting small farmers, marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers so that they are encouraged to rear better milch animals.
- ii) Marketing of milk in rural areas through Co-operative societies.

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

iii) Provision for intensive dairy extension works in the areas around the milk supply schemes and rural dairy centres.

It would be necessary to obtain the approval of the authority on the principle of formulating schemes without deviating from the guide lines given by sub-group for implementation during Sixth Five Year Plan.

The following schemes are submitted for approval for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

## 1. CONSOLIDATION AND EXPANSION OF AGARTALA MILK SUPPLY SCHEME :

This scheme will be a spill over scheme for the first two years and after that it has to be expanded to handle 15,000 litres of milk daily. Payment of fair price to the producers has already boosted up the production and it is expected that with the supply of Cattle feed & calf starter as the input will help further production of milk. Provision has been kept to market pasteurised milk in adjoining areas of Agartala in single service containers to avoid the collection of empty bottles. Two Bulk Vending Units will be installed one in the centre of the town and another at Arundhutinagar near police line.

Additional construction will be required to have a separate wing of the New Dairy building for manufacturing milk products so that the existing space can be utilised for handling the excess milk. A separate laboratory wing will be constructed. All Type of facilities will be attached with the laboratory to survey the bacteriological and chemical quality of milk in the milk shed areas. A stand by generator will be installed for use at the time of power failure. Construction of quarters for the essential staff and canteen with rest room for the factory workers will be made during the first three years of the plan. Provision for all the above works has been provided in the scheme. No additional staff than the approved strength during Fifth Five Year Plan may be required for the first three years.

Staff	Rs. 7.00 Lakhs.
Equipments and spare parts	Rs. 11.00 Lakhs.
Construction	Rs. 10.00 Lakhs.
Total :—	Rs. 28.00 Lakhs.

## 2. UDAIPUR MILK SUPPLY SCHEME :

This is also a spill over scheme. The original aim was to expand the Rural Dairy Centre at Udaipur to a milk supply scheme. As the Rural Dairy Centre Udaipur could not be implemented successfully no action may be necessary for the first three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan except consolidating the work of the centre. But initial action will be taken from the first year to convert the Rural Dairy Centre as a milk supply scheme.

Provision has been kept for construction and equipments. No additional staff will be required for the first two years than the strength approved by the Planning Commission for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Staff	Rs. 2.50 Lakhs.
Equipment	Rs. 10.00 Lakhs.
Construction	Rs. 8.00 Lakhs.
Total :—	Rs. 20.50 Lakhs.

## 3. RURAL DAIRY CENTRES :

The department has proposed for the establishment of 7 Rural Dairy Centres during the 5th plan period of which the construction of Dharmanagar Rural Dairy Centre is about to completion.

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Remaining Rural Dairy Centres at Khayerpür, Taidu, Kumarghat, Melaghar, Belonia, Kamalpur and Ambassa will be converted into small chilling centres for constant chilling. So there is provision of Rs. 54.50 lakhs for Rural Dairy Centres of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be utilised to organise Spearhead team and the initial expenditure towards the cost of 2 Jeeps @ Rs. 60,000/- for each Jeep and cost of fuel etc. @ Rs. 15,000/- for each Jeep per year.

## 4. RURAL DAIRY EXTENSION :

In the past though emphasis was given to the extension work there was no much enthusiasm among the producers. It is felt that unless there is an assurance of supply of cattle feed or such inputs, no extension work can create much impression in the rural areas. It has been already proved that the producers in Tripura who belong mostly to the weakest section cannot feed their milch animals even to the barest minimum.

But to their economical conditions they cannot spare a portion of the income from the sale of milk to feed the animals. So a protective price in lieu of high purchase price may be given to the producers by supplying cattle feed at their door. This will help the producers to feed their milch animals/calves. The producers who will be supplying milk will get 1/2 K.G. Calf starter free of cost and concentrate at 50% subsidised for their cows. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 2,000 producers will be selected who will receive cattle feed and calf starter under the scheme. During the first year 500 producers will be selected.

Milk Assemble Centres will be constructed in the areas where producers 'Co-operative Societies or producers' Societies will supply milk to the Dairy. These centres not only will function as collection centres but also will be used as a meeting place for the producers. The Department is arranging for training for the members of the spearhead team which will organise producers' Co-operatives around the Rural Dairy Centres and milk shed areas.

The Department has a cattle breeding Farm 9 K.M. away from Agarala. It is located in the predominantly tribal areas. There is a favourable scope to take up extension works around the farm to boost up milk production in the adjoining villages. It was proposed to set up one Rural Dairy Centre in the farm. It will be much easier to supply inputs like green areas, Legume farm.

The farm and also to render Veterinary aid and insemination facilities from the farm complex. The producers will be able to sell the milk directly to the centre.

In Gurupada Colony, there is a scope for increasing milk production in centralised areas. In 1976-77 there was an allotment of 65 acres of land in Radhapur Mouza for Developing pasture land to Animal Husbandry Department. If cross breed milch cows or milch buffaloes are given to the selected producers, the pasture land can be converted into fodder land for feeding the animals.

Alongwith the above programme the normal extension activities such as printing of leaflets, cinema shows etc. will be continued.

Cost of cattle Feed. (to be distributed at 50% reduction of the cost)—	Rs. 25.00 Lakhs.
Cost of Purchase of cattle (revolving fund)	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.
Cost of calf starter (to be distributed free @ 1/2 K.G. for each litre of milk)	Rs. 14.00 Lakhs.
Transport subsidy to bring cross breed Cows/heifers from West Bengal @ 100 animals every year total 500 animals.	
Transport subsidy @ Rs. 500/- Per animals	Rs. 2.50 Lakhs.

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Cost of Assembly Centres	Rs. 1.00 Lakhs.
Total twenty centres @ Rs. 5000/- per centres	Rs. 7.00 Lakhs.
Staff	Rs. 54.50 Lakhs.

## 5. TRAINING OF DAIRY PERSONNEL.

Under the Scheme, training programme will be taken upto train up suitable candidates in both degree and diploma course according to the requirement of the Department.

It would be also necessary to arrange for short course such as plant operation training, refrigeration mechanics training etc. in different milk supply scheme. It would also be necessary to arrange the training for producers before cross breed milk cows/heifers are distributed to them. An allotment of Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be necessary.

## 6. ASSISTANCE TO CO-OPERATIVE.

Managerial assistance alongwith supply of office contingencies will be provided to those milk producers co-operative societies or producers committees who will be supplying milk either to the Agarwala Dairy or any of the Rural Dairy Centres. An allotment of Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be necessary.

## 7. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT STAFF INCLUDING ENGINEERING CELL.

It has become imperative to strengthen the Dairy Development having been provided with additional technical and ministerial staff. At present there is one L.D.C. only working under the scheme "Dairy Development Staff". So from the first year of the sixth plan, etialsesn staff needs to be recruited in the dairy wing because of its different nature of work there most of the schemes are to be maintained in the quasi commercial system and which is to work independently.

It is proposed to include the following posts in the plan proposal.

	Rs.	
1. Chief Dairy officer	1500-1800	1
2. Joint Director of Dairy Developmet	800-1500	1
3. Accounts Officer	500-1190	1
4. Office Superintendent	370-800	1
5. Head Clerk	350-725	1
6. Accountant	350-725	1
7. U.D. Clerk	330-580	2
8. L.D. Clerk	240-440	3
9. Motor Driver	220-380	1
10. Class IV	170-210	4

Under the scheme dairy development staff a small engineering cell will be continued. It would be necessary to provide technical staff to look after the periodical maintenance and repairs which are necessary for the machineries working under the Rural Dairy Centres. Engineering Cell also be

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

responsible for smooth running of the dairy machineries under Milk Supply Schemes. The following posts are proposed to be included in the plan proposal.

	Rs.	
1. Dairy Engineer	800-1500	1
2. Asstt. Dairy Engineer	600-1300	1
3. Overseer (Elec. Mech. Civil)	325-665	1
4. Head Clerk	350-725	1
5. U.D. Clerk	330-580	2
6. L.D. Clerk	240-440	3
7. Peon	170-210	2

The Dairy wing proposes to set up one statistical cell where provision for all required staff shall be kept. The Statistician will be appointed on deputation from Statistical Department. The survey work will also be done under this cell. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme.

### 8. FEED MIXING PLANT

This will be a spill over scheme. In order to supply cattle feed and calf starter, a bigger capacity plant with capacity to manufacture 2-3 tonnes per hour will be set up. It would be necessary to take up some extension work for production of oilseeds and maize in the areas around the Feed Mixing Plant. Calf starter @ 1/2 Kg will be supplied free of cost against each litre of milk to the producers for the first two years. This subsidy will slowly converted into 50% towards the total cost of feed purchased by the farmers.

One Feed Mixing Plant will be established at Khayerpur (R.K.Nagar, Composite Livestock Farm). To popularise the cattle feed from the very beginning 50% subsidy will be given and slowly this subsidy shall be reduced in the 3rd year. Rupees 16.50 lakhs has been kept for the scheme.

### NEW SCHEMES :

#### 1. Dairy Village Scheme :

Under the new schemes hope to organise Milk Producers Cooperative Societies in the villages where the farmers are already supplying milk to us. In order to organise the cooperative societies, the State will provide Rs. 3,500 share capital for each primary cooperative society, Rs. 1000 managerial subsidy for the first year, Rs. 1,500 towards the purchase of equipments and materials and transport subsidy of Re. 0.25 per litre of milk, free acid and alcohol for the testing of milk at the primary centre besides other assistance for the purchase of cattle and construction of building etc. We have got a provision of Rs. 25.00 Lakhs for this new scheme under the 6th Plan.

### EXPENDITURE FOR EACH PRIMARY MILK PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETY :

Share Capital	Rs. 3,500.00
Equipment etc.	Rs. 1,500.00
Managerial subsidy	Rs. 1,000.00
Transport subsidy	Rs. 6,500.00
Total :	Rs. 12,500.00

Such societies numbering 40 will be organised each year and at the end of fifth year of the 6th Plan Rs. 25.00 lakhs shall be spent by organising 200 Primary Milk Cooperative Societies in the State of Tripura.

Other inputs will be provided from the Scheme Rural Dairy Extension. An amount of 25.00 lakhs has been proposed under the Sixth Five Year Plan.

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Under the Dairy Development the Dairy Wing proposed to implement the following schemes Under sixth plan :

1. Consolidation and Expansion of Agartala Milk Supply Scheme	Rs. 28.00 Lakhs
2. Udaipur Milk Supply Scheme	Rs. 20.50 Lakhs
3. Rural Dairy Centres	Rs. 35.00 Lakhs
4. Rural Dairy Extension	Rs. 54.50 Lakhs
5. Training of Dairy Personnel	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs
6. Assistance to Cooperative Societies	Rs. 2.50 Lakhs
7. Dairy Development Staff including Engineering Cell	Rs. 10.00 Lakhs
8. Feed Mixing Plant	Rs. 16.50 Lakhs
9. New Schemes	Rs. 25.00 Lakhs

Total : Rs. 194.00 Lakhs.  
( Rupees One Crore nintyfour lakhs)

State—Tripura

FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83.  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRY

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

ANNEXURE—VI  
AGAR.—26.

## TARGETS OF PRODUCTION AND SELECTED PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES

SL. NO.	Item	Unit	Actual Achievement		Targets
			1973-74	1977-78	1982-83
DAIRYING :					
15.	Fluid Milk Plants (including Composite and Feeder/balancing milk Plants) in operation.		1	1	2
	(a) Capacity	Lakh	.019	.019	.15
		Litres.			
	(b) Quantity handled	„	—	.017	—
16.	Milk Products factories including creameries in operation.	Nos.	—	—	—
	(a) Capacity	Lakh			
		Litres.	—	—	—
	(b) Quantity/handled	„	—	—	—
17.	Dairy Co-operative Unions.	Nos.	—	—	—
18.	Rural Dairy Producers' Co-operative Societies.	Nos.	—	—	50 (fifty) Nos.

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**  
 State—Tripura  
**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**  
**ANNEXURE—X**  
**FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83**  
**AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**HEADWISE/SUB-HEAD WISE BREAK-UP OF THE FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : Agar—30/31**  
 (Rs. in lakhs.)

SL NO.	Head of Development/ Programmes.	Fifth Plan Approved outlay.	Approved Outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83.		
				Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>DAIRY DEVELOPMENT :</b>						
1.	Direction & Administration	0.388	0.300	20.000	—	—
2.	Dairy Development	8.031	3.200	73.500	7.000	—
3.	Education & Training	0.368	0.100	2.000	—	—
4.	Agartala Milk Supply Scheme.	76.700	12.550	28.000	21.000	—
5.	Udaipur Rural Dairy Centre.	1.000	2.400	20.500	18.000	—
11.	Kailashahar Rural Dairy Centre.	1.000	—	—	—	—
<b>SPILL-OVER SCHEMES :</b>						
11.	Kailashahar Rural Dairy Centre.	—	—	3.000	3.000	—
12.	Dharmanagar Rural Dairy Centre.	4.553	4.000	3.000	1,000 for D/N R.D.C.	
13.	Madhya Bagafa Rural Dairy Centre.			5.000	3,000 for M/B R.D.C.	
<b>NEW SCHEMES :</b>						
14.	Taidu Rural Dairy Centre	—	—	8.000	4.000	—
15.	Kumarghat Rural Dairy Centre.	—	—	8.000	4.000	—
16.	Khayerpur Rural Dairy Centre.	—	—	8.000	4.000	—
17.	Dairy Development.	—	—	25.000	—	—
<b>Total Dairy Development :—</b>						
		92.040	22.550	194.000	65.000	—

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

State—Tripura

FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83  
EDUCATION AND TRAINING  
DURING FIVE YEARS :

ANNEXURE—VI  
Agar.—38

SL. No.	Item	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Dairy	Fisheries	Forestry	Agri. Engg.	Home Sci-ence	BASIC science.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

## I. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION :

i)	State Agricultural University.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a)	Graduates	—	—	58 Nos.	—	—	—	—	—
b)	Post graduates :								
i)	M.Sc.	—	—	4 Nos.	—	—	—	—	—
ii)	Ph.D.	—	—	2 Nos.	—	—	—	—	—

## SPECIAL COMPONENT FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

In order to implement the Dairy Dev. Programme in Tripura an outlay of Rs. 194.000 lakhs has been proposed during 6th 5 year plan out of which Rs. 46.440 lakhs. Proposed for Annual plan 1979-80.

A sum of Rs. 15.000 lakhs proposed for benefiting the Sch. Caste Communities in Tripura during 6th 5 year Plan.

By forming (1) Dairy Co-operatives in the Sch. Caste areas and (2) Supplying Milch Animals from the State Livestock Farm (3) 50% subsidy on the balanced Cattle Feed and (4)  $\frac{1}{2}$  kg. Concentrates free of cost against each its of milk alongwith remunerative price for the milk and maintaining e A. I. born heifers on 90% subsidy for developing the future requirement of milch animals.



## PROFORMA

EMP—1

( For direct employment only )

Employment likely to be generated in the AGRI. AND ALLIED sector during the Next Five year Plan 1978-83.

State—TRIPURA  
Department—ANIMAL  
HUSBANDRY DEPTT.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme.	<b>DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.</b>				
2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) for the Next plan as a whole.	194.000				
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—					
1978—79	22.550				
1979—80	41.000				
1980—81	41.500				
1981—82	43.450				
1982—83	45.500				
	194.000				
4. Employment potential of the Scheme/Project.					
Total	277				
B. Year-wise					
i) 1978—79	57				
ii) 1979—80	110				
iii) 1980—81	58				
iv) 1981—82	37				
v) 1982—83	15				
(a) Unskilled or Uneducated					
(b) Educated	78—79	79—80	80—81	81—82	82—83
i) Technical	34	62	30	15	8
ii) Non-Technical.	23	38	28	22	7

I. Agriculture and Allied Services.  
DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978—83.

FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION.

Due to topographical features the fisheries resources in the State are limited to ponds, tanks etc, besides newly created Gomti Reservoir. The river system consisting of few main hilly streams flowing into Bangladesh do not support any fishery of commercial magnitude. Before partition, the entire requirement of fish protein in the diet of the population used to be met from supplies received from the adjoining areas now in Bangladesh. As such the necessity of developing fisheries was felt only after partition when population also increased enormously due to heavy influx of refugees.

2. At the initial stage of development the problem that caused as a handicap for utilization of the existing cultivable water areas was non-availability of fish seed due to absence of natural resources within the State. Attempts were made to cater the requirement of this basic material by importing fish seed from Calcutta but it failed as the supply was not assured. To overcome this problem the state had to take a bold step of producing fish seed of high yielding varieties by adopting induced breeding technique-when it was still in the experimental stage. The success of this attempt enabled the State to meet the major portion of requirement by producing fish seed internally.

3. For rapid increase of water areas under fish culture reclamation of derelict water areas was taken up from the very beginning both at the public sector as well as at the private sector by rendering financial and technical assistance. By virtue of implementation of this programme, the resulted achievement by the end of 1978-79 is expected to be about 7,770 hectares including 4,500 hectares of reservoir area over 7,470 hectares achieved at the end of 1977-78 raising the level in the production of Fish to the tune of 5,700 M. T. annually as against a meagre production before taking up of any development measures.

4. But this production is still less than half of the present estimated requirement of 10,800 M. T. and almost one-third of the projected requirement of 14,500 M. T. at the end of 6th Plan 1982-83, based on the projected population and at the same rate of 10 Kg. per capita consumption and 70% population as fish eating. This wide gap is proposed to be narrowed to the maximum possible extent during the 6th Plan by modifying the strategy of development followed during previous Plan periods.

OBJECTIVE, STRATEGY & TARGET.

To achieve this, maximum emphasis has been given to the following work programme during the Annual Plan 1978—79 and 6th Plan 1978—83.

i) Intensification of fish culture by introducing improved piscicultural practices in available water areas now under culture in private sector by way of extending intensive extension services and supplying inputs with a view to raise the existing production of 500 Kg. per unit area by more than double.

ii) To increase the production of fish seed on priority basis so as to meet the minimum need in shortest period.

iii) Creation of new water areas by way of reclamation and constructing minibarrages across-innumerable Lungas available mainly in the hilly areas and bringing them under fish production.

iv) To derive maximum benefit of the Gomti Reservoir Fishery, emphasis has been given to ensure exploitation of optimum quantity of fish annually as envisaged in the report of the expert of Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture and to the proper distribution of the same.

## FISHERIES

v) As an additional effort, scheme for Air-Breathing Fish Culture along with Prawn Culture on Pilot basis as been included for implementation during the 6th plan period.

vi) Besides the above popularisation of cooperative movement amongst the fisherman population by way of organisation and sinancing fisheries cooperatives has also been emphasised during 6th Plan period.

Programme for development of fisheries proposed during 6th Plan vis-a-vis achievement anticipated at the end of Annual Plan 1978—79 are indicated in the table below :—

Particulars	Achievement made upto the end of 5th Plan.	Achievement anticipated at the end of 1978-79.	Target Proposed for	
			Annual Plan 1979-80	6th Plan 1978-83
1	2	3	4	5
1. Creation of new water areas for bringing under fish culture ( hectare )	7.470	300	350	2000
2. Water areas to be brought under intensive fish culture in private schctor ( hect )	—	200	450	2300
3. Production of fish seed—				
a) Spawn ( Million )	102	142	177	255
b) Fingerling ( ,, )	8.20	14.00	17.00	25.00
c) Nursery Area ( level ) ( hec )	6.81	12.60	13.70	15.20
4. Production of fish ( M.T. ).	52.00	5700	6250	8000
5. Outlay ( Rs. in lakhs ).	44.50	48.00	60.00	450.00

In keeping with the above objective in view, following schemes are proposed to be included during the 6th Five Year Plan for implementation in the State at a total outlay of Rs.450.00 lakhs.

- 1) Scheme for Strengthening of Fisheries Department.
- 2) Scheme for Fisheries Extension Services.
- 3) Scheme for Trainging in Fisheries.
- 4) Scheme for Development of Gomti Reservoir Fishery.
- 5) Scheme for Reclamation Intensification of Fish Culture.
- 6) Scheme for Production of Fish Seed.
- 7) Scheme for Organisation of Viable Fisheries Cooperative.
- 8) Scheme for Survey of Fisheries Resources.
- 9) Scheme for Air—Breathing Fish Culture & Prawn Culture on Pilot basis.
- 10) Scheme for Applied Nutrition Programme on Fisheries.
- 11) Scheme for Marketing & Statistics.

### SCHEME FOR STRENGTHENING OF FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

The increases in the level of production of fish and fish seed proposed at the end of plan period are equivalent to more than 55% and 150% over that of the level achieved at the end of 5th Five year plan. To achieve this highly ambitious target by application of modern technology in the field of pisciculture it is an absolute necessity to strengthen the Fisheries Department adequately at its all level.

With this object in view, it is proposed under the present scheme to raise the status of the Joint Director of Fisheries to that of the Director of Fisheries in accordance with the recommendation of the Planning Commission and provide each of the districts with a Deputy Director of Fisheries for the present and each of the Sub-Divisions with a Supdt. of Fisheries/Asstt. Director of Fisheries in a phased manner.

Necessary provision for other supporting staff-both technical as well as non-technical at the barest minimum necessity and accommodation for officer laboratory and stores has also been made in the scheme.

A total outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for proper implementation of the schemes during 6th Plan period.

The following additional staff are proposed to be entertained for successful implementation of the programme.

1). Director of Fisheries ( Class-I ) ( By converting the existing post of Joint Director of Fisheries).	1 No.
2). Joint Director of Fisheries (Class-I).	1 No.
3). Deputy Director of Fisheries (Class-II)	2 Nos.
4). Supdt. of Fisheries/Asstt. Director of Fisheries (Class-II).	7 Nos.
5). Accounts Officer (Class-II).	1 No.
6). Office Superintendent.	3 Nos.
7). Fishery Statistical Investigator.	3 Nos.
8). Head Clerk.	7 Nos.
9). Upper Division Clerk.	8 Nos.
10). Steno-typist.	3 Nos.
11). L.D. Clerk.	12 Nos.
12). Typist (Vernacular).	3 Nos.
13). Gestetner Operator.	3 Nos.
14). Driver.	3 Nos.
15). Peon.	6 Nos.

A. PHYSICAL PROGRAMME.	FISHERIES					
	1978—79		1978—83			
	Total	Sub—Plan	Total	Sub—Plan		
1. Entertainment of staff.	22	—	63	—		
2. Expansion of existing Office, Laboratory & Stores.	2 units—		3 units.—			
B. FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. in lakhs)						
	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
Total.	3.00	4.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	30.00
Sub—Plan.	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### SCHEME FOR FISHERIES EXTENSION SERVICES.

The Programme for production of fish proposed during 6th Plan period is mainly based on the application of improved technology in the existing water areas which can be achieved only by disseminating the technology through intensive extension services. The present scheme aims at fulfilment of this objective by way of providing fishery campaign workers duly trained in the modern technology of fish culture to each of the V. L. W. circles having fishery potentialities as well as Fishery Extension Assistant in the Blocks which are yet to be covered under extension programme.

The following additional staff are proposed to be entertained for successful implementation of of the programme.

1. Fishery Extension Assistants— 10 Nos.
2. Fishery Campaign Workers— 134 Nos.

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of this scheme during 6th Plan period.

A) PHYSICAL PROGRAMME.	1978—79		1978—83			
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan		
	1. Block to be covered under intensive extension Programme (No).	12	4	17	6	
2. Demonstration in improved fish culture 30 (hectare each) (No).	112	40	192	90		
3. Additional production of fish from the demonstration tank (M. T.).	16.60	6.00	28.80	13.50		
4. Additional staff to be entertained (No).	74	—	134	—		
B) FINANCIAL. (Rs. in lakhs).						
	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
Total	3.60	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.40	25.00
Sub-plan	1.00	1.30	1.50	1.70	2.00	7.50

#### SCHEME FOR TRAINING IN FISHERY.

A large number of extension staff with knowledge in advanced technology of fish culture is necessary to meet the requirement in the field both for direct implementation of fisheries programme as well as for rendering technical guidance to the pisciculturists. Accordingly it is proposed under the present scheme to extend training facilities to inservice untrained staff as well as to suitable candidates to be recruited for manning the schemes by sending them to different Central Institutes and also to arrange training of subordinate field staff within the State.

## FISHERIES

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the scheme during 6th Plan period.

## A PHYSICAL PROGRAMME

	1978—79		1979—83	
	Total	Sub-plan	Total	Sub plan
1. Two years post-graduate course at CIFE, Bombay (No).	4	—	15	—
2. One year's Certificate Course at CIFE, Barrackpore (No).	4	—	20	—
3. 9-Months Training Course at CIFE, Agra.	3	—	20	—
4. 6-Months training within the State. (No).	74	—	134	—

## A) FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. in lakhs)

	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total.
Total—	0.95	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.55	3.00
Sub-Plan	—	—	—	—	—	—

## SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF GOMTI RESERVOIR FISHERY

Gomti Reservoir covering a water-spread area of 4,500 hectares is the biggest fisheries resources in the State. Pre-impoundment measures were adopted for scientific utilization of this reservoir after obtaining technical advice of the Central expert. Harvesting of fish has already started from this year. The present scheme envisages measures to be adopted for optimum harvesting of fish from this reservoir in accordance with the expert opinion of the Central Ministry who visited the reservoir on the request of the State Govt.

The following additional staff are proposed to be entertained for successful implementation of the scheme.

1. Deputy Director of Fisheries.	1 No.
2. Supdt. of Fisheries.	2 Nos.
3. Asstt. Fishery Dev. Officer/Senior Research Asstt.	3 Nos.
4. Junior Research Assistant.	2 Nos.
5. Fishery Inspector.	3 Nos.
6. Fishery Assistant.	6 Nos.
7. Expert Fisherman.	3 Nos.
8. Fisherman-cum-Watchman.	15 Nos.
9. Vehicle Driver.	5 Nos.
10. Launch Driver.	3 Nos.
11. Mechanic.	1 No.
12. Khalasi.	3 Nos.
13. Cleaner.	3 Nos.
14. Office Supdt.	1 No.
15. Head Clerk.	1 No.
16. Accountant.	2 Nos.
17. U. D. Clerk.	3 Nos.
18. L. D. Clerk.	6 Nos.
19. Steno-Typist.	1 No.
20. Peon.	3 Nos.

## A. PHYSICAL PROGRAMME

	1978—79		1978—83	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
1. Estt. of Fish Breeding Farm & Biological Station. (Unit).	1	1	1	1
2. Raising of Yearling for stocking the Reservoir.	5'00	5'00	45'00	45'00
3. Harvesting of fish (MT).	100	100	1250	1250

## B. FINANCIAL OUTLAY ( Rs. in lakhs ).

	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
Total.	17'10	9'90	9'00	7'00	7'00	50'00
Sub.Plan.	17'10	9'90	9'00	7'00	7'00	50'00

## SCHEME FOR RECLAMATION &amp; INTENSIFICATION OF FISH CULTURE.

With the objective to raise the level of production of fish to the tune of 8000 M. T. annually i. e. more than 55% over the level achieved at the end of 5th Plan period, it is proposed to create additional production potentialities of fish by way of developing new water areas and bringing the same under culture as well as adopting improved piscicultural techniques in the existing water areas already under culture. Reclamation of 600 hectares of derelict water areas under khas possession and creation of 725 hectares of new water areas by constructing mini-barrages across hilly enclaves in tribal areas directly by the department besides reclamation of 675 hectares of derelict water areas at private level by way of advancing technical and financial assistance and bringing 2,650 hectares out of the existing private water areas under intensive pisciculture by way of supplying inputs at subsidised rate and rendering technical guidance are the main activities proposed under this scheme.

From our experience gained by virtue of implementation of fishery scheme during the past plan periods, we fully realised it that our reclamation programme suffer adversely inspite of these existing resources & the only reason for the same is the non-existence of a full-fledged fishery engineering cell. Considering its need 3 (three) Engg. Overseers and 5 (five) Surveyors were initially sanctioned during 3rd plan period for the three Districts when target for total reclamation of derelict water areas was only 150 hectares as against 2000 hectares proposed during 6th plan period and subsequently 1 (one) Fishery Civil Engineer during 4th plan period. But in view of inadequacy of Engg. staff to shoulder this huge task., it is proposed to provide each of the three districts with one qualified Civil Engineer supported by other subordinate technical staff to take up the responsibilities of execution of fishary works remaining attached with the Deputy Director of Fisheries in the districts.

With this object in view the following additional staff are proposed to be entertained for successful implementation of the programme.

1. Deputy Director of Fisheries	1 No.
2. Civil Asstt. Engineer	3 Nos.
3. Civil Engg. Overseer.	3 Nos.
4. Draughtsman	1 No.

## FISHERIES

Necessary provision has accordingly been made in the scheme for implementation at a total outlay of Rs. 235.00 lakhs during the 6th plan period.

## A). PHYSICAL PROGRAMME.

	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
1. Reclamation of derelict water areas suitable for bringing under pisciculture (In hectare).	100	—	600	—
2. Creation of new water areas by constructing minibarrages across hilly enclaves in tribal areas (hec)	100	90	725	625
3. Reclamation of derelict water areas at private level by advancing loan with 25./' subsidy. (hectare)	100	—	675	—
4. Water area to be brought under intensive pisciculture at—				
a). Govt. level. (hec).	100	20	550	100
b). Private level (hec).	200	40	2650	530
5. Addl. production potentialities of fish to be created ( M.T. ) (including 400 MT from Gumti Reservoir)	5700		8000	

## B. FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. in lakhs)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total	17.00	38.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	235.00
Sub-Plan.	4.25	9.50	12.50	15.00	17.50	58.75

## SCHEME FOR PRODUCTION OF FISH SEED

This scheme envisages production of the entire requirement of 252 millions of fish seed of high yielding varieties during the plan period itself by adopting the technique of hyp-ophysation and averting the climatic hazards as far as practicable by introducing temperature controlled fish breeding (y-eard.)



The following additional staff are proposed to be entertained during 6th Plan period for successful implementation of the scheme.

1. Supdtt. of Fisheries/Asstt. Director of Fisheries.	1 No.
2. Senior Research Assistant.	3 Nos.
3. Junior Research Assistant.	3 Nos.
4. Fishery Assistant.	8 Nos.
5. Expert Fisherman.	16 Nos.
6. Fisherman-cum-Watchman.	60 Nos.
7. Upper Division Clerk.	1 No.
8. Lower Division Clerk.	2 Nos.
9. Peon.	1 No.

A total outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been provided for successful implementation of the scheme during 6th Plan period.

A). PHYSICAL PROGRAMME.

	1978-79		1978-83	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
1. Eett. of Fish Breeding Farm (No).	1	—	2	—
2. Estt. of Fish Seed Centre. (No).	—	—	5	2
3. Providing temperature controlled fish breeding yard.	—	—	2	—
4. Addl. Nursery area to be developed (hec)	0.10	0.10	2.70	1.20
5. Fish Seed to be produced (level) (Million). (Addl. over 102 million).				
i). At Govt. level.	24.00	—	50.00	—
iii). At Private level.				
a). No. of pisciculturists to be trained in induced breeding.	8	2	50	10
b). Fish Seed to be raised (level)	16.00	4.00	100.00	20.00

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. lakhs)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total	5.00	10.00	14.00	18.00	23.00	70.00
Sub-Plan	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.50	4.50	14.00



**SCHEME FOR AIR-BREATHING FISH CULTURE & PRAWN CULTURE  
ON PILOT BASIS**

To ensure better utilisation of vast water areas scattered throughout the state where culture of carp cannot be profitably undertaken due to scientific reason and also to raise two crops from the selected water areas already under culture, it is proposed to introduce air-breathing fish culture under normal condition as well as in cages. I. C. A. R. assured their technical support and agreed to coordinate this project.

Besides this, it is also proposed to undertake Prawn culture on pilot basis as encouraging results have already attained by culture of fresh water varieties viz. *M. rosenberg* by collecting seed locally from the river Muhuri connecting with the Kornafully river in Chittagong (Bangladesh).

The following additional staff are proposed for implementation of the project successfully.

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1) Senior Research Assistant (Project). | 1 No.  |
| 2) Fishery Assistant.                   | 3 Nos. |

An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of this scheme during 6th Plan period.

A. PHYSECAL PROGRAMME	1978—79		1978—83			
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan		
1. Area to be brought under live fish culture (hec)			50.00	40.00		
2. No. of Cases to be introduced (2 sgm. each).			250	200		
			Units.	Units.		
3. Area to be brought under Prawn culture (hec).			5.00	—		
4. Addl. Production of fish (M.T.)						
a) From Air-Breathing fish culture			25.00	16.00		
b) From Brawn culture.			1.00	—		
B. FINANCAL OUTLAY (Rs. in lakhs)						
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total	—	1.00	1.25	1.75	2.00	6.00
Sub-Plan	—	0.70	0.85	1.20	1.25	4.00

**SCHEME FOR APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME ON FISHERIES.**

This scheme has been drawn and included under 6th Plan programme on the basis of pattern approved by Govt. of India, UNICEF and the State Government. Provision for covering 5 (five) new Blocks under A.N.P. has been made in this scheme besides continuation of the existing ones at a total out lay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the 6th Plan period.

Following additional staff are proposed to be entertained for succesful implementation of the programme.

- |                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| 1) Fishery Inspector. | 5 Nos. |
| 2) Mechanic.          | 2 Nos. |

## FISHERIES

## A) PHYSICAL PROGRAMME

		1978—79		1978—83	
		Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
1) No. of new Blocks to be covered under A.N.P.	3		1	5	
2) No. of addl. staff to be entertained.	3		1	7	3

## B. FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. in lakhs).

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Total	0.27	1.00	1.12	1.20	1.41	5.00
Sub-Plan	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.70

## SCHEME FOR MARKETING &amp; STATISTICS

Due to lack of proper marketing facilities of fish in fresh condition, the fish growers in remote areas are not getting economic return of their produce. To ensure proper marketing facilities of fish harvested from Gumti Reservoir and other Govt. water areas in fresh condition and also to enable the fish growers/traders to avail this facilities, necessary provision for establishment of cold storage and a small Ice Plant has been made under the present scheme. Apart from this, processing of trash fish which cannot stand long distance transport has also been proposed under this scheme both for human consumption as well as for converting into fish-meal so as to ensure profitable return.

Besides, in consideration of the vital role of fisheries statistics in evaluating the programme of development as well as in future planning, it is proposed under the present scheme to suitably strengthen the Statistical Cell established during 5th Plan with a skeleton staff at the headquarter level only by way of providing necessary man-power as well as equipments both at headquarter level and at the district level so as to derive maximum benefit of this Cell.

The following additional staff are proposed to be entertained for successful implementation of of the scheme.

1) Supdt. of Fisheries ( Marketing & Statistics ).	1 No.
2) Fishery Statistical Investigator.	6 Nos.
3) Fishery Inspector ( Marketing ).	4 Nos.
4) Fishery Sales Assistant.	15 Nos.
5) Driver.	1 No.
6) Cleaner.	1 No.
7) Watchman.	4 Nos.
8) U. D. Clerk.	1 No.
9) L. D. Clerk.	2 Nos.

An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of this scheme during 6th Plan period.

## FISHERIES

A. PHYSICAL PROGRAMME.	1978—79		1978—83	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
1. Estt. of Cold Storage ( 5 M. T. capacity ).	1	—	1	—
2. Estt. of one Ice-Plant ( 1 M. T. capacity )	1	1	1	1
3. Estt. of Walk-in coolers ( 1½ ton capacity ).	3	2	4	2
4. Estt. of Fish Processing Yard equiped with a Tunnel Drier.	1	1	1	1
5. Esst. of Fish stalls.	5	—	10	2
6. Entertainment of Addl. Staff.	12	12	35	25

  

B. FINANCIAL OUTLAY ( Rs. in lakhs )	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
Total	1·00	6·00	2·50	2·20	2·30	14·00
Sub-Plan	0·50	1·00	0·50	0·45	0·45	2·90

FISHERIES  
Annexure—VI  
AGR—27I

Five Year Plan 1978—83

FISHERIES

Targets of production and selected physical programmes

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Actual achievement		Targets
			1973—74	1977—78	1982—83
<b>I. PRODUCTION</b>					
1.	Fish Production	( 000 tonnes )			
	(a) Inland.	”	4.23	5.20	8.00
	(b) Marine.	”	—	—	—
	(c) Total		4.23	5.20	8.00
<b>II. PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES ( CUMULATIVE )</b>					
2.	Mechanised boats.	Nos.	—	1	3
3.	Trawlers.	”	—	—	—
4.	Refrigeration.				
	a) Cold storage	Nos.	—	3	2
	i) Capacity.	Tonnes.	—	4.5	6.5
	b) Ice plants	Nos.	—	—	1
	i) Capacity.	Tonnes.	—	—	1.00
	c) Freezing Plants.	Nos.	—	—	—
	i) Capacity.	Tonnes.	—	—	—
5.	Fish Seed.				
	(a) Produced.				
	(i) Fry	Million	19.32	32.25	62.50
	(ii) Fingerlings.	”	5.31	12.50	25.00
	(b) Distributed.				
	(i) Fry	”	4.22	1.00	—
	(ii) Fingerlings	”	5.31	12.50	25.00
6.	Fish Seed Farms.	Nos.	12	3	7
	(a) Water area.	Hectares.	6.81	9.05	12.00
7.	Brackish water Fish Farming area.	Hectare	—	—	—

## FISHERIES

ANNEXURE. X  
AGR-32FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-83)  
Agriculture and Rural Development  
Head-wise/sub-head wise break-up of the financial outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development/ Programmes	Fifth Plan approved outlay	Approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	FISHERIES					
(1)	Direction of Administration	7.30	3.00	30.00	15.00	—
(2)	Inland Fisheries.	87.73	40.37	378.00	179.00	—
(3)	Research/Education & Training.	1.02	0.95	3.00	—	—
(4)	Marine Fisheries.	—	—	—	—	—
(5)	Marketing & Storage.	1.75	—	14.00	6.00	—
(6)	Others.	—	3.60	25.00	—	—
	TOTAL :	97.80	47.92	450.00	200.00	—

AGR-36

State TRIPURA

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
Agriculture and Rural Development : Employment Generation

Sl. No.	Head of Development/ Programme.	Scientists	Likely Employment Generation in Technical	Adimins'tration.	Skilled	Unskilled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	FISHERIES.					
(1)	Direction & Administration.		11	31	15	6
(2)	Inland Fisheries.		34	16	53	93
(3)	Research/Education & Training.		—	—	—	—
(4)	Marine Fisheries.		—	—	—	—
(5)	Marketing & Storage.		11	3	16	5
(6)	Others.		10	—	134	—
	TOTAL : XI		66	50	218	104

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978—83  
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING  
DURING FIVE YEARS.

FISHERIES  
AGR—38  
Annexure—XII

Sl No.	Item.	Agricul ture	Animal Husbandry	Dairy	Fisheries	Forestry	Agril Engg.	Home Science	Basic Science.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	University Education.								
	i) State Agricultural University.								
	a) Graduates.								
	b) Post Graduates								
	M. Sc.								
	Ph. D.								
	ii) Colleges.								
	a) Graduates.								
	b) Post Graduates.								
	M. Sc.								
	Ph. D.								
	ii) Professional Training.								
	iii) Vocational Training.								
	iv. SKILL FORMATION								
	v. Training Institutes.								
	a) University/Colleges.								
	b) Post Graduate Institutes		—	—	—	35	—	—	—
	c) Professional Vocational Training Centres.								
	i) Extension Training Centers		—	—	—	154	—	—	—
	Total—					189			

SPECIAL COMPONENT FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

This is a supplementary scheme to the proposed 6th Five Year Plan (1978-83) & Annual Plan (1979-80) and has been drawn up with a view to assist in improving the socio-economic condition of the poor people belonging to scheduled castes community & engaged in the field of fisheries who come under the category of marginal farmers. The component for the benefit of such people as provided under different schemes included in the 6th Five Year Plan as well as Annual Plan 1979-80 has also been specified in this scheme.



## FISHERIES

1. Provision has already been made for assistance to the Scheduled Caste fishermen/pisciculturists under different schemes included in 6th Plan (1978-83) as well as Annual Plan (1979-80) at a total outlay of Rs. 41.00 lakhs & Rs. 9.00 lakhs respectively out of which the salient ones are indicated below :—

	1978—83	1979—80
A) Reclamation of derelict water areas/construction of mini-barrages across loongas for bringing under improved pisciculture (hectare).	120.00	30.00
B) Existing water-areas to be brought under intensive pisciculture by way of supplying inputs with subsidy (hectare).	75.00	15.00
C) Demonstration in improved method of pisciculture (No.).	60	15
D) Six-months training in Improved Piscicultural practices (No.).	34	18

Apart from the above & in addition to the provision made in the Plan schemes organisation of viable fishermen cooperatives by way of share capital contribution & supplying fishing crafts & tackles, it is proposed under the present scheme to distribute fishing twine for construction of nets & boats (Jaluadingi) amongst the poor & operative fishermen belonging to Scheduled Castes Community & who come under category of marginal farmers as grant in the manner as detailed below :—

	1978—83	1979—80
a) NYLON TWINE.		
i) Code No. 4 ( for cast net ) @ 750 gr. per individual fisherman.		
No.	2000	400
Kg.	1500	300
ii) Code No. 6' for drag net of 50' × 15' × 1½" piece ) @ 7.50 Kg. for three pieces per group of 6 fishermen.		
No.	150	30
Kg.	1125	225
b) Fishing craft (Jalua-dingi) @ one No. per group of 6 fishermen.		
No.	150	30

An outlay of Rs. 3.60 lakhs will be required for implementation of this special assistance programme during 6th Five Year plan period (1978-83) and Rs. 0.72 lakh during Annual Plan 1979-80.

FISHERIES  
EMP-I :

PROFORMA

(For direct employment only)

Employment likely to be generated in the Agri. and Allied sector during the next Five Year Plan—1978-83.

State : TRIPURA  
Department : FISHERIES  
FISHERY.

1. Scheme		
2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) for the next plan as a whole.		Rs. 450.00 lakhs.
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :		
1978-79		Rs. 47.92 ..
1979-80		Rs. 79.50 ..
1980-81		Rs. 92.32 ..
1981-82		Rs. 106.20 ..
1982-83		Rs. 124.06 ..
4. Employment potential of the scheme/project :—		
A. Total.		438
B. Year-wise.		
i) 1978-79		35
ii) 1979-80		90
iii) 1980-81		120
iv) 1981-82		150
v) 1982-83		43
a) Unskilled or uneducated.		140
b) Educated.		
i) Technical		104
ii) Non-technical		194

## I. Agriculture and Allied Sector.

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

## FORESTRY.

## 1. INTRODUCTION :

1.1. The rich forest wealth of the State of the bygone days have been destroyed due to reckless felling during the wars, indiscriminate exploitation for augmenting the revenue of the erstwhile princely State, rehabilitation of the refugees and that of landless and homeless persons in the form of an unending process and due to unrestricted large scale shifting cultivation by the tribals all over the State. By now, all the hills, which form the important catchments of the rivers of the State, have become bereft of tree forests and all the hill slopes, except the stretches over which plantations have been raised during the last plan periods, are covered by unproductive low vegetal cover of scrubs and coarse grasses. What ever residual valuable tree forests are still left behind, are confined to the undulating low hillocks of the plain areas of the vallies in South Tripura and West Tripura Districts and over small patches in the Jampui hills. All such more or less barren hill ranges forming about 90% of the forest areas of the State not only remain unproductive contributing very little to the economy of the State, but also remain very much prone to soil erosion with all its harmful effects on agricultural lands down below and pose the threat of floods. The soils in these hill slopes are capable of supporting good tree and bamboo forests of high economic and commercial value. Thus one of the biggest capital land is available with the Forest Deptt. for boosting up the economy by rapid afforestation.

1.2. It was earlier decided to keep 3885 Sq. K.M. of Reserved Forest which constitutes 36.4% of the total geographical area of the State. In view of the economic and social importance as well as potential role the forests are likely to play in this State, it is under consideration of the Government to increase the percentage of area under Reserved Forest to 40% or more. However, out of 3885 Sq. K.M. of Reserved Forest and proposed Reserved Forest areas, as it stands now, there are nearly 370 Sq. K.M. of tree forests, 654 Sq. K.M. of bamboo forests and nearly 564 Sq. K.M. of manmade forests (Plantations), the balance area being covered by unproductive low vegetal cover. In addition to the above, there are nearly 506 Sq. K.M. of bamboo forests in Protected Forest area but these bamboo forests in P.F. stand, for all practical purposes, written off in view of liberal allotment of P.F. land to the people and the right of shifting cultivation by the tribals. By composition, all the forests are broad leaved hardwoods and there is no coniferous forest. The estimated growing stock of the forests is nearly 8 lakhs cu.m. of plywood, 0.4 lakh cu.m. of matchwood and 19 lakhs cu.m. of other hardwoods. The estimated growing stock of bamboo during 1972 was 8067165 tonnes. But due to large scale jhuming that has been done during the previous years, it is estimated that growing stock of bamboo has been reduced considerably which needs reassessment. The increment of the hardwood is considered to be nearly 2%.

1.3. The present yield of timber is nearly 94,000 cu.m. per annum which is not adequate even to meet the requirement of the local people. In fact, the forests are being over exploited to meet the demand of the local people and that of the Government for development work. Taking all the projections of human population, requirement of forest produce, development of forest based industries, creation of employment potentialities in the rural areas etc. it is considered necessary to afforest 233700 hectares of degraded forest areas within a period of about 20 years, in which event nearly 11685 hectares should be planted up annually i.e. 58425 hectares should be planted during each of the plan periods for the next 20 years. The 6th plan afforestation target, taking all the schemes together, is tentatively 25610 hectares in the forestry sub-sector and 900 hectares in the Soil Conservation (Forestry) Sub-sector bringing the total to 34,610 hectares. This is quite a modest approach towards the ultimate objective. However, due to certain difficulties the afforestation programme for the year 1978-79 could not be taken up to the extent and in the manner in which it should have been to achieve the ultimate objective. It is expected that this

deficit will be made up in the subsequent years of the 6th plan period. Unless a massive and rapid afforestation programme is taken up now and at once, there will be a timber famine by the beginning of the 21st century.

1.4. At present there is no forest based industry. There is a proposal to set up a 250 T.P.D. Paper Mill in the near future. There is scope to set up a plywood factory with an annual intake of 8494 cu.m. to start with. With the proposed tempo of afforestation programme, a match factory may be set up within 20 years, the capacity of the proposed plywood factory can be increased and the prospect of other forest based industries like Chip board factory, particle board factory, hard board factory etc. will be reality at the rotation age of the plantations. Unless the resources of forest raw materials are developed in an accelerated pace in Tripura, where there is practically nothing now and where no other resources other than forest resources based on rapid afforestation can be developed in the hills and hillocks, the economy of the State will continue to remain poor and crippled. At present, the State being poor in forest resources, it is not capable of attracting the industrialists to set up forest based industries, nor it is possible to set up forest based industries in the public sector. For the purpose of improving the economy and providing employment to the rural population under the circumstances, what is necessary is early and rapid industrialisation based on forest produced land accordingly to create necessary resources of raw materials by embarking on a very large scale afforestation to meet the local requirement as well as to develop the basic infrastructure relating to the raw materials for supporting and promoting such forest based industries at the earliest.

1.5. According to the available figures, there are nearly 16,000 Tribal Jhumia families in the State who are yet to be settled with a permanent means of livelihood. So long as this is not accomplished, jhuming will continue to remain a burning socio-politico-economic problem and it will indeed be very difficult to protect the bamboo forests which are so essential for the purpose of settling up the proposed Paper Mill. Large scale jhuming is being done not only in Protected Forests but also in Reserved Forests. If this goes on even inside Reserved Forests, then not only there will be constraints for setting up of Paper mill, but also it will create enormous problems of soil erosion, drought and flood and above all suspension of road communication of the State as already apprehended by the Border Roads Organisation. This problem requires to be handled with utmost urgency.

1.6. In the face of limited agricultural land for cultivation and in absence of any industry, the problem of unemployment is very acute and alarming in the State. In fact, almost the entire strength of tribal jhumias and a major portion of the rural population earn their livelihood by working in the forests or associating themselves, in some form or the other, with the forest development works. But the difficulty with such people is that they are not willing to work at a place which is not within a working distance from their homes. So long, keeping this attitude of the people in view, forestry development works were being taken up at a reasonable distance from the hamlets/villages where from the working people could come and work. The employment potential of forestry programmes is being increased from year to year.

## 2. REVIEW OF PROGRAMMES 1974-78:

During the period from 1974 to 1978 as many as 19 schemes were implemented during the forestry sub-sector with a total outlay of Rs. 256.46 lakhs. The important schemes implemented during the period were, (i) economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses, (ii) forest communication, (iii) consolidation of forests including survey and demarcation, (iv) Forest protection, (v) Working Plan organisation, (vi) intensification of management, (vii) Forest research (viii) Training of personnel (ix) Wildlife management and conservation (x) construction of buildings (xi) Forest amenities (xii) Forest Corporation (xiii) Pilot Project, (xiv) Plantation of fast growing species, (xv) Road side planting and urban forestry

## FORESTRY

etc. The main thrust had been on the afforestation schemes, communication scheme, intensification of management, consolidation of forests, Wildlife management and conservation, construction of building etc. under the forestry sub-sector. A tabular statement showing the physical and financial achievements during the period from 1974-75 to 1977-78 is furnished below :—In all 196 persons were trained in the field of Forestry during the period under review. During the year 1974-75, 42 personnel were trained. Similarly 53, 47 & 57 personnel were trained during the year 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively.

## ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1974-75 TO 1977-78 (FORESTRY SUB-SECTOR).

Item of work	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		Total.	
	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Afforestation	2483	10.64	2343	20.43	2727	27.67	2794	31.47	10347	90.21
	hec.	lakhs	hec.	lakhs.	hec.	lakhs.	hec.	lakhs.	hec.	lakhs.
2. Forest Roads	19.8	2.05	22.74	0.97	12.50	0.48	30.77	2.79	85.81	6.29
	Km.	lakhs.	Km.	lakhs.	Km.	lakhs.	Km.	lakhs.	Km.	lakhs.
3. Roadside planting.	15	0.17	15	0.21	43	0.26	33.5	1.98	106.5	2.62
	Km.	lakhs.	Km.	lakhs.	Km.	lakhs.	Km.	lakhs.	Km.	lakhs.
4. Building (Semi permanent const. & temporary bases.)	121	4.49	53	3.89	59	6.74	52	9.23	285	24.35
		lakhs.		lakhs.		lakhs.		lakhs.		lakhs.
5. Ring well/Tube well/Lake/Tank etc.	...	...	Lake/Tank over 9.16 hec.	0.75 lakhs.	Lake over 3 hec.	0.32 lakhs	Ring well 14.	0.44 lakhs.	Lake-12.16 hectare Ring-well-25	1.51 lakhs.
		Ring well-8		Ring well-3						
6. Demarcation of R. F.	25 Km.	0.34	341	1.02	447	1.67	307	1.72	1120	4.75
		lakhs.	Km.	lakhs.	Km.	lakhs.	Km.	lakhs.	Km.	lakhs.

It requires to be mentioned here that the aforesaid achievements exclude the achievement obtained under the Forestry (Soil Conservation) sub-sector, N.E.C. Sector & those under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

## FIFTH PLAN

The 5th plan outlay under the Forestry sub-sector was Rs. 357.91 lakhs against which the allocated outlay was Rs. 256.45 lakhs during the period from 1974-78 out of which an amount of Rs. 240.42 lakhs have been spent.

Forestry is a long term project and hence its achievement in terms of production/yield are not immediately available. It will, however, be seen that the trend of a hievement on afforestation had been on the in-reanse year after year. Similar is the position with the other schemes. Immediate social benefits have, however, flown to the rural people and to the Tribals in particular as a result of construction of forest roads. Ring well, Tub well, Lake. Tank etc. in the interior areas. The agreatest achievement of all the scheme had been in providing large scales employment to the rural population. All the schemes of the Forestry sub-sector are labour oriented schemes and the employment generated during the period was 15,128 men years.

## FORESTRY

Out of the amount of Rs. 240.42 lakhs spent under the schemes in the Forestry sub-sector during the period 1974-78 an amount of Rs. 108.77 lakhs has flown to the tribal sub-plan area directly benefiting the tribals.

It will, however, be seen that during the period under review, 9952 hec. of plantations have been raised under the Forestry sub-sector. Since the forest plantations have a long gestation period, it will be for some considerable time to reap the benefit of the additional wealth that has thus been created in the process of afforestation during these years and no additional wealth on this count will be created for harvesting during the proposed plan period. In the long run, however, the additional wealth that will thus be created at the end of rotation of such plantations will improve the gross product of Tripura to the tune of amounts as indicated here-in-under.

After 12 years from 1978-79—	Rs. 82 lakhs.
After 60 years from 1978-79—	Rs. 14907 lakhs.
After 70 years from 1978-79—	Rs. 4596 lakhs.

The social benefits accruing from the forest roads constructed, road-side planting undertaken, development of water areas, settlement of jhumia families etc. cannot be quantified in terms of gross product of the State but will definitely contribute significantly towards improvement in the gross product of the State as a whole.

All the development works like creation of plantations for production of industrial and commercial timbers as well as firewood, medicinal plants and other industrial and consumers minor forest produces, construction of forest roads for transportation of forest raw materials as well as for general communication and marketing, development of water areas for pisciculture etc. which were undertaken during the period will court a lot towards building up of the infra-structure in the long term for increasing the gross State product and net State product. All these development works are thus building up the necessary infra-structure for development of industries and upliftment of the economy of the State.

### 2.1. CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED :

The main constraints encountered while implementation of the schemes were i) inadequate technical manpower, ii) lack of large scale manual labour in the hills and in remote areas for implementation of larger development programmes, iii) lack of communication in the hills and in remote forest areas, iv) opposition by certain sections of public in creation of plantations etc. and in creating difficulties in enforcement of forest law and rules, v) problems arising out of jhuming (shifting cultivation).

### 2.2. BASE LEVEL IN 1977-78 :

By 1977-78, 52503 hectares of forest plantation have been raised, 566 K.M. of roads have been constructed, 448 K.M. have been covered by road side planting, 1590 Semi Permanent constructions/temporary bases have been constructed, 223 Ring wells have been dug, 35 Tube wells have been sunk, 75 Lakes/Tanks have been developed, 5525 K.M. of Reserved Forest have been demarcated while consolidating the forest areas, 938 personnels have been trained in various technical discipline, preparation of original Working Plans for 5 Divisions have been completed under the Forestry sector. Apart from it the matters relating to forest resources survey, intensification of management, wildlife management and conservation, urban forestry, publicity, pilot projects for various important economic and

commercial species, setting up of forest Development Corporation etc. were also undertaken during the period. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry taken up during the year 1977-78 could not make much of headway due to dearth of land adjacent to villages. It is pointed out here that 686 jhumia families have been settled under Soil Conservation (Forestry) and N.E.C. Schemes during the period from 1974-75 to 1977-78 out of which 350 families have been settled under N.E.C. Scheme and 336 families have been settled under Soil Conservation (Forestry) Scheme. The achievements under Soil Conservation (Forestry) sub-sector has been dealt with separately.

### 3. OBJECTIVES, APPROACH AND STRATEGY :

#### 3.1. Objectives :—

The objectives for the Five Year Plan 1978-83 in the Forestry sub-sector have been

- i) to conserve, manage and utilise the forests to meet the domestic requirements and those of industry,
- ii) to raise plantations of industrial and commercial uses, to raise large scale plantations with shorter rotations and to develop the essential infrastructure relating to raw material resources for promotion and development of forest based industries,
- iii) to protect and conserve the bamboo forests and hardwoods required for the purpose of setting up the proposed 250 T.P.D. Paper Mill and to improve the raw material supply for doubling the capacity by 1987-88,
- iv) to raise 5000 hectares of rubber plantations by Forest Development Corporation by 1985-86 so that a big rubber industry may be set up in Tripura by that time,
- v) to improve the living standard of the people in the forest areas specially the hill tribes by settling them in villages with a permanent means of livelihood and providing them with employment in forestry development works, and also extending all social benefits to them,
- vi) to initiate Pilot projects for raising plantations of Coffee, Cocoa, Red oil palm, Medicinal plants etc. and to extend their cultivation in a bigger scale if found successful and economic,
- vii) to develop forest communication in the hills for better management, protection, exploitation of forest produces, execution of development works, extension of social benefits and marketing facilities to the people of those localities,
- viii) to step up Forest Research activities for better management, determination of growth and yield of natural as well as that of man made forests and to determine and introduce commercially important forest species whether indigenous or exotic,
- ix) to intensify the training programme for shouldering the heavier burden of work and to meet the changing needs,
- x) to protect and conserve the wild life, and to promote forest and wild life tourism as well as to provide recreational benefits,
- xi) to create a climate for Forest based industries and to provide immediate employment to the unemployed in the rural areas through the implementation of afforestation and other forestry development works,
- xii) to attract institutional finance through Forest Corporation to augment the financial resources of the State for the purpose of development in the field of forestry and industry,
- xiii) to support the rural economy by providing employment to the rural population through the implementation of constructive and productive schemes, simultaneously cutting down the expenditure on relief measures.

### 3.2. Approach :

While the basic objectives for the 6th Plan are as those indicated in Para 3.1., the most important objective and basic approach for the 6th Plan is to have employment oriented schemes to open up productive employment opportunities to the Tribals and other weaker section in the hills as well as in the rural area of the State. Similarly large scale plantation crop of rubber, coffee, Tea Pepper etc. will have to be gone for to have a quicker financial return. The possibility of cultivation of cocoa, cardamum, clove and spices and medicinal plants will have to be explored during the 6th Plan period. All out efforts will have to be made to protect the bamboo forests from jhuming and to protect the tree forests from encroachment and allotment for the sake of industrial and domestic requirements of forest produces. Simultaneously stress has been given to step up the implementation of the social forestry programme through the Panchayats associating the rural people in one hand and implementing the fodder and farm forestry scheme in the other hand for the over all development of the rural people in as much as the forestry is concerned. Stress has also been given to step up the financial resources of the State through the departmental operation of timber by implementing a new scheme in this regard. Stress has been given to mobilise the destructive force of jhuming (shifting cultivation) for constructive purpose by absorbing such landless tribal jhumias as a permanent labourer and utilising them for the forestry development works. These Tribal jhumias will be settled and they will be provided with the work round the year in the forestry development works like afforestation, road construction etc. and thus the basic objective of the area development of hither to inaccessible undeveloped hill areas will also be achieved. Attempt has also been made to bring the landless unemployed persons under the fold of cooperative movement by forming forest labour Co-operative Societies in a phased manner which will also reduce the problem of unemployment and provide a means of livelihood to a fraction of landless unemployed.

### 3.3. Strategy :

For fulfilment of the approach as indicated in Para 3.2 and realise the objectives as indicated in Para 3.1, the strategy adopted is, in essence, to intensify the management, to intensify the training programme to meet the technical manpower, to develop the communication in hills and remote forest areas, to recruit permanent labour from the landless tribal jhumias and from other landless rural unemployed, to undertake employment oriented schemes which will not need skilled labour but such schemes will significantly contribute towards solution of the unemployment problem, to provide employment through co-operative movement, to motivate the people in the matters of forestry and to augment the financial resources through improved working in the forestry sub-sector. Based on these strategies the schemes in the forestry sub-sector have been formulated.

## 4. DETAILED PROGRAMME :

4.1. As many as 19 existing schemes under implementation shall be continued during the Plan period. All those continuing schemes are i) Forest research, ii) Training of personnel, iii) Consolidation survey and demarcation of forests, iv) intensification of management, v) Plantation of fast growing species, vi) economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses, vii) Pilot project, viii) Forest Development Corporation, ix) Road side planting and urban forestry, x) Wild life management, and conservation, xi) forest communication, xii) Forest protection, xiii) Working Plan Organisation, xiv) Forest publicity, xv) Statistical and evaluation unit, xvi) Construction of buildings, xvii) Forest amenities, xviii) Cultural operation and xix) Forest resources survey.



4.2. Apart from the aforesaid 19 continuing schemes as may as 9 new schemes have been proposed during the plan period with a view to develop the inaccessible hill forests to provide employment and social benefits to the landless Tribal people practising shifting cultivation, to provide employment to the rural people and elimination of the middle men in the matter of forest exploitation and development works by organising forest labour cooperative societies, to augment the financial resources of the State and better utilisation of forest produces through departmental logging, to provide extension services in the field of forestry rural people at large by formation of extension forestry wings, to develop grass and fodder plantation for the benefit of the cattle population of the State, to develop forest and wildlife tourism, to develop an appropriate organisation for the purpose of planning, work study, evaluation and monitoring and to develop the wildlife wing for proper management and conservation of our gradually vanishing wildlife resources.

4.3.1. The Forest research being the back bone for scientific forest planning, management and development much of stress is given on this scheme to find out the best ways and means to achieve the ultimate goal of forestry development in the interest of the people, economy in expenditure and early economic development of the State. For this purpose the various problem relating to this state with reference to the conditions prevailing here are being researched upon under the scheme and it is being proposed to be continued during the plan period. A financial outlay of Rs. 8.30 lakhs have been proposed under the scheme during the plan period.

4.3.2. For implementation of the forestry development schemes adequately trained personnel is a sinequanon. It has accordingly been proposed to train up 17 officers in Gazetted rank and 299 subordinate staff in executive rank apart from other forms of specialised training. The outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period is Rs. 23.87 Lakhs.

4.3.3. For development and scientific management of forest one of the essential prerequisites is to consolidate the forests and to demarcate them. No development of the forest areas can take place unless these are consolidated and demarcated. For the purpose of implementation of the scheme an out lay of Rs. 13.54 lakhs have been proposed during the plan period with a physical target of demarcating 1250 K.M. and rechecking 500 K.M. of old Reserved Forest boundary.

4.3.4. For adequate development of the forests and forest resources as well as to extend its benefits to the people at large, it is essential to intensify the management so that greater load of development works can be undertaken as per requirement of the State, the hitherto undeveloped and underdeveloped areas can be developed, the forests can be protected and exploited more efficiently in the interest of the people and that of the State, to bring the unwildy units of management to workable size and above all to bring the administration to the people. Intensification of management scheme has been accordingly formulated with an outlay of Rs. 68.36 lakhs during the plan period.

4.3.5. By and large forestry is a long term project with a long gestation period. Although the fast growing species are their with shorter rotation period, such species do not meet all the requirements. But such fast growing species can be conveniently cultivated for meeting the requirements for which such species are considered suitable. Keeping this in view the scheme of fast growing species has been formulated with a view to plant up 6000 hectares under fast growing species with a total financial outlay of Rs. 94.54 lakhs during the plan period.

4.3.6. For economic development of the State it is considered necessary to develop such plantations which are of economic importance and capable of meeting the requirements of industry and commerce. Keeping this in view the scheme of economic plantation of

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industrial and commercial uses have been formulated with a physical target of 15000 hectares of plantation under the scheme with a total financial outlay of Rs. 233.02 lakhs during the plan period. The basic objective of the scheme is to develop the raw material resources and to develop the necessary infrastructure for promotion of industry and commerce in the State based on such raw material resources. There is no industry in Tripura worth of its name at the moment.

4.3.7. It is considered that diversification is the essence of development in any sector for meeting the diversified needs and development of economy in the various spheres. Accordingly various species which are likely to grow well under the agro-climatic conditions of the State having economic significance and large scale utility, have been identified and under the scheme of pilot project it has been stipulated to run a trial for such species before large scale programme is taken up. Under the Pilot project scheme it is proposed to run Pilot project for cocoa, coffee, cardamum, species, cotton, arecanut, Dioscorea and other Medicinal plants etc. with a physical target of 110 hectares involving a financial outlay of Rs. 8.55 lakhs.

4.3.8. For development corporation has been set up in the State. Under the scheme of forest development corporation it has been proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs as State equity share to the forest Corporation.

4.3.9. Under the scheme of road side planting and urban forestry it has been proposed to cover the aspects relating to utilisation of the stretches of unutilised lands, to extend social benefits to the people and protect as well as to improve the environment apart from beautification and land scaping. Under the scheme it has been proposed to cover 770 K.M. by road side planting and creation of urban forest over 230 hectares with a financial outlay of Rs. 83.45 lakhs.

4.3.10. The invaluable treasure of wildlife is fast disappearing with far reaching harmful effects. This state once rich in wildlife resources can no longer boast of it. An attempt has been made under the scheme of Wildlife Management and Conservation to protect, conserve, multiply and to reintroduce those Wild life in the State which once existed so that the people of the state could derive the benefit of plenty through preservation in due course. The financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period is Rs. 63.45 lakhs.

3.3.11. Tripura is a land locked State and there is hardly any communication facilities particularly in the interior hill forest areas of the State. Lack of communication has acted as a prohibitive and inhibitive factor in the development of the hill forests in one hand and in extending social benefits to the landless Tribal jhumias practising shifting cultivation in such inaccessible hilly areas. So long the communication are not developed neither the social benefits can be extended to the Tribal jhumias nor the hither to unproductive barren forest lands which have been created as a result of jhuming from time immemorial can be converted into productive forests. Keeping the immense significance of development of the forest roads, the scheme of forest communication has been formulated with a physical target of 175 K.M. involving a financial outlay of Rs. 317.51 lakhs under the scheme during the period.

4.3.12. Forest protection forms one of the basic ingredients in scientific management of the forests and in augmentation of the resources of the State. The scheme of forest protection has been formulated keeping this in view with physical target of 4448 Sq. K.M. involving a financial outlay of Rs. 12.48 lakhs.

4.3.13. As already stated forestry is a long term project and in view of the peculiarities associated with the forests, it is essential to have working plans for each Division so that there is a continuity of policy and action. The Working plan organisation scheme has

been accordingly formulated with a physical target of preparation of Working Plan for 2½ Divisions involving a financial outlay of Rs. 3.17 lakhs.

4.3.14. Publicity in the forestry sub sector is very much lacking which is considered undesirable. Much of harm is caused due to misgivings, misunderstandings etc. and the publicity plays an important role in removal of such misunderstanding attracting and motivating people to and for the cause of forestry. Forest publicity scheme has been drawn up to cover these aspects with a total outlay of Rs. 9.23 lakhs.

4.3.15. The scheme relating to statistical and evaluation units has been drawn to meet the requirements in regard to collection of statistical information, evaluation of work which is very essential in the process of formulation and implementation of the development schemes. The outlay proposed under the scheme is Rs. 9.15 lakhs.

4.3.16. For shouldering greater load of development work, it is considered necessary to open up offices in the new forest areas where no development activities were taken up earlier. The forest employees are required to work in the midst of forest where no accommodation facilities are available. All the forest staff are thus required to be provided with accommodation for implementation of the development programme in such areas. Buildings are therefore, necessary for accommodation of office as well as for residential purposes. The scheme of construction of buildings has been formulated to take care of this issue with a financial outlay of Rs. 71.63 lakhs.

4.3.17. The forest labourers are mostly Tribals residing in the inaccessible hills forests and more than 75% of such labourers are the traditional shifting cultivators. It is necessary to provide amenities to the labourers in the shape of camps for their accommodation, water facilities, primary medical facilities, recreational facilities. The forest amenities scheme has been drawn up to take care of this aspect with a financial outlay of Rs. 20.17 lakhs.

4.3.18. After-care of the plantations is very important in the matter of success of such plantations. The scheme of cultural operation has been drawn to take care of the maintenance aspects of the plantations so raised with a physical target of 53680 hectares and financial outlay of Rs. 26.74 lakhs.

4.3.19. The primary prerequisite for planting and development is to know the resources of the State. In the field of forestry it is necessary to know the nature, extent, location, quantity and quality of the forest resources which are available for the purpose of planning and taking action for development of the economy based on such forest resources. To cater to the need of this issue the scheme of Forest Resources Survey has been drawn up with a physical target of 1150 Sq. K.m. involving a financial outlay of Rs. 2.83 lakhs.

4.3.20. Almost all the hill forests of the State are inaccessible where the Tribals had been practising shifting cultivation for centuries. As a result of such shifting cultivation the hills are now either benefit of tree forests being covered by low vegetala growth or are almost bare. Further, there is no communication system in such hills. It is necessary to develop roads in all such hills to make them accessible and to put all such bare hill slopes to productive purposes by way of raising plantations after mobilising the manpower available in such areas which is otherwise engaged for the destructive process of shifting cultivation. A scheme has thus been formulated for development of inaccessible hill forests by providing permanent employment to shifting cultivators in the form of developing communication system in one hand and raising forest plantation in such hill slopes by diverting the manpower of the shifting cultivators to such constructive work. Under the scheme they will be provided with housing facilities as well as work round the year. It has been stipulated to bring 2000 Tribal jhumia families (shifting cultivators) within the fold of the scheme

with an outlay of Rs. 161.71 lakhs during the plan period and with their help 4500 hectares of plantations will be created and also 76 K.m. of hill roads will be constructed in the inaccessible hill forests.

4.3.21. At present the contractors and the middle men are exploiting the rural people in the matter of exploitation of forest produces and contract works of the Department. To provide employment to the unemployed rural people and to eliminate the profitors/middlemen/contractors to a certain extent it is proposed to organise cooperative Societies in the forestry sub-sector where unemployed rural people will be taken in as the member of the societies and such Forest Labour Cooperative Societies and to take contract works relating to forestry development as far as practicable. As the members of such Cooperative Societies are poor landless unemployed rural people who do not have any means of livelihood, it will be necessary to provide them with some seed money as a capital to start with the work. Taking all these factors into account, the scheme of Forest Labour Cooperative Societies has been formulated with a physical target of forming 9 Societies with a financial outlay of Rs. 10.57 lakhs.

4.3.22. Exploitation and utilisation of the forest produces are now at the mercy of the forest contractors. This leads to much of wastage and loss apart from improper utilisation of available resources. Further, the contractors/traders usually form a ring and thereby deprive the Government of the due revenue. With a view to eliminate the wastage and misuse of the forest resources and to augment the State financial resources in the form of forest revenue, it has been proposed to implement the scheme of logging and utilisation by opening a new Division with a financial outlay of Rs. 43.05 lakhs.

4.3.23. It is considered necessary to systematise and strengthen the planning machinery of the department. The planning organisation has to methodically cover all the basic ingredients which come up in the planning process. At present there is no machinery for undertaking work study in the various spheres and to monitor. In fact, there is no organisation for the purpose of evaluation and project planning. A scheme has thus been formulated for planning, work study, evaluation and monitoring during the plan period with an outlay of Rs. 13.46 lakhs.

4.3.24. The Wildlife had been under continuous neglect as a result of which we have lost so many invaluable treasure of wildlife. Wildlife has got much to contribute for the welfare of the people and to contribute significantly to the economic development of the State. In Tripura nothing could so far be done for protection, conservation and scientific management of wildlife. The Government of India desired that wildlife wing should be opened up under the Forest Department in each State to look after the wildlife resources and it was also assured that fund will be provided by the Planning Commission under the Plan schemes for formulation of such wildlife wing. The scheme of wildlife wing has thus been formulated for this State with financial outlay of Rs. 70.06 lakhs.

4.3.25. The extension services in the field of forestry had been practically nil. It is necessary to arouse interest in the minds of the rural people in the matters of forestry and forest plantations. The social forestry and some other Centrally Sponsored schemes are being implemented through the agency of the Gram Panchayats and similar organisations. Private growers are also coming forward taking interest to raise economic plantations in their private lands. While doing so they require the technical know how and other guidance from the department for which it is considered necessary to have an extension forestry wing in the department to render extension services. Further, such an wing can also take a prominent role in motivating the people in favour of the forests and thereby secure the help and cooperation of the people at large in protection, execution and management of forests. Keeping this in view, the scheme of extension forestry wing has been formulated with an outlay of Rs. 41.69 lakhs. The extension wing will render extension services to all the Gram Panchayats and to all the private growers of the State.

4.3.26. Tourism by now has made its place as prominent industry. Till now nothing could be in the State for development and promotion of tourism. A scheme of forest and wildlife tourism has therefore, been included in the plan for developing some of the primary infrastructure to develop tourism in the State in the Forestry sub-sector with a financial outlay of Rs. 40.29 lakhs.

4.3.27. Stress has been given for development of Animal Husbandry and Dairy project in the Agriculture sector. To support such programme it is necessary to have the supporting plantation for grass and fodder in the forestry sub-sector. It is also necessary to meet the requirement of small timbers like agricultural implements house-posts etc. of the rural people. Keeping these requirements in view a scheme of Firm Forestry including development of grass and fodder has been formulated during the plan period with an outlay of Rs. 20.64 lakhs with a physical target of 800 hectares of plantation.

4.4. All the continuing schemes have been found to be useful and requires to be continued during the 6th Plan period. In the light of new added objectives and strategy, it is considered necessary to include and implement all the 9 new schemes as has been indicated in the foregoing Para 4.2. These new schemes are considered to have great potential to significantly contribute to the development of the State and will gradually help in providing employment to the rural unemployed, in improving the living standard of the rural people, in settling down a good fraction of the landless Tribal shifting cultivators and in supporting the rural and Tribal economy of the State.

4.5. Out of the amount of the proposed outlay of Rs. 1601.83 lakhs under the schemes in the Forestry sub-sector, an amount of Rs. 592.34 lakhs will flow to the tribal sub-plan area directly benefiting the tribals. Apart from it, the indirect benefits of the development works proposed in the areas beyond sub-plan shall also flow to the inhabitants of the tribal sub plan area.

#### 5. OUTLAYS AND TARGETS :

The details of outlays and targets against each of the continuing and the new schemes have been indicated in para 4.3. The total outlay proposed in the forestry sub-sector during the plan period is Rs. 1601.83 lakhs. The main targets for the principal schemes with their outlays proposed are indicated herein under

Name of the scheme	Physical Target		Financial outlay proposed
	Terminal year target	Total target	
1	2	3	4
1. Forest Research	Various research and experimental works.		Rs. 8.30 lakhs.
2. Training of personnels.	67	316	Rs. 23.87 lakhs.
3. Consolidation, Survey & demarcation of forests.	Demarcation of 250 K.m. and rechecking of 100 K.m.	Demarcation of 1250 K.m. and rechecking of 500 K.m.	Rs. 13.54 lakhs.
4. Intensification of management.	Staff oriented scheme.		Rs. 68.36 lakhs.
5. Plantation of fast growing species.	1635 hectares.	6000 hectares.	Rs 94.51 lakhs.
6. Economic Plantation for industrial and commercial uses.	4260 hectares.	15000 hectares.	Rs. 233.02 lakhs.

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1	2	3	4
7. Pilot project for Coffee, Cotton, Arecanut, Beekeeping and development of pasture.	25 hectares.	110 hectares.	Rs. 8.55 lakhs.
8. Equity share to the Tripura Forest Development & Plantation Corporation Ltd.	...	...	Rs. 80 lakhs.
9. Road side planting and Urban forestry.	250 K.m. & 75 hectares.	770 K.m. & 230 hectares.	Rs. 83.45 lakhs.
10. Wildlife management and conservation.	Development of Deer Park, Conservation of wildlife in general, Zoological garden, Botanical garden etc.		Rs. 63.45 lakhs.
11. Forest communication.	60	275 K.m.	Rs. 317.51 lakhs.
12. Forest Protection.	4448 Sq. K.m.	4448 Sq. K.m.	Rs. 12.48 lakhs.
13. Worker Plan Organisation.	½ Division.	2½ Division.	Rs. 3.17 lakhs.
14. Forest Publicity.	...	...	Rs. 9.23 lakhs.
15. Statistical and evaluation unit.	...	...	Rs. 9.15 lakhs.
16. Construction of buildings.	Residential as well as nonresidential.		Rs. 71.63 lakhs.
17. Forest Amenities.	R. C. C. Ring Well—10 Labourshed—7	R. C. C. Ring Well—45 Labourshed—43	Rs. 20.17 lakhs.
18. Cultural operation.	111890 hectares.	53680 hectares.	Rs. 26.74 lakhs.
19. Forest Resources Survey.	230 K.m.	1150 K.m.	Rs. 2.83 lakhs.
20. Extension Forestry wing.	Staff oriented.		Rs. 41.69 lakhs.
21. Wild Life Wing.	...	Rehabilitation of 300 Tribal Jhumia families and formation of Wild life Sanctuary including formation of Wildlife wing.	Rs. 70.06 lakhs.
22. Planning, Work study, Evaluation and Monitoring.	Staff oriented.		Rs. 13.46 lakhs.
22. Forest and Wildlife tourism.	...	...	Rs. 40.29 lakhs.
24. Forest Labour Co-operative Society.	...	9 Societies.	Rs. 10.57 lakhs.
25. Firm Forestry including development of grass and fodder.	200 hectares.	800 hectares.	Rs. 20.64 lakhs.
26. Development of inaccessible hill forests by providing permanent employment to shifting cultivators.	1500 hectares of plantation and 45 K.m. of road.	4500 hectares of plantation and 76 K.m. of road.	Rs. 161.71 lakhs.
27. Logging and Utilisation.	3,00,000 Cft.	12,00,000 Cft.	Rs. 43.05 lakhs.
38. Subsidy to Forest Development Corporation.	...	...	Rs. 50 lakhs.
TOTAL :			Rs. 1601.80 lakhs.

## 6. ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL.

The implementation of the schemes during the period from 1978-79 to 1982-83 as proposed, in the plan will generate new additional employment in Government jobs to the extent of 1227 persons and will ensure continued employment of the plan staff already in Government employment. During 1978-79 job opportunities in Government employ have been created to the extent of 207 persons and thus the proposed plan will ensure continued employment of 479 persons. Further the plan for the period from 1979-80 to 1982-83 will generate new employment in Government job to the extent of 1020 persons, thus bringing the total to 1499 in Government employ during the plan period. The more important part of it is that it will generate the employment potential to the extent 48316 manyears in the hills and rural areas in the form of casual labourers during the plan period and the whole beneficiaries will be the Tribals and the weaker section of the society in the rural areas. The employment potential to be generated per year will thus be 9663 manyears.

### 6. A. CAPITAL COMPONENT.

Out of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 1601.83 lakhs under the Forestry sub-sector, the capital component is Rs. 612.29 lakhs. The capital component for 19 continued schemes is Rs. 449.77 lakhs. There are as many as 9 new schemes which have been proposed during the Plan period and the capital component against such new schemes is Rs. 162.52 lakhs.

### 6. B. LINKAGE.

The new scheme of Farm Forestry including Development of Grass and Fodder has been proposed to support the Animal Husbandry Programme in addition meet other requirements and to that extent the linkage between 2 schemes to be implemented by the 2 Departments is there.

### 6. C. TRIBAL SUB-PLAN COMPONENT.

Out of the total investment of Rs. 1601.83 lakhs proposed to be made under the Forestry sub-sector during the Plan period, an amount of Rs. 592.34 lakhs is expected to flow in the Tribal Sub-Plan area during the period. This flow of fund in the Tribal sub-plan area will be in the form of segregated components of the schemes proposed to be implemented being derived from the normal development programmes.

STATE : TRIPURA.

**FORESTRY.**  
**ANNEXURE—VIII**  
**AGR—28**

**FORESTRY PROGRAMMES : ACHIEVEMENT & TARGETS.**

Sl. No.	Programme	Unit	Actual Achievement 1973-74	Actual Achievement 1977-78	Target 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Economic Plantations*	(000 ha)			
a)	Departmental	"	1.169	2.039	4.260
b)	Co-operative	"	—	—	—
c)	Others	"	—	—	—
2.	Special Plantations.	(000 ha)			
a)	Departmental	"	3.144	2.556	5.130
b)	Co-operative	"	—	—	—
c)	Others.	"	—	—	—
3.	Communications.	(000 ha)			
a)	Departmental	"	5.260	38.140	35
b)	Co-operatives	"	—	—	—

ANNEXURE—X

Five Year Plan (1978-83)  
Agriculture and Rural Development  
Headwise/sub-headwise breakup of the Financial outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of development/ programme	Fifth Plan approved outlay	Approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83		
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI	Forestry :					
1.	Direction & Administration.	30.668	11.010	103.370	8.200	—
2.	Research, Education & Training	12.982	4.670	32.170	7.000	—
3.	Forest Conservation and Development.	12.141	4.150	229.420	95.300	—
4.	Forest resources survey.	1.665	0.370	2.830	—	—
5.	Plantation schemes					
a)	Departmental	144.294	44.890	419.530	39.228	—
b)	Forest Corporation	—	—	—	—	—
c)	Others	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Forest Development Corporations (Equity participations)	43.000	10,000	80.000	—	—
7.	Forest Communication & buildings.	73.828	19.780	389.140	353.350	—
8.	Preservation of wildlife.	20.154	8.580	133.910	42.067	—
9.	Farm forestry.	—	—	20.640	—	—
10.	Other expenditure.	19.178	3.550	190.820	67.144	—
	Total of XI.	357.910	107.000	1601.830	612.289	—



Five Year Plan—1978-83  
Agriculture and Rural Development :  
Employment Generation

Sl. No.	Head of Development /programme	Likely Employment Generation in Manyear					
		Scientists	Technical	Administra-tion	Skilled	Unskilled	Casual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>XI. Forestry :</b>							
1	Direction & Administra-tion.	—	436.5	338.5	—	349	112.13
2.	Research.	—	13	18.5	—	—	224.00
3.	Education & Training.	—	14	31	—	3.5	6.53
4.	Forest Conservation & Development.	—	221	52	—	275	6859.00
5.	Forest Resource survey.	—	18	—	—	—	115.53
6.	Plantation Scheme :						
a)	Departmental	—	248	170.5	—	292	22479.53
b)	Forest Corporation.	—	—	—	—	—	—
c)	Others.	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Farm Forestry	—	—	—	—	—	641.33
8.	Communication & Building.	—	108.5	72.5	—	33.5	12171.27
9.	Preservation of wild life.	—	161	55.5	—	324	2001.73
10.	Other expenditure	—	171	61	—	422	3705.33
Total XI		—	1391	799.5	—	16.99	48316.18

AMP—I  
STATE : TRIPNRA.

(FOR DIRECT EMPLOYMENT ONLY)

Employment likely to be generated in the Agri and Allied sector during the Next Five Year Plan 1978—83.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme—Forestry Sector.

2. Financial outlay for the project  
(in lakhs) for the Next Plan as a whole.

Rs. 1601,830 lakhs.

3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—

1978-79	...	Rs. 107.000 lakhs,
1979-80	...	Rs. 292.800 ,,
1980-81	...	Rs. 361.050 ,,
1981-82	...	Rs. 417.160 ,,
1982-83	...	Rs. 423.820 ,,

Rs. 1601.830 lakhs

## FORESTRY.

4. Employment potential of the scheme/project.								
A. Total	...	1227						
B. Year-wise			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
a) Unskilled or uneducated.			72	255	174	25	20	546
b) Educated.								
i) Technical*			79	176	146	32	13	446
**ii) Non-Technical			56	106	67	6	—	235
			207	537	387	63	33	1227

\* This should include technical degree, diploma and certificate holders with institutional training in specific skills or others who are actually employed on technical jobs.

\*\* This should include matriculates and above, who do not possess any institutional training in skills, for example, graduates and post-graduates in Arts, Commerce etc.

## SPECIAL COMPONENT FOR SCH. CASTES.

Within the ambit and frame work of Forestry and Soil Conservation (Forestry) Sub-Sectors of development, there does not seem to be any scope to prepare any special scheme absolutely meant for the Sch. Castes in the State. The basic approach in the aforesaid 2 Sub-Sectors had been area development programme within the jurisdiction of the forests and the population living in and around such forest areas are the immediate beneficiaries during the process of implementation of the development programmes, while the benefit of such development programme flows to the people at large at a later stage. In view of the distribution of the Sch. caste population in the State and the scope of forestry development works, it is not possible to prepare any scheme oriented absolutely for the benefit of the Sch. Castes and hence the benefit that would flow to the Sch. castes of the State as a result of implementation of the development programmes in the aforesaid 2 Sub-Sectors can not be precisely quantified. However, the new schemes like Forest Labour Co-operative Society with a proposed outlay of Rs. 10.57 lakhs, Farm Forestry including Development of Grass and Fodder with a proposed outlay of Rs. 20.64 lakhs and the scheme of Logging and Utilisation with a proposed outlay of Rs. 43.05 lakhs during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 have got linkage with and orientation to the Sch. Caste component of the population of the State. In the Forest Labour Co-operative Society scheme the persons belonging to Sch. Caste can also become the member of the Society and get the benefit. Similarly the scheme of Farm Forestry including development of grass and fodder will be supporting the schemes under Animal Husbandry Sub-Sector which is again linked with Harijans and other Sch. Caste communities and to that extent the Sch. Caste communities will be benefited by the implementation of the scheme. Similarly, the implementation of the scheme Logging and Utilisation would help the persons belonging to Sch. Castes whose livelihood are linked with logging and utilisation of timber.

Apart from the above, while implementation of the schemes in the Forestry and Soil Conservation (Forestry) Sub-Sectors of the development during the period 1978-83, 190 persons belonging to Sch. Castes will be provided with employment in Government job against various categories of posts. Further, the implementation of the schemes will generate employment potential to the extent of 60,188 man years during the period 1978-83 in the form of casual labourers. In other wards employment potential to the extent of 12,037 man years will be generated on an average per year during the period. On the percentage basis of population of the Sch. Castes in the State, it is reasonable to expect that Sch. caste persons will find their employment in the form of casual labourer to the extent of 7,463 man years during the period from 1978-83. In other wards the implementation of the schemes will provide employment to Sch. caste persons in the form of casual labourer to the extent of 1,493 man years per annum during the period. This means that Rs. 22.39 lakhs will flow directly to the Sch. caste persons in the form of wage of casual labourers.

During the year 1970-80, 57 persons belonging to Sch. Castes will be provided with the Govt. job against various categories of posts. Apart from it, on the basis of percentage of Sch. Caste population it is expected that nearly 800 persons belonging to Sch. Castes will get their employment in the form of casual labour during the process of implementation of the schemes and thus an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs is expected to flow to the Sch. Caste persons in the form of wage of casual labourers during the year 1979-80.

## INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.

## I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES.

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN-1978-83

**Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution :..**

The Land Development Bank has been provided with financial assistances of the order of Rs. 13.99 lakhs towards contribution for floatation of debentures and long-term loan during the years 1974-78. During that period the Bank floated ordinary debentures of the order of Rs. 16.30 lakhs in 3 series. The Bank has taken up a programme for long-term loaning of the order of Rs. 10.00 lakhs mainly for identifiable productive purposes. During 1978-79, the Bank would be provided with loan of the order of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. During 6th Plan the Bank would float debentures of the order of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for which the Bank would be provided with financial to the tune of Rs. 65.00 lakhs as loan, besides contribution of the order of Rs. 33.00 lakhs, towards floatation of debentures.

## C. D. PROGRAMMES

Sector I. Agriculture &amp; Allied Services.

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN-1978-83.  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

## Community Development.

The entire Rural area of Tripura with 10,169 Sq. K.M. area and population of Fourteen lakhs have been covered by Community Development Programme. There are 17 Blocks in Tripura of which 5 are Tribal Development Blocks. All these 17 Blocks are now in Post State II Phase. Being in post intensive Phase these Blocks are not provided with adequate fund. A nominal fund Rs. 40,000/- per Block per Year has been provided during the 5th Five Year Plan to supplement the various Scheme undertaken by normal Development Departments.

2. The spill-over fund out of 5th Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 42,33 lakhs was Rs. 10,387 Lakhs. Since the 1st year of the Five Year Plan 1978-83 will be limited to the available fund from 5th Plan so the proposal was in conformation to earlier schemes and continuation of the same. Planning Commission finally approved an outlay of Rs. 9.260 Lakhs for 1978-79.

3. The Block agencies of the Community Development Organisation are units of development activities of the rural area. All the post stage II Phase Blocks have number of works which need follow up. Further, there is urgent necessity of providing employment to the rural unemployed within the Block area. Therefore, the Blocks which suffer extremely for paucity of fund need be provided at least with such fund as can make the existing welfare programme continue and also create employment. It is considered essential to provide minimum fund of Rs. 2.000 Lakhs per Block per year for the subsequent four years of the 1978-83 Plan. The normal Agriculture and allied programmes should be financed by the rural development Departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry etc. and should be included as an integrated programme.

4. Further, fund has also to be provided towards construction of Block Head Quarters and staff Quarters. The Block namely Dumburnagar, Chawmanu, Teliamura, Rajnagar will require both office building and construction of residential quarters for the staff. The Blocks of Mohanpur, Bishajgarh, Udaipur and Khowai require only construction of residential quarters for the staff. Most of the above Blocks were created bifurcating the original Blocks which were having larger area & population. Due to dearth of fund, no construction could be taken up in those Blocks where offices are house in rented building and Staffs are finding extreme difficulty for living accommodation.

All these are causing much inconvenience to the normal functioning of Blocks. Therefore, totally an amount of Rs. 40 Lakhs has been ear marked for constructional works of Block offices & Staff Quarters where these are not existing. The fund will be utilised in the next three years i.e. from 1979-80 on wards.

5. The total fund proposed for Community Development Programme during Five year Plan 1978-83 is Rs. 555.000 Lakhs.

The funds are proposed are to be utilised under the following Sub-Heads of Development :—

Sub-Head of Development.	(Rs. in Lakhs).		
	Proposed 1978—83 Plan Outlay	Allocation in 1978—79	Balance in 1979—83
1	2	3	4
(1) Construction of Block Office & State Quarters	40.000	...	40.000
(2) C. D. & Rural Works Programme	170.000	9.260	160.740
	210.000	9.260	200.740
(3) Maintenance of Rural Roads of 2500 Km.	345.000	...	345.000
	555.000	9.260	545.740

## I. RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME (C.D.)

This scheme envisages for construction of culverts and bridges and also repair of existing bridges and culverts over the roads made by Blocks in the rural areas. Besides, there is urgent necessity of construction of village and link roads for providing communication facilities within the villages, to Blocks and Districts, Marketing of Agricultural produces and movement of essential commodities in the interior land locked area in Tripura. In addition, reclamation works of marshy as well as hilly land, seasonal bund, embankment etc. will also be taken up. All these programmes will directly go to provide employment to the rural unemployed. It is estimated that 25,50,000 mandays of employment would be generated in this programme.

## II. MAINTENANCE OF RURAL ROADS.

There are 17 Blocks in the State, From the time of the inception of the community Development Programme, roads construction has been going on either with the Govt. expenditure or with peoples contribution. No systematic attempt has been made to provide for annual maintenance of these roads. Under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment alone 1,554 Km. of roads have been constructed. Besides, under the Tribal Welfare Programme and Test Relief Works, rural roads have been constructed. Some of the se roads have ceased to function because of lack of maintenance, An estimate has been prepared according to which 2,500 Km. of rural roads in the Block area are to be maintained. These are not being maintained by the P.W.D. as they are not upto the PWD specifications. Most of the roads were constructed with earth work. Maintenance of these roads will involve earth cutting and filling. Besides, cross drainage works have also to be taken up. Semipermanent type of culverts and bridge which were constructed earlier have mostly been damaged. These will have to be gradually replaced with new structures.

2. The State as a whole is hilly and about 98% of the population is rural. These roads serve a very useful purpose in connecting villages with marketing centres and also with centres having educational and medical facilities. Rs. 3,000/- per K.M. has been proposed as annual requirement for maintenance of 25.00 Km. of road length which comes to Rs. 7.75 lakhs a year. In the estimates for 1978-79 Rs. 6.20 lakhs have already been included, and this has been projected in the requirement from the years 1979-80 to 1983-84. Therefore, an additional proposal is being submitted for a separate maintenance grants of Rs. 59 lakhs. per year. The requirement is included under the Major Head-314-Community Development Project.

This was discussed with the officials of the seventh Finance Commission.

Block wise length of the roads is shown below :—

## BLOCK WISE LENGTH OF ROADS (IN KILOMETRE)

Name of the Blocks.	Total length.
	(in Kilometre)
<b>WEST TRIPURA.</b>	
1. Khowai ... ..	143
2. Teliamura ... ..	106
3. Jirania ... ..	150
4. Mohanpur ... ..	165
5. Bishalgarh ... ..	140
6. Melagarh ... ..	167
<b>SOUTH TRIPURA.</b>	
7. Udaipur ... ..	185
8. Amarpur ... ..	101
9. Bagafa ... ..	80
10. Dumburnagar ... ..	77
11. Rajnagar ... ..	98
12. Satchand ... ..	122
<b>NORTH TRIPURA.</b>	
13. Pnisagar ... ..	165
14. Kanchanpur ... ..	180
15. Kumarghat ... ..	27
16. Chawmanu ... ..	350
17. Silema ... ..	144
	<b>Total :— 2500</b>

## RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME (AGRI)

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES  
RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME (AGRI.)

## Scheme for Providing Technical, Institutional &amp; Infra-structural support to SFDA/MFAL Programme.

This is a continuing scheme from the Fifth Plan period. The object of the scheme is to provide adequate support by the State Govt to supplement the SFDA/MFAL Programme for the greater benefit of the Small/marginal farmers within the area of operation of the Tripura SFDA.

The physical and financial targets proposed for the scheme for the Plan period are shown below :—

## (A) Physical.

	1978—79		1978—83	
	Total	Sub-Plan	Total	Sub-Plan
i) Designing Hydraulic structure for Shallow tubewells.	(As may be determined)		As may be determined)	
ii) Farmer's Service Societies/LAMPS to be provided with Agri. staff.	-do-		-do-	

## (B) Financial (Rs. in lakhs)

	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
Total :—	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Sub-Plan :—	...	...	...	...	...	...

## State TRIPURA.

Annexure-X.  
AGR-32

## FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-83)

## Agriculture and Rural Development-Head-wise/sub-headwise break-up of the financial Outlays.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl No.	Head of Development/ Programme.	Fifth Plan approved outlay.	Approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1778-83		
				Total	Capital	Foreign exchange.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## I. Community Development &amp; Panchayats.

## a) Community Development :—

## i) Rural Works Programme (Agri.)

	5.550	1.000	5.000	...	...
Total :—	5.550	1.000	5.000	...	...

**RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME  
( EDUCATION )**

1) Agriculture and Allied Services.

**DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83  
RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME.  
EDUCATION**

A large number of State's elementary school houses in rural areas are in a diplorably dilapidated condition which results in poor functioning of the School. It is found that repairs of these houses are done with cheap locally available materials which do not last long and it becomes necessary to repair/reconstruction these houses year after year. It is therefore, proposed that some of these houses in rural areas, particularly in hilly areas may be converted into mud walled houses with G. C. I. sheet roofing. For the purpose it has roughly estimated that a some of Rs. 15,000/- may be required for construction of a primary school. During 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided under the programme under C. D. sector. With this amount it is expected that 6 to 7 house could be converted into mud walled houses. During the remaining four years period of the Sixth Plan it is proposed to convert about 52 such katcha houses into mud walled houses at the rate of 13 houses per year. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs @ Rs. 2 lakhs per year has been proposed for the period from 1979-80 to 1982-83

**PANCHAYAT**

Sector-I Agriculture and Allied Services

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT : PANCHAYAT RAJ  
DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83**

**PANCHAYAT**

Conditions in Tripura are quite different from those obtaining in other parts of the country in as much as the majority of population consists of displaced persons from Bangedesh ( Erstwhile East Pakisthan ), which has outnumbered the original inhabitants. Besides, we have got a sizable population of various types of tribals and Jhumias with their own ways of domestic life and customs quite distinct from each other. It was not, therefore, possible to organise panchayats, or, to have ready made Panchayat initially in absence of social homogeneity and economic viability under such circumstances.

The scheme for setting up Gaon Panchayats in Tripura was initiated some time during the Third Plan period consequent upon extension of the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, followed by framing of the Tripura Panchayat Raj Rules thereunder in 1961. It was intended not to cover the entire State simultaneously but gradually in accordance with a phased programme. It was also decided to exclude (a) Municipal areas, (b) Sub-Divisional Head quarters towns, (c) Tea Garden Areas and Reserve Forest Areas from the field of operation of Panchayat Raj organisation, Further more, the Gaon Panchayats were to be established on the basis of revenue moujas to be created in course of the Cadastral Survey operation undertaken at the time. The progress in setting up Panchayats was, therefore, staggered, which was further delayed due to frequent postponement of the conduct of Panchayat Elections at the time of General Elections, National emergency arising out of Chinese aggression, dispute in the Raun of Kutch, and also during Indo-Pak hostilities followed by emergence of Bangladesh.

## PANCHAYAT

For effective functioning of the Gaon Sabhas it was felt necessary to dissolve the existing Gaon Sabhas, Gaon Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats and to establish those on the basis of economic viability, social homogeneity, geographical contiguity and population. The State Government accordingly dissolved the existing Gaon Sabhas, Gaon Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats on 3. 3. 1978 and have re-established those keeping the aforesaid principles in view. Thus, 689 Gaon Sabhas and 191 Nyaya Panchayat Circles have been constituted. Within six months of its coming to power the left Front Government have caused Panchayat Elections under secret ballot system for the first time throughout the State. The major aim of the present Government is to associate the rural democratic institutions in the implementation of development scheme and to make the Panchayats self sufficient. It will be the honest endeavour of the Government to bring about socio-economic transformation by giving highest priority to the upliftment of the rural people and development of the rural areas by forging a link between the rural and urban development. The Panchayat Raj Institutions are intended to be entrusted with the responsibilities of constructing village roads and link roads with arterial roads, Public health, maternity and Child Welfare, keeping of registers for processing data for improvement of Planning and Administration, maintenance of burning ghats and burial grounds establishment of Markets and Huts, providing grazing grounds and cattle care, distribution of essential commodities through Fair Price Shops even at the remotest corners, proper utilisation of Co-operatives, primary education and adult literacy, establishment of seed banks and running, measures relating to relief, cottage industries, maintenance of forest, special emphasis to the backward communities and etc. The major thrust is necessary for bringing about an orientation of the outlook of the village people.

It would appear that the Statute in force provides for constitution of Gaon Panchayat only at the village level with no provision for the other two tiers of Panchayati Raj set-up either at the Block or the District levels with composition similar to that of the Block Panchayat Samities or the Zilla Parishads. It is intended to introduce necessary legislation in this direction and to go in for three tier set-up of Panchayat Raj Institutions during the ensuing Plan period.

In the past we could not make sufficient head-way in ensuring the Panchayat Raj bodies to arrest their legitimate role in absence of the three-tier set-up since planning at the District/Block/Village Levels was not originally linked up. With the introduction of the proposed three-tier set-up during the ensuing Plan period, it is expected that the Panchayats would be in a position to mobilise their resources not only effectively but also judiciously so as to ensure optimum social and economic benefits for the people.

During the third Plan period our Plan expenditure was of the order of Rs. 17.000 Lakhs under head of Development 'Panchayat' and 206 Gaon Panchayats and 81 Nyaya Panchayats were set up in 11 (Eleven) Community Development Blocks. During the Fourth Plan period our Plan allocation was of the order of Rs. 25.000 Lakhs while the Fifth Plan outlay stands at Rs. 36.123 Lakhs against which the expenditure incurred ( up to the end of 1977-78 ) is the tune of Rs. 24.356 Lakhs. An amount of Rs. 11.400 Lakhs has been approved by the planning commission during the year 1978-79 and the proposed outlay for the ensuing Plan period is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 243.650 Lakhs (including Rs. 11.400 Lakhs) as per Schematic allocation indicated in Annexures.



1. **PROVISION TOWARDS SALARY ETC. FOR GAON PANCHAYAT SECRETARIES/STRENGTHENING THE CADRE OF PANCHAYAT SECRETARIES/UPGRADING/THEIR SCALE OF PAY CREATION OF NEW POSTS :**

(Rs. in Lakhs) proposed outlay for ensuing Plan. Rs 1.350

689 Gaon Panchayats and 191 Nyaya Panchayats Circles have so far been established covering the entire State. With a view to ensuring optimum population coverage viz-a viz development of villages, delimitation of area of operation of certain Gaon Sabhas is extended to be given effect during the ensuing plan period. As per existing pattern of development of Panchayat Secretaries there should be at least one Panchayat Secretary in a position in each Gaon Sabha and hence the proposed plan outlay of Rs. 1.350 lakhs towards creation of new posts of Panchayat Secretaries.

2. **PROVISION FOR CREATION OF ADDITIONAL POSTS FOR STRENGTHENING THE DIRECTORATE AND DISTRICT OFFICES :**

Consequent upon splitting up of erstwhile one District-Territory of Tripura into a full-fledged State comprising three Districts, our District level set-up of Panchayat Raj Organisation consisting of skeleton staff have come into being. It is now felt imperative to strengthen the District set-up vis-a vis the Directorate in consideration of the increased work-load. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that lately one High power Committee was constituted by the Government to go into details of future pattern of expansion of Panchayati Raj Administration in this State. The committee have since submitted the report which is now under consideration of the Government. In view of the above position creation of certain posts (both Gazetted and non-gazetted) is felt imperative, and hence is the Plan outlay of Rs. 5.370 lakhs under Head : Direction and Administration.

Rs. 5.370

3. **PURCHASE OF BOOKS/FURNITURE FOR LIBRARY AND AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENTS FOR DIRECTORATE :**

As the matter stand, there is a Publicity wing and one Library attached to the Directorate. With a view to involving the members of the Panchayat Raj Bodies with Panchayat Philosophy it is intended to set up libraries attached to the District Office. The Scheme envisages enriching the libraries with various types of books including reference books and equipping the publicity wing with audio-visual equipments. An outlay of Rs. 0.750 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

Rs. 0.750

**4. ANNUAL PLAN EXHIBITION/PARTICIPATION IN OTHER PLAN EXHIBITION :**

The scheme envisages participation in annual Plan Exhibition for the purpose of dissemination of Panchayat philosophy amongst the people and apprising them of various developmental activities undertaken at the level of Panchayat Institutions. An outlay of Rs. 0.750 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

Rs. 0.750

**5. SEMINAR/EXHIBITION IN DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS :**

The scheme envisages holding of seminar/exhibitions at block level. It is intended that office bearers of various Panchayat Institutions set up in a particular Block would assemble and exchange their ideas-views and share experience by way of holding discussions on various items of the plan programme. An outlay of Rs. 0.550 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

Rs. 0.550

**6. SEMINAR AT THE STATE/DISTRICT LEVEL :**

The object of the scheme is to organise seminar at the State/District levels for exchange of views of the officials and non-officials in respect of various developmental activities undertaken by Panchayat Raj Institutions. An outlay of Rs. 0.500 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

Rs. 0.500

**7. AWARD OF PRIZES TO THE BEST GAON PANCHAYATS/ NYAYA PANCHAYATS :**

With a view to promoting spirit of healthy competition and providing incentive for better performance by the Gaon/Nyaya panchayats it is contemplated to make provision for giving award to the best Panchayat Institutions in the year. A token provision of Rs. 0.200 lakhs is earmarked under the scheme.

Rs. 0.200

**8. CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCE TO PRADHANS/UPAPRADHANS/ SARPANCHES/SAHAYAK SARPANCHES ETC :**

The scheme envisages provision towards payment of conveyance allowances to the office bearers associated with Gaon/Nyaya Panchayats for their journeys from Gaon Panchayat to Block/Sub-Division/District/State head-quarters. A token provision of Rs. 1.600 lakhs is earmarked under the scheme.

Rs. 1.600

**9. SETTING UP OF ZILLA PARISADS/BLOCK SAMITIS :**

The U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, as extended to Tripura provides for establishment of Gaon/Nyaya panchayats only at the village level without any provision for setting up two other tiers with composition similar to that of Block Samiti, or, the Zilla Parishad. The entire State have since been covered with Gaon/Nyaya Panchayats at the village level in accordance with the phased programme. It is now necessary to go in for establishment of the Block Samitis and the Zilla Parishads and necessary legislation in this direction is intended to be introduced during the ensuing plan period in consonance with the recommendation of the High power committee set up by the Government. A plan outlay of Rs. 5.000 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

Rs. 5.000

10. CONSTRUCTION OF PANCHAYAT RAJ DIRECTORATE  
BUILDING :—

As the matter stands, there is no suitable office accommodation for the Directorate of Panchayat Raj, which is now housed in an old dilapidated building. It is felt imperative to go in for renovation of the building which would virtually mean wholesale construction. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 4.000 lakhs would be required towards construction of the building for accomodating the Directorate, and its associate units. A token amount of Rs. 4.000 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose. Details of estimates are being worked out.

Rs. 4.000

11. CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR PRINCIPAL/  
INSTRUCTORS AND OTHER STAFF ATTACHED TO  
PANCHAYAT RAJ TRAINING INSTITUTE :

There is no residential accommodation for the principal, the Instructors, and other Class III & IV employees attached to the Panchayat Raj Training and the hostel attached to the same. It is felt imperative to provide residential accommodation to the staff of the institute. Necessary land is readily available. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 4.800 Lakhs would be required for the purpose. Details of estimates are being worked out.

Rs. 4.800

TRAINING COURSE

12. STRENGTHENING THE PANCHAYAT RAJ TRAINING  
INSTITUTE :

At the present moment there is no designated Principal for the Institute. One of our Assistant District Panchayat Officers, who has undergone certain course of in-service training and orientation course at the National Institute of C.D. Hyderabad, has been placed in charge of the Panchayat Raj Training Institute. Besides, in the adjoining land of the Institute, which comprises nearly 21 (twenty one) acres it is contemplated to undertake Horticulture and pisciculture projects by way of demonstration for the benefit of the trainees of the Institute. With a view to providing adequate staffing pattern for the Institute, a plan outlay of Rs. 2.700 lakhs is earmarked towards creation of various types of posts (Gazatted) Non-Gazatted/Technical apart from posts of Principal and Instructors.

Rs. 2.700

13. T.A. AND D. A. IN LIEU OF MESSING CHARGES FOR THE NON-  
OFFICIALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTI-  
TUTION FOR UNDERGOING TRAINING IN THE PANCHAYAT  
RAJ TRAINING INSTITUTE/CONDUCT OF PERIPATETIC  
TRAINING COURSES ETC.

The scheme envisages (i) conduct of regular course/condensed course/Job course of training for the Panchayat Secretaries, (ii) a) Institutional training, & (b) Peripatetic training to be imparted to the non-officials associated with the Panchayat Raj Institutions.

Rs. 1.500

PANCHAYAT  
(Rs. in Lakhs)

While T.A.D.A. etc., as admissible to Panchayat Secretaries (borne under regular establishment of the Panchayat Directorate), would be met out of normal Budget Provision a plan outlay of the order of Rs. 1.500 lakhs is earmarked towards payment of T.A/D.A. etc., in lieu of messing charges and journey expenses for non-officials (associated with the Panchayats), for undergoing course of Institutional training as well as peripatetic training courses organised in the outlying Gaon Sabha areas.

14. PURCHASE OF BOOKS/FURNITURE FOR LIBRARY AND PURCHASE OF PUBLIC ADDRESS EQUIPMENTS/FURNITURE ETC. FOR AUDITORIUM OF THE PANCHAYAT RAJ TRAINING INSTITUTE :—

Rs. 1.000

With a view to enriching the library attached to the Panchayat Raj Training Institute by way of purchase of books, necessary funds are required to be provided. Besides, certain items of furniture/equipments of sundry nature including public Address equipments, Audio visual equipments and teaching equipments etc. are to be provided in the Auditorium of the Panchayat Raj Training Institute. An outlay of Rs. 1.000 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose.

15. STUDY TOUR OF NON OFFICIALS :

Rs. 0.500

The scheme envisages study tours of the non officials associated with Panchayat Raj institutions for taking them round in various parts of the country where Panchayat Raj organisation has made sufficient headway for the benefit of their experience and boardening their outlook. A token amount of Rs. 0.500 lakhs is proposed for the above scheme.

16. INCENTIVES FOR GAMES AND SPORTS FOR INSTITUTIONAL TRAININGS

Rs. 0.080

Necessary arrangement for games and sports is intended to be made for the trainees residing in the hostel attached to the Institute. A token amount of Rs. 0.080 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose.

17. ESTABLISHMENT OF MODEL DEMONSTRATION FARM OF HORTICULTURE AND PISCICULTURE ETC. ETC IN PANCHAYAT RAJ TRAINING INSTITUTE

Rs. 0.650

The Panchayat Raj Training Institute with its adjoining area comprises of 21 acres of land including a slice of 'lunga' land (Low lying area). It is intended to develop horticulture and pisciculture in those areas which would go a long way in enthusing the trainees to undertake Horticulture and pisciculture as remunerative projects in their respective Goan Sabhas. This is by way of starting model demonstration farms for which necessary assistance would be available from the Agriculture Department, but it would be necessary to augment the same by making provision in the Departmental Budget. An amount of the order of Rs. 0.650 lakhs is earmarked for the above scheme.

18. PROVISION FOR GRANT-IN-AID IN FAVOUR OF PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS FOR STARTING REMUNERATIVE PROJECTS, VIZ. (i) HORTICULTURE AND (ii) PISCICULTURE :

The scheme envisages providing financial assistance by way of grant-in-aid to the Gaon Panchayats of undertaking certain remunerative projects, viz., (i) Horticulture and (ii) Pisciculture, which would go a long way towards building up community assets with a view to augmenting their financial resources. A plan outlay of Rs. 4.950 lakhs is earmarked under the above scheme. Rs. 4.950

19. MATCHING INCENTIVES TO GRAM PANCHAYATS TO STEP UP THEIR TAX EFFORTS/INCREASE ON RESOURCES ETC.

The Panchayat Raj Bodies in this part of the country are generally reluctant to take resource to taxation for creation of Gaon funds, and are by and large dependent on non-tax-income either by way of Government grant-in-aid or otherwise. With a view to enthrusting those bodies to go in for creation of Gaon funds by imposing tax on reasonable scale in certain domestic sphere it is intended to provide matching grant equivalent to the amount realised by the Gaon Panchayats through taxes. An outlay of Rs. 4.300 lakhs is earmarked under the scheme. Rs. 4.300

20. GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTING OF PANCHAYAT GHARS :

The scheme envisages payment of grant-in-aid to the Gaon Panchayats for construction of Panchayat Ghars. Upto the Fifth plan period, quite a number of Gaon Panchayats have been in receipt of such assistance. It is intended to provide similar assistance on identical scale in respect of the remaining Gaon Panchayats during the ensuing plan period. An amount of Rs. 7.000 lakhs is proposed for the purpose. Rs. 7.000

21. GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTING OF NYAYA PANCHAYAT ADALATS :

The scheme envisages payment of grant-in-aid to the Nyaya Panchayats for construction of Nyaya Panchayat Adalats. Upto the Fifth plan period certain Nyaya Panchayats have already been in receipt of the assistance of like nature. It is intended to provide similar assistance in respect of the remaining Nyaya Panchayats during the ensuing Plan period. An amount of Rs. 2.250 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose. Rs. 2.250

22. GRANTS TOWARDS PURCHASE OF FURNITURE FOR NYAYA PANCHAYAT ADALATS :

The Scheme envisages payment of Grant-in-aid to the Nyaya Panchayats towards purchase of furniture/procurements of stationery articles/maintenance of court records etc.. An outlay of Rs. 1.200 lakhs is earmarked under the scheme. Rs. 1.200

23. GRANTS TOWARDS OFFICE CONTINGENCIES FOR THE NYAYA PANCHAYATS :

It is intended to provide grant-in-aid to the Nyaya Panchayats under the existing schematic pattern towards office contingencies. An amount of Rs. 1.700 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose. Rs. 1.700

## PANCHAYAT

## 24. GRANTS TO PANCHAYATS TOWARDS IMPROVEMENT OF VILLAGE MARKETS : (Rs. in lakhs)

The scheme envisages payment of grant-in-aid to certain Gaon panchayats for improvement of village markets under their management and regulation @ Rs. 18,000/- per market under the existing schematic pattern. An amount of Rs. 7.200 lakhs is earmarked under the above scheme. Rs. 7.200

## 25. GRANTS TO PANCHAYATS TOWARDS PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS (SPRAYERS/PUMP SETS) :

The scheme envisages payment of grant-in-aid to certain Gaon Panchayats for purchasing Agricultural Implements, viz., Sprayers, Pump sets etc. under the existing schematic pattern. An outlay of Rs. 1.500 lakhs is proposed for the purpose. Rs. 1.500

## 26. GRANTS TO PANCHAYATS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBRARY/READING ROOM :

The scheme envisage establishment of libraries and reading rooms in Gaon Sabha areas for dissemination of correct information and promotion of Panchayat Raj philosophy amongst the villagers. Necessary provision is required to be made towards construction of Libraries and reading rooms and purchase of books/periodicals/news papers/sports materials etc. An outlay of Rs. 5.930 lakhs is earmarked under the above scheme. Rs. 5.930

## 27. PROVISION OF SPECIAL GRANT-IN-AID IN FAVOUR OF GAON PANCHAYATS LOCATED IN SUB-PLAN AREA.

## a) FORESTRIES :

The scheme envisages payment of grants towards establishment of community forestries and community grazing grounds in the villages. An outlay of Rs. 0.400 lakhs is proposed for the purpose. Rs. 0.400

## b) DISTRIBUTION OF TOOLS &amp; IMPLEMENTS TO TRIBAL ARTISANS :

The scheme envisages payment of grants towards distribution of tools (in kind) to the tribals and economically backward inhabitants of the Gaon Sabhas. A token amount of Rs. 0.320 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose. Rs. 0.320

## 28. GRANT-IN-AID TOWARDS MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE :—

The scheme envisages payment of grant-in-aid to the Gaon Panchayats where village Volunteer Forces have been raised towards maintenance of the force by way of providing uniforms/badges/torches etc. and a few agricultural implements for working in the community projects. A token amount of Rs. 0.610 lakhs is earmarked under the above scheme. Rs. 0.610

## 29. GRANT-IN-AID BY WAY OF INCENTIVE FOR (a) RAISING KITCHEN GARDEN, AND (b) FIRE PREVENTION EQUIPMENTS :—

## PANCHAYAT

## a) RAISING KITCHEN GARDEN :—

In this part of the country 50% of the village population comprises of women folk. The scheme envisages utilisation of women labour force in raising domestic kitchen gardens in the respective Gaon Sabha areas. A token amount of Rs. 0.080 lakhs is earmarked under the scheme towards purchase of tools and implements.

( Rs. in Lakhs. )  
Rs. 0.080

## b) FIRE PREVENTION EQUIPMENTS :—

The scheme envisages payment of grant-in-aid towards purchase of pumps for lift irrigation in respect of small farmers. It is also intended to provide stirrup pumps to the Panchayats as fire fighting equipments. A token provision of Rs. 0.200 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose.

Rs. 0.200

## 30. GRANT-IN-AID TOWARDS PROMOTION OF HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARIES IN GAON SABHAS :—

There are Homoeopathic dispensaries in Five Gaon Sabhas established out of their own resources by which the proper section of the community have been considerably benefitted. It is intended to promote the scheme on wider scale in the remaining Gaon Sabhas in the interest of poorer section of the community who are not capable of availing expensive treatment. It is necessary to provide grant-in-aid to the Gaon Panchayats having no Primary Health Centres within their jurisdiction towards construction of Homeo Dispensary Room/purchase of medicines distribution amongst the villagers. An outlay of Rs. 2.100 lakhs is earmarked under the above scheme.

Rs. 2.100

## 31. GRANT-IN-AID TOWARDS PURCHASE OF TOOLS, KIT FOR REPAIRING/SERVICING TUBE WELLS/SPRAYERS/PUMP SETS ETC :—

The Gaon Panchayats having been provided with equipments under various schemes are likely to require Tools Kits for repairing and maintenance of the same. A token provision of Rs. 0.180 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose.

Rs. 0.180

## 32. GRANTS TO PANCHAYATS FOR MAINTAINING ADULT LITERACY CENTRES :—

In certain Gaon Panchayats where adult literacy centres have been started out of their own resources, financial assistance by way of grant-in-aid may be made for running the centre. A token amount of Rs. 0.130 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose.

Rs. 0.130

## PANCHAYAT

33. GRANT-IN-AID TO GAON PANCHAYATS FOR CARRYING OUT FOOD FOR WORK SCHEME/DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PISCICULTURE, ROADS, BUILDINGS, MARKETS AND PLANTATION. (Rs. in Lakhs.)

With a view to achieving higher rates of growth in production and to carry out various programmes for economic development in the rural areas and for the welfare of the weaker section through the Panchayat Raj Institutions, it is felt necessary to offer financial assistance in the shape of Grant-in-aid to every Gaon Panchayats in Tripura. The Scheme envisages payment of Grant-in-aid to the Gaon Panchayat for carrying out food for work or similar labour intensive scheme for development of agriculture, Pisciculture, roads buildings Markets and plantation work. According to this scheme a sum of Rs. 5,000/- per annum will be given to each Gaon Panchayat in the shape of Grant-in-aid for carrying out food for work or similar labour intensive schemes. At present, there are 689 Gaon Panchayats in Tripura to get Grant-in-aid under this scheme. In fact, this scheme has already been introduced in Tripura during this financial year (1978-79) by a decision of the Council of Ministers held on 20-7-78.

Rs. 172.250

A total provision of Rs. 1,72,25,000/- is earmarked under this scheme for the sixth five Year plan period.

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GRAND TOTAL Rs. 2,43,650/-



STATE : TRIPURA.

PANCHAYAT  
Annexure—X  
AGR—30FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-83)  
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
HEAD-WISE/SUB-HEAD WISE BREAK-UP OF THE FINANCIAL OUTLAYS :

( Rs. in lakhs )

Sl No.	Head of Development/ Programmes	Fifth Plan Approved outlay	Approved outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83		Foreign Exchange
				Total	Capital	
1.	314—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ( PANCHAYAT )					
	Direction and Administration	17.800	2.950	24.870	8.800	...
	Training	2.000	1.300	6.430	...	...
	Assistance to Panchayat Raj Institutions.	16.323	7.150	212.350	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL :	36.123	11.400	243.650	8.800	...

STATE/ :—TRIPURA

PANCHAYAT  
AGR—34  
Annexure—XIFIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT :—EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

SL. No.	Head of Development/ Programme	Likely Employment Generation				
		Scientists	Technical	Administration	Skilled	Unskilled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1).	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ( PANCHAYATS )	NIL	NIL	325 Nos. *	...	...

\* Administration inclusive of unskilled.

## PROFORMA

EMP—1

( For Direct employment only )

Employment likely to be generated in the Agri. &amp; Allied Sector during the next Five Year Plan 1978-83.

STATE/ :— TRIPURA

DEPARTMENT :— PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT

1. Project/Scheme/Programme :— C. D. General Panchayat

2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) for the next plan as a whole :— Rs. 243.650 Lakhs

3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—

1978-79	—	Rs. 45.850 Lakhs
1979-80	—	Rs. 48.050 Lakhs
1980-81	—	Rs. 48.850 Lakhs
1981-82	—	Rs. 50.450 Lakhs
1982-83	—	Rs. 50.450 Lakhs

4. Employment potential for the Scheme/Project.

A. Total	—	325	} 325
B. Year-wise	i) 1978-79		
	ii) 1979-80		
	iii) 1980-81		
	iv) 1981-82		
	v) 1982-83		

(a) Unskilled or Uneducated 25 Nos.

(b) Educated

i) Technical\* Nil

ii) Non-technical\*\*—300 ( Non-Matric, Matriculate or Equivalent, Graduate etc. )

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

## COOPERATION

## Introduction—Growth of Co-operatives in Tripura :

Co-operatives have essentially been the culmination of voluntary efforts as the organisations of the weak. In Tripura also it has been no exception and Cooperatives have mainly started in the field of credit, marketing, consumers and processing. There have been occasionally proliferation of such societies in certain fields with the concomitant phases of societies becoming dormant, inactive and going out of business. As on 30. 6. 78, there have been thus 909 Societies of all typis at Tripura, of which 495 have been active. Of the active Societies 360 are agricultural credit Societies, 15 Marketing Societies, 45 Consumers good Societies, 33 Weavers Societies, 48 other Industrial Societies and the balance are miscellaneous type of Societies. There are five apex institutions, the Tripura State Co-operative Bank providing small and medium term credit, the Tripura Land Development Bank providing long term credit, the Tripura Wholesale Consumers Co-operative Stores in the field of Consumers goods distribution, the Tripura Apex Marketing Co-operative Store in the marketing sector and the Tripura State Co-operative Union in the field of Co-operative education. Of these, except the T. L. D. B., all the other institutions are under supersession by Government, sometimes through the resolutions adopted by the then Board of Directors. Towards the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, as against 3.50 lakhs families in the State approximately ( taking 5 to 6 persons as constituting a family ) i. e., 3.50 lakhs potential members of Co-operative Societies, the membership had been around 1,09,000, against which 80,699 are involved in the credit sector. The number of actual borrowing members would be however around 15%. Of this it is our goal to increase the coverage of rural population from the present level of 30 percent to about 39 percent to be achieved by the end of the medium term Plan. The present effort is, therefore aimed at organising these Societies on sound economic footing, provide for their regular audit as well as requisite administrative guidance and supervision at all levels, ensure regular elections of the managements of these Societies and handing over the apex institutions to the regular Board of Directors elected through secret ballot from among members as early as possible. In this the action points of the National Co-operative Policy Resolution adopted in the December, 1977. Conference have been kept in view viz., that the Co-operative movement should be developed essentially as a "shield for the weak" and the Co-operative built up as one of the major instruments for decentralised, labour intensive and rural oriented economic development.

## (ii) REQUIREMENT OF CREDIT—FORMULATION OF STATE CREDIT PLAN ( 1978-79 to 1980-81 )

During the Working Group discussions of the 1978-79 Co-operative Plan it had been observed that a review of over-all credit requirements for devolution of the shares of various credit institutions need to be prepared. A Credit Plan for the State has since been prepared for 3 years beginning from 1978-79 by the Lead bank, the United Bank of India. This has been reportedly based on various bankable schemes evolved by the developmental agencies, the credit so far extended by the different banks in various channels, the credit-deposit ratio achieved within Tripura, the advances to neglected sectors, the potential for further advances and the capabilities of the banks in augmenting its rural lending. As on 30th September 1978, 10 Commercial banks of which 8 are Nationalised banks and 2 are scheduled banks have been functioning in Tripura alongwith the Tripura Gramin Bank, the Tripura State Cooperative Bank as well as the Tripura Land Development Bank.

## COOPERATION

Semi-Urban & Rural expansion has however mostly been done by the State Bank of India, United Bank of India, Tripura Gramin Bank and the Tripura State Cooperative Bank as well as the Land Development Bank. The total advances have been Rs. 7.84 crores compared to a deposit of Rs. 17.06 crores. Thus, the credit deposit ratio is 45.9% and there has been a slight improvement from 42.48% which was achieved as on December, 1977. The advances under "Differential Rates of Interest" scheme have been 26.50 lakhs i. e., 3.4% of the total advances. The credit plan for Tripura 1978-80 is given in Annexure "A". This has the following main characteristics :—

- (i) The credit plan is for extending credit of Rs. 16.92 crores over the next 3 years of which the share of UBI, State Bank, Gramin Bank and the Cooperatives Banks is Rs. 14.68 crores i. e., almost 87%.
- (ii) Of the total credit, Rs. 10.41 crores is for Agriculture, Rs. 2.29 crores is for Industries and Services Sectors in rural areas and Rs. 4.16 crores for these sectors in urban areas.
- (iii) The advances made by various banks upto December, 1977 (i.e.) reference year in the backdrop of which the credit plan has been prepared) has been Rs. 8.07 crores. The credit plan has therefore, visualised two-fold expansion of credit during 1978-80 over that achieved by 1977. The advances on Industries, Transport, Trade self-employment etc. i. e., priority sectors as on December, 1977 had been Rs. 3.08 crores and this also has been proposed to be increased to Rs. 6.45 crores during the next 3 years. Thus the same increase of nearly two times has been visualised both for agricultural credit as well as non-agricultural credit in the priority sectors.
- (ix) A bank-wise and districtwise credit allocation under the State Credit plan for Tripura is given in Annexure-'B'. It will be seen that the share of the Tripura State Cooperative Bank and the Tripura Land Development Bank has been Rs. 4.54 crores i. e., around 26% to be achieved during the next three years.

## (iii) APPROACH AND STRATEGY IN THE SIXTH PLAN :

The basic approach of Cooperative development in Tripura which is a small geographical tract surrounded on three sides by the Bangla Desh and having the principal constraint of high transport cost, is to strengthen the primary and secondary sectors of the economy especially in the field of agriculture and agro-based industries as also the tertiary sector in the field of distribution of essential consumers goods, harnessing of village industries, and marketing of agro-forest produces. The economy of the State is primarily agrarian with 76.6% of the population depending on agriculture and 90% of them being small cultivators. 46% of the operational holdings are less than 0.5 hectares of land. The emphasis in Cooperative development has, therefore, been to strengthen of existing Societies as also to organise viable credit societies in uncovered areas so that a significant portion of the minimum credit needs of the cultivators, short, medium and long term, can be met from the Cooperatives. Simultaneously the emphasis has been to increase the membership so that small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, ordinary consumers as well as agricultural labourers belonging to the lower income groups can be provided with the maximum scope to participate in the Cooperative programmes, in any form whatsoever. To this end, Tripura being a remote State with high cost of transportation of even basic consumer needs, the Consumers Cooperative have taken up increasing responsibilities for distribution of essential consumers goods towards stabilisation of prices of scarce articles and supply of mass consumption articles at fair prices.

## COOPERATION

Similarly, the Cooperative Marketing Societies have taken up procurement of paddy, jute and other basic food and cash crops for which minimum support prices are being declared from the Government from time to time. It also helps in purchase and distribution of bulk articles from outside Tripura and distributing these internally.

In the Cooperative Credit Sector, while there had been proliferation of Primary Cooperative Societies in the past, as aforesaid, many of these could not survive the onslaught of time and became moribund and defunct. The present emphasis is to strengthen these Societies by amalgamation/liquidation/merger as also organise viable Credit Cooperative Societies which can stand on their own but are more or less coterminous with the Gaon Panchayats i.e., the lowest field level administrative units. Consequently efforts are being made to strengthen the Apex Cooperative Credit Institutions also, providing both short and medium as well as longterm credit, by strengthening their management, providing for more supervised credit, scrutinising their advances, writing off the overdues and bad loans in genuine cases of nonwilful default, through Central Sector Rehabilitation Scheme, as also giving low interest bearing loans and grants by obtaining the same from the Reserve Bank of India. With this end in view in accordance with the recommendations of the Working Group on the 5th Five Year plan, the number of primary Cooperative Societies in Tripura has been brought down to 358 from 430, by 1977-78. With the objective to make these further streamlined, on the basis of R.B.I. guidelines of 1900 acres of gross cropped area, and the State Government decision to make the PACS coterminous with 1 or 2 Gram Panchayats, 39 LAMPS and 2 FSS have been set up with 115 Societies mainly in the Sub-Plan area, and another 199 reorganised Societies including 43 new Societies are being sought to be set up in the non-Sub-plan areas.

In the consumers sector the Tripura Wholesale Consumers' Stores forms the Apex institution which has got its branches in the Agartala town as also in some district and Sub-Divisional Headquarters. Besides, it has got 69 Primary Consumers' Cooperative Societies affiliated to it of which 46 did business during 1977-78. The Tripura Wholesale Consumers' Co-operative Stores have been asked to handle increasing number of commodities including Kerosene Oil, Baby food and pharmaceuticals and to obtain direct selling agencies from reputed manufacturers.

The Apex Cooperative Marketing Society also functions through its primaries situated in the Sub-Division and Block levels. Besides, it is functioning as the focal points of village societies being started under the programme of distribution of consumers goods in the rural areas sponsored by the National Cooperative Development Corporation. The Tripura Apex Marketing Cooperative Society has so far functioned as the sole State nominee for distribution of levy sugar, and has now taken over the tasks of purchase of paddy, jute and other basic cash/foods crops produced in Tripura, mainly as a price support measure and also on behalf of Tripura Jute Mills Limited, which is a Government concern.

Thus, on the one hand the Cooperatives providing institutional credit especially for agriculture are sought to be strengthened and on the other hand the Consumers, Marketing and Processing Cooperatives are being sought to be enlarged and fortified, with branches established especially in remote areas, so as to reach the benefits increasingly to the weaker sections in the rural areas.

## IV) REVIEW OF 5TH PLAN

## FINANCIAL PROVISION :—

The Planning Commission had recommended an outlay of Rs. 130.49 lakhs for Fifth Five Year Plan for the development head "Cooperation". Year-wise allocation of funds of the 5th Plan and achievements there are as below :—

Year	Approved outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)	% of Annual outlay to total 5th Plan outlay.	Actual expenditure (Rs. in lakhs.)	Percentage of exp to annual outlay.
1974-75	20.00	15.38%	8.478	42.4%
1975-76	23.00	17.69%	18.735	84.4%
1976-77	30.00	23.07%	20.440	88.1%
1977-78	33.00	25.38%	25.116	76%

It may be mentioned that during 1977-78, the expenditure has fallen short of outlay primarily because though expenditure was provided for as grant of loans towards non-overdue cover of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Tripura State Cooperative Bank and requisite provision was made in the State Budget under Head-698 Loans and Advances to Cooperative Societies. In the Revised Budget however this was reduced unwittingly and increased provision was made under Head 498-Capital Outlay on Cooperation. However, since funds had already been credited to the R. B. I. by the Central Govt. under Non-overdue cover loans requisite budgetary provisions have been made in the 1978-79 Budget, to utilise this fund.

As regards 'Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution', out of total 5th plan was Rs 21 lakhs, actual expenditure has been Rs. 13.99 lakhs i. e. 66 %/. This is so because utilisation of the fund depends on concurrence of the R. B. I. on the eligibility of the Land Development Bank to float debentures. It may be however said that during the period 1974-78 the Tripura Land Development Bank have been allowed to float debentures thrice, the last being on February 1978 for a sum of Rs. 8.60 lakhs. Earlier it had floated debenture during 1975-76 for Rs. 7.70 lakhs.

## PHYSICAL-SCHEMewise.

(Achievements during 1978-79 and anticipated achievements during 1978-79).

## 1) CREDIT COOPERATIVES.

a) PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES :— During the period 1974-78. 7 Societies have been provided with financial assistance of Rs. 0.63 lakhs as share capital contribution by way of obtaining loan from the National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve bank of India. During 1978-79 50 reorganised PACS would be provided with financial assistance of Rs. 6.55 lakhs towards share capital contribution and managerial subsidy.

## b) LARGE-SIZED MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES (LAMPS):---

During the period 1974-78 14 LAMPS have been provided with share capital contribution of Rs. 6.80 lakhs by way of obtaining loans for the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund of the Reserve bank of India. During 1978-79, 15 LAMPS would be provided with share capital contribution @ Rs. 30,000/- besides managerial subsidy to all the 39 LAMPS towards pay and allowances of Managin; Directors.

## COOPERATION

c) **FARMERS SERVICE SOCIETIES** :— As per prior programme, 2 Farmers Service Societies one in West Tripura District and the other in South Tripura District have been set up, in pursuance recommendation of National Commission on Agriculture. During the years 1974-78, these two societies have been provided with share capital contribution of the order of Rs. 1.09 lakhs and subsidy amounting to Rs. 0.232 lakhs no provision has been proposed for Farmers Service Society during 1978-79, as these will get subsidies from S. F. D. A.

d) **APEX COOPERATIVE BANK (STATE COOPERATIVE BANK)** :—

The State Cooperative Bank has been functioning through its 15 branches and 3 collection units, of which 2 branches and 3 collection units have been opened during the period 1974-78. During this time the Bank advanced short-term and medium-term credit of Rs. 137.62 lakhs through its affiliated societies, for agricultural purposes. Loaning target of the Bank for the year 1978-79 is Rs. 117.00 lakhs towards short and medium-term credit for agricultural purposes.

During 1974-78, the Bank had been provided with financial assistances of the order of Rs. 23.504 lakhs towards managerial subsidy, rehabilitation grant, share capital contribution, loan for non-overdue cover etc. purposes. During 1978-79, the Bank is proposed to be provided with financial assistance of order of Rs. 6.75 lakhs towards managerial subsidy, loan and share capital contribution.

(c) **LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK** :—During the period 1974—1978 the Bank extended long term credit of the order of Rs. 14.85 lakhs mainly for identifiable productive purposes. During the period the Bank floated ordinary debentures of the order of Rs. 16.30 lakhs including Rs. 8.60 lakhs floated in February 1978, with the concurrence of R. B. I. Loaning programme of the Bank for the year 1978-79 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. During the period 1974-78 the Bank was provided with managerial subsidy of the order of Rs. 1.36 lakhs. During 1978-79 the Bank is proposed to be provided with Rs. 2.67 lakhs towards share capital contribution and managerial subsidy.

(II) **MARKETING** :

There are 14 Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies in the State with one Apex Marketing Society at the State headquarter (Agartala). During the years 1974-78, two Primary Marketing Societies were provided with financial assistance of the order of Rs. 0.75 lakhs and the Apex Marketing Society was provided with managerial subsidy of the order of Rs. 1.00 lakh under State plan. Besides, the Apex Marketing Society was provided with financial assistance towards margin money by way of obtaining loan from the National Co-operative Development Corporation under Central Sector Scheme. During 1978-79, 6 weak Primary Marketing Societies will be provided with rehabilitation grant, and the Apex Marketing Society would be provided with financial assistance towards rehabilitation grant and managerial subsidy. For the purpose total provision for the year 1978-79 is Rs. 8.00 lakhs. The Marketing Co-operatives dealt agricultural and other commodities of the order of Rs. 186.35 lakhs and Rs. 938.22 lakhs respectively during 1974—78. Targets for the year 1978-79 is as under :—

Agricultural Commodities	...	Rs. 100.00 lakhs.
Other commodities including consumer/essential commodities	...	Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

(III) **STORAGE** :

There was a target for construction of 125 godowns by various co-operative societies upto the end of 5th Five Year Plan. Upto the end of 1977-78, various co-operative societies have been provided

## COOPERATION

with financial assistances for construction of godowns, and 90 godowns including 15 marketing godowns (mandi level) have been constructed. During 1978-79, 15 PACS and 12 LAMPS besides one Primary Marketing Society (for renovation of 3 rural godowns) would be provided with financial assistances for construction of rural godowns. For the purpose estimated expenditure under Annual Plan 1978-79 would be of the order of Rs. 3.113 lakhs.

## (IV) PROCESSING :

**JUTE BALING UNITS :** Upto the end of 1974-78, 6 Marketing Co-operative Societies have been provided with financial assistance (full assistance to 2 societies and part assistance to 4 societies. Balance assistance to the said four societies would be given during 1978-79), under Central Sector Scheme. For the purpose 4 Marketing Societies would be provided with financial assistance of the order of Rs. 0.385 lakh during 1978-79 under State Plan.

## (V) CONSUMERS :

During the period 1974-78 the Tripura Wholesale Consumer Stores and the Primary Consumer Stores affiliated to it, had been provided with financial assistance of 14.32 lakhs. During 1976-77, 2 Primary Marketing Societies (Lead Societies) along with 35 village societies in the North Tripura District had been provided with financial assistance of Rs. 2.79 lakhs under NCDC scheme, for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas. The Wholesale Consumer Stores and Primary Stores had been programmed to give Rs. 5.07 lakhs under State Plan besides providing financial assistance to primary Marketing Societies and village credit societies under NCDC scheme. The actual sanction of fund have been Rs. 12.75 lakhs during 1977-78. During 1978-79 it has been programmed to give Rs. 12.06 lakhs to the Wholesale Consumer Stores as well as the Primary Consumer Stores by way of share capital contribution, working capital loan, rehabilitation grants and managerial subsidy.

## (VI) COOPERATIVE TRAINING &amp; EDUCATION.

The Tripura State Co-operative Union is implementing the Scheme on 'Co-operative Training and Education' in the State. During the years 1974-78, the Union imparted training to 830 office bearers, 7,975 Managing Committee members and 335 ordinary members in Sub-plan area of different co-operative societies through its peripetatic units. Besides, the society publishes weekly Co-operative journals, and spreads co-operative education through mobile cinema units etc.

## (VII) OTHER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

(a) **LABOUR CONTRACT AND CONSTRUCTION SOCIETIES :—** During 1974-78, 2 Societies of the six such societies functioning have been provided with financial assistance towards share capital contribution and managerial subsidy.

(b) **RICKSHAWPULLERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES :—** During 1974-78, 2 Rickshaw-pullers Co-operative Societies have been provided with loan and managerial subsidy of Rs. 0.51 lakh.

(c) **HOUSING CO-OPERATIVES :—** During the 5th Plan one housing co-operative society has functioned well and has been given Rs. 0.025 lakh managerial subsidy per year.

(d) **MILK SUPPLY CO-OPERATIVES :—** During 1974-78, 2 Milk Supply Co-operative Societies have been provided with managerial subsidy of Rs. 0.05 lakh. The said two societies would be provided Rs. 0.15 lakhs as managerial subsidy during 1978-79.



## COOPERATION

## v) SPECIFIC PROGRAMME FOR THE 6TH PLAN—DETAILS THEREOF

During 1978-79 approved outlay on Co-operation has been Rs. 60.05 lakhs compared to Rs. 33.00 lakhs during 1977-78. Similarly on Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions the allotment has been Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1978-79 compared to Rs. 8.00 lakhs during 1977-78. During the 6th Five Year Plan a number of programmes especially towards the activating the LAMPS & FSS, reorganisation of primary agricultural credit societies (PACS) and Establishment of new Co-operative Societies both in the credit and non-credit sectors, have been visualised. The proposed allocations are as follows :—

## DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

Name of Sector	( Rs. in lakhs )					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
<b>Credit</b>						
Cooperatives.	26.379	46.810	47.950	58.750	57.880	237.769
<b>Marketing</b>						
Cooperatives.	8.000	9.000	5.000	3.500	0.500	26.000
Storage.	3.013	4.090	8.140	4.890	5.180	25.313
Processing.	0.385	2.250	2.870	2.750	2.750	11.005
Consumers.	12.060	7.200	6.350	7.500	10.650	43.760
<b>Industrial</b>						
Cooperatives.	0.506	9.970	11.620	14.010	14.500	50.606
<b>Cooperative Training &amp; Education.</b>						
Cooperative	1.450	2.000	4.000	4.000	4.500	15.950
Administration.	4.438	8.000	6.500	8.000	8.000	34.938
Others.	3.819	8.130	11.740	8.200	9.600	41.489
	60.050	97.450	104.170	111.600	113.560	486.830

The Physical and Financial proposals are given below, schemewise.

## REORGANISATION OF COOPERATIVE CREDIT STRUCTURE :

## (a) THE TRIPURA STATE COOPERATIVE BANK AND TRIPURA COOPERATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK

As on December, 1977 the total advances made by the State Co-operative Bank in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors had been Rs. 154.49 lakhs and Rs. 129.56 lakhs respectively. The proportion is thus 5 : 1. In the credit plan the Tripura State Co-operative Bank which is the Apex Institution has been assigned expansion of credit of Rs. 335 lakhs in agricultural sector and Rs. 39.15 lakhs in services sector mainly for rural areas. To meet the increasing credit needs, both Tripura State Co-operative Bank and Tripura Land Development Bank is being sought to be strengthened by rationalising its procedures, strengthening the management, reduction of overdues through joint drives from wilful defaulters, writing off the bad debts for non-wilful defaulters having principal amount upto Rs. 100/-, obtaining the facilities of central sector Rehabilitation scheme for weak Central Cooperative Bank as well as taking up a programme of liberation from indebtedness of ST and SC personnel from the Sub-Plan provisions. The Reserve Bank has been also persuaded to extend short-term credit facilities on the basis of analysis of overdues upto the year 1978 and that which has got stuck due to allocation of societies to the commercial banks, who have still not taken over either current or arrear liabilities.

## COOPERATION

The Tripura Co-operative Land Development Bank is also being sought to be strengthened both organisationally and financially, and after reduction of overdues including principal and interest below 60%, it had been allowed to float a series of debentures by the R. B. I. during February, 1978. During 1978—79 both the Apex Institutions are being proposed to be strengthened organisationally, some more branches have also been opened by the Tripura State Co-operative Bank and sustained efforts have been made for increasing the business, reduction of overdues, analysis of overdues pending for more than 3 years, realisation of the current overdues through persuasion and as also providing writing off facilities where it is beyond recovery after scrutiny by the Assessment Committee and the Review Committee with R. B. I. representatives as members.

## APEX COOPERATIVE BANK ( STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK ) :

## PHYSICAL TARGET FOR 6TH PLAN

(i) Bringing down the overdue level at the end of plan period	below 40%
(ii) LOANING	
(a) For Agricultural purposes	Rs. 275.00 lakhs
(b) Others	Rs. 140.00 lakhs
(iii) EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES	
( No. of paid employees to be engaged at the end of 6th Plan )	100

## FINANCIAL TARGETS FOR 6TH PLAN

(i) Share Capital Contribution	Rs. 26.00 lakhs
(ii) Managerial Subsidy	Rs. 8.25 lakhs
(iii) Loan for non-overdue cover	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
(iv) Grant towards Special Bad Debt Reserve	Rs. 0.70 lakhs

## LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK

## PHYSICAL TARGET FOR 6TH PLAN

(i) Bringing down the overdue level at the end of 6th Plan	below 40%
(ii) Loaning	Rs. 125.00 lakhs
(iii) EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY	
(No. of employees to be engaged at the end of 6th Plan)	30

## FINANCIAL TARGET FOR 6TH PLAN

(i) Share Capital Contribution	Rs. 24.00 lakhs
(ii) Managerial Subsidy	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
(iii) Grant towards Credit Stabilisation Fund	Rs. 0.75 lakh

**(B) URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK**

The Agartala Co-operative Urban Bank was registered in the year 1973. But it could start functioning during current year. Upto the year 1977-78 no financial assistance has been provided to the Bank. During 1978-79 the Bank would be provided with financial assistances of the order of Rs. 2.472 lakhs towards share capital contribution, loan and subsidy. During the year 1978-79, the Bank's loaning programme is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

**URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK  
PHYSICAL TARGET FOR 6TH PLAN**

(i) Loaning at the end of plan period	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
(ii) No. of beneficiaries	400 units.
(iii) Employment opportunity ( No. of staff )	20

**FINANCIAL TARGET**

(i) Share Capital Contribution	Rs. 5.10 lakhs
(ii) Loan	Rs. 14.90 lakhs
(iii) Managerial Subsidy	Rs. 2.82 lakhs

**(C) LARGE SIZED MULTIPURPOSE SOCIETIES (LAMPS) :**

On the basis of the report of the Study Team on Co-operatives in Tribal areas (Bawa Committee), 39 LAMPS had been organised in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of the State, in consultation with the planning Commission. These have since been started and in 19 of these Managing Directors of the rank of Co-operative Officers have been posted from Government. In the balance 20 LAMPS also it has been decided to post Managing Director from the Government and to give the societies managerial subsidy to that extent for the initial years. The Commercial Banks though evinced interest at the time of allocation of these societies have not, as yet agreed to share the management costs. Accountant-cum-Store-Keepers as also Night Guard; are also being appointed for these LAMPS from the subsidy given from the Tribal Welfare Department with the stipulation that they will be employees of the respective Co-operative Societies. Technical expertise and personnel support from the Agriculture and the T. W. Department is being also provided by attaching the respective officials functioning in the areas to the concerned LAMPS, for extension purposes. The LAMPS also will be eligible for share capital contribution as per the scale laid down of the RBI by obtaining loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operation) Fund. Necessary provisions have been retained in the Budget for 1978-79 and also are being provided in the Sixth Plan.

**LARGE SIZED MULTIPURPOSE SOCIETIES (LAMPS).****PHYSICAL TARGETS**

(i) Strengthening of 39 LAMPS.	
(ii) Enrollment of new members	
@ 200 members per LAMPS	... 7.800
(iii) Loaning business of 39 LAMPS	
at the end of 6th Plan period	
@ Rs. 4.00 lakhs per LAMPS	... Rs. 156.00 lakhs
(iv) EMPLOYMENT OPORTUNITY	

## COOPERATION

(No. of paid employees at the  
end of 6th Plan)  
( @ 6 employees per LAMPS ) ... 234

## FINANCIAL TARGETS

- (i) SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION  
to 25 LAMPS @ Rs. 50,000/- each ... Rs. 12.50 lakhs.
- (ii) Managerial Subsidy for Managing  
Directors @ Rs. 14,000/- to  
16,000/- per year per LAMPS  
for 5 years. ... Rs. 26.79 lakhs.
- (d) PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES (PACS) :

As aforesaid the Working Group on Co-operatives for the 5th Five Year Plan recommended to reorganise all primary agricultural credit societies to make them viable and potentially viable. Accordingly the matter had been gone into by a Committee of officials of the Cooperative Department and they had suggested that taking into account the scale of finance required by the Tripura agriculturists, the fact that 18% to 33% of the gross cultivated area in Tripura are under double cropping, that there is no arid zone as such in the State with less than 40 inches rainfall in a year, a gross cropped area of 1900 acres per primary society would be sufficient to enable to achieve a credit potential of Rs. 2 lakhs per year on the basis of 40% coverage of agriculturists. This had subsequently been taken up with the R.B.I. and taking into consideration the hilly terrain of Tripura where more than this limit per society would mean difficulties in supervision, the RBI had concurred to the State Government's proposal of reorganising societies on the basis of 1900 acres gross cropped area. The matter has also been considered at the highest level of the Govt. and it has been decided that on the basis of the norm of 1 PACS for every 1 to 2 Gaon Panchayats, the societies should be reorganised for providing supervised credit. Of the 430 Credit Societies existing prior to the 5th Five Year Plan, the number was reduced to 360 (358+2) during this time. Of these in the 39 LAMPS and 2 FSS, so far 115 Societies have reorganised. Now on the basis of the reorganisation criteria of 1900 acres gross cropped area and one PACS for every one or two Gaon Panchayats, from the balance number of 243 PACS, 156 reorganised PACS might be formed and 43 new societies organised. The matter reorganising these 199 societies has since been approved by the Council of Ministers. During 1978-79 it has been tentatively programmed to reorganise 50 societies from this on priority basis and to provide these 50 reorganised societies with adequate financial assistance and managerial support so that these can take up adequate credit and non credit business.

## COOPERATION

## PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES (PACS) :

## PHYSICAL TARGETS

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| i) Re-organisation of 199 PACS.  |                       |
| ii) Enrolment of new members<br>(@ 500 members per society)  | 99,500 or say 1,00,00 |
| iii) Loaning target of 199 PACS<br>at the end of 6th Plan period<br>(@ Rs. 2.00 lakhs per PACS)                    | Rs. 398.00 lakhs      |
| iv) <u>Employment opportunity</u><br>(No. of paid employees at the<br>end of 6th Plan)<br>(@ 3 employees per PACS) | 597 or say 600        |

## FINANCIAL TARGETS

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| i) <u>Share Capital Contribution</u><br><br>@ 10,000/- to 39 PACS    Rs. 3.90 lakhs<br>@ 15,000/- to 160 PACS    Rs. 24.00 lakhs | Rs. 27.90 lakhs |
| ii) Managerial Subsidy<br>@ Rs. 500/- per PACS per month<br>for a period of 5 years.   | Rs. 39.88 lakhs |
| iii) Subsidy towards Special Bad Debt<br>Reserve @ Rs. 10,000/- per PACS   | Rs. 19.90 lakhs |

## MARKETING SECTOR :

There are at present 15 Marketing Societies including the Apex Society and its main branches in the State. Of these 3 are defunct and efforts are being made to revive them, provide them with requisite managerial assistance as also rehabilitation grants where there is scope for making these functional. A phased programme has also been taken up to strengthen the existing primary marketing societies by providing Managerial staff with Government subsidy and extending adequate financial help through share capital contribution and rehabilitation grants. The NCDC scheme of distribution of consumer goods in rural areas by organising village societies with the primary marketing societies as the nucleus, has also been taken up through the Primary Marketing Cooperative Societies. It has been proposed to extend the same to all the primary units over the 6th Five Year Plan period.

## MARKETING SECTOR

## PROGRAMME FORM 6TH PLAN (1978-83)

## PHYSICAL TARGET

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| i) Strengthening of the existing 1 Apex<br>Marketing and 14 Primary Marketing<br>Societies. |                   |
| ii) Agricultural produce to be marketed   | Rs. 500.00 lakhs  |
| iii) Distribution of consumer and other<br>essential commodities in rural areas             | Rs. 200.000 lakhs |
| iv) <u>Employment opportunities</u><br>(No. of staff to be employed)                        | 62                |

## COOPERATION

## FINANCIAL TARGET FOR 6TH PLAN.

- |                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| i) Rehabilitation grant. | Rs. 22.00 lakhs |
| ii) Managerial Subsidy.  | Rs. 4.00 lakhs. |

## CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES

The Wholesale Consumer Cooperative Societies is the Apex Unit in the State, It has got 5 number of branches and 69 retail outlets and primaries. Many of these are subserving as the public distribution agencies for selling basic consumer goods and essential commodities. In the Rural areas some of the primary marketing societies and village credit societies are also rendering these services. The Tripura Wholesale Consumer Cooperative Store which is the apex unit, has been sought to be strengthened managerially by providing officials from the Govt. as well as financially through share capital contribution, working capital loan, managerial subsidy and rehabilitation grants so that it can open increased number of branches under its managerial control at least in the district and major sub-divisional headquarters. At the moment the number of commodities it had been dealing with as sole distributing agencies are also being increased especially with regard to scarce food articles like pulses, salt, edible oils, baby food as well as pharmaceuticals and motor accessories.

## Consumer Cooperatives.

## Programme for 6th Plan (1978-83)

## Physical target

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| (i) Strengthening of the existing Wholesale Stores and organisation/re-organisation of 25 Primary Consumers Stores. |    |
| (ii) Turnover   |    |
| (iii) <b>Employment opportunity</b><br>(No. of persons to be employed)  | 55 |

## Financial target in the 6th Plan

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| (i) Share Capital Contribution                    | Rs. 15.30 lakhs. |
| (ii) Working Capital Loan (Margin Money)          | Rs. 16.00 lakhs. |
| (iii) Rehabilitation grant to Wholesale Stores    | Rs. 5.00 lakhs.  |
| (iv) Managerial Subsidy                           | Rs. 6.02 lakhs.  |
| (v) Loan-cum-subsidy for furniture, fixtures etc. | Rs. 1.44 lakhs.  |

## STORAGE :

Agricultural inputs especially fertilizers are distributed in the State by the Agriculture Department directly through the V.L.W. Centres. Cooperatives in Tripura however, require adequate storage facilities for purchase and sale of agro-forest produce as State nominee, sale of essential consumer goods, as also storage of various commodities that might be brought for sale to the LAMPS by the Tribals. During the 6th Five Year Plan it would be necessary to enable the 39 LAMPS to have adequate storage facilities attached to the offices as office-cum-godown-cum-residence of the manager (wherever feasible) units, and for these warehouses of 100 MT capacity have to be provided. Similarly for the branches of LAMPS (30 Nos.) storage capacity of 50MT each are required to be provided. The matter has been discussed and specifications and plans for such warehouses have been obtained from the NCDC, but will have to be modified to suit the local conditions in Tripura. It has also been programmed to provide 100 of the 199 reorganised PACS with adequate storage facilities wherever these not available. These warehouses would be of 50 MT capacity each.

The Wholesale Consumer Stores which is an apex organisation also is in urgent necessity of at least 2 warehouses of 1000 MT each for storage and distribution of consumer articles in rural areas and the Apex Marketing Cooperative Societies also require 2 Nos. of godown of 1000 MT each, located at suitable jute/paddy purchasing areas as it will have to function as the State nominee for quite some time for purchase of jute on behalf of the Tripura Jute Mills Limited as also for the Jute Corporation of India, as well as paddy under the minimum price support scheme.

**Programme for 6th Plan 1978-83.**

- (i) Construction of 137 rural godowns of 50 MT capacity each.
- (ii) Construction of 39 rural godowns of 100 MT capacity each.
- (iii) Construction of 4 big godowns of 1000 MT capacity each (to be constructed by Apex Marketing and Wholesale Consumers Stores).
- (iv) Construction of one Cold Storage.

For implementation of the above programme financial assistance of the order of 75% would be obtained from the National Cooperative Development Corporation under Central Sector Scheme and Rs. 25,313 being 25% of the estimated cost has been proposed under State Plan.

**PROCESSING :****Programme for 6th Plan**

(a) **Jute Baling Unit** :—During the 6th Plan period 9 Jute Baling Units would be constructed by 9 Marketing Societies in addition to 6 societies assisted upto the end of 1978-79. For the purpose an amount of Rs 3.755 has been proposed during 6th Plan. In these 15 Units 75 persons would be employed (Part-time.)

(b) **Fruit Processing Unit** :.. At present there is no Fruit Processing Unit in the Cooperative Sector in the State. It is proposed to set up one Fruit Processing Unit in West Tripura District during 6th Plan period and for the purpose and amount of Rs. 0.75 lakh has been provided in the Plan. 15 persons are likely to be employed under the scheme.

(c) **Cotton Ginning and Pressing Unit** :.. At present there is no Cotton Ginning and Pressing Plant in the Cooperative Sector in the State. It is proposed to set up one Cotton Ginning and Pressing Unit during 6th Plan period and for the purpose an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed in the Plan. 10 part-time employees would be engaged in the Unit.

(d) **Tea Planters Cooperative Society** :.. There is no such society in the State. It is proposed to set up one such society during the 6th Plan period and the society is proposed to be provided with financial assistance towards share capital contribution, managerial subsidy etc. for which a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed during 6th Plan. 75 persons (including 70 workers) are estimated to be employed by the society.

**VI) INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES :****(a) Agro Service Centres by Marketing/LAMPS/PACS/FSS :..**

At present there is no Agro-Service Centre in the Cooperative Sector except one at Teliamura by the F.S.S. Teliamura run by U.B.I. During the 6th Plan 15 Agro-Service Centres are proposed to be started by the various Cooperative Societies, viz. Apex Marketing/LAMPS/Reorganised PACS/FSS ... The concerned societies would be provided with financial assistances for purchase and repair facilities complete with spare parts and accessories of power-tillers, pump-sets, prayers and other agricultural implements, as also managerial subsidy. For this a provision of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has been made in the Plan. In the 15 such centres, 45 persons may be permanently employed at the end of 6th Plan and another 45 labourers temporarily.

(b) **Brick Kiln** :—It is new venture in the Cooperative Sector in the State. 4 (four) Brick Manufacturers Cooperative Society would be organised amongst the labourers for their economic upliftment and employment. Such societies are proposed to be provided with financial assistance of the order of Rs. 7.40 lakhs towards share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, etc. during the 6th Plan period. Besides 12 regular employees, 100 seasonal employees may also be engaged in these four Units.

(c) **Bakery Unit** :—There is no Bakery Unit in the Cooperative Sector in the State at present. There are however good potentialities for such units if quality breads can be supplied. During 6th Plan period 2 Bakery Units are proposed to be set up on modern lines and for this a provision of Rs 2.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Plan. 20 persons would be employed by the scheme.

(d) **Apex Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society** :—Upto the end of 1977-78, there was no Apex Weavers Society in the State. One such society are being organised during 1978-79, and the society would be provided with financial assistance of the order of Rs. 0.056 lakhs as subsidy. The society would be provided with financial assistance of the order of Rs. 7.056 lakhs during the 6th Plan period. The society will give employment to 12 persons.

(e) **Primary Weavers Cooperative Society** :—Upto the end of 1977-78, no financial assistance has been provided to Primary Weavers Societies from Cooperative Budget. During 1978-79, 15 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies would be provided with managerial subsidy of the order of Rs. 3,000/- each. During the 6th Plan period 50 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies are proposed to be re-organised and such reorganised societies would be provided with financial assistance towards share capital contribution, managerial subsidy etc. purposes for which a total provision of Rs. 9.80 lakhs has been made in the 6th Plan. These 50 Societies will give full-time employment to 750 weavers (@15 weavers per society) at the end of 6th Plan.

(f) **Cooperative Printing Press** :—At present there are 3 Cooperative Printing Press in the State, of which 1 is dormant and the functioning of the rest two societies are also not satisfactory. No financial assistance, has so far been provided to this societies. It is proposed to set one Cooperative Printing Press in the 6th Plan by way of new organisation or by revitalisation of existing societies. For the purpose a provision of Rs. 2.35 lakhs has been proposed in the 6th Plan. 16 persons are likely to be employed under the scheme.

#### **COOPERATIVE TRAINING AND EDUCATION :**

During the year 1978-79 it has been proposed that the Tripura State Cooperative Union, which is a voluntary cooperative society, would impart training to 500 Office bearers, 5,000 Managing Committee members and 2,000 ordinary members of various cooperative societies. Besides they will hold Seminars. Essay Competitions, publication of cooperative journals and cooperative publicity through mobile cinema units. During the year 1978-79, the Union would be provided with financial assistance of the order of Rs. 1.45 lakhs. During the 6th Plan the Union will continue with their existing programmes besides they will run one Cooperative Training School for providing regular training to paid staff of various cooperative societies and office-bearers etc. The scheme will create employment opportunity.

#### **COOPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION :**

(a) For successful implementation of various plan schemes the Department need be sufficiently strengthened for which a provision of Rs. 17.938 lakhs has been proposed during the 6th Plan period for creation and maintenance of 265 posts of various categories, including purchase of vehicles to facilitate proper supervision at the base level.

(b) For construction of Directorate building and District level offices a provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been made in the 6th Plan.

#### **OTHER VARIOUS COOPERATIVES :**

##### **(a) Labour Contract and Construction Societies :..**

During 1978-79 two Societies would be provided with such assistances. A provision of Rs. 8.94 lakhs has been made in the 6th Plan for providing financial assistance to 15 Labour Contract and Construction Societies. These 15 Societies will give employment to 45 regular employees at 3 per society, besides there would be 450 casual labourers.

##### **(b) Rickshaw pullers Cooperative Societies :—**

During 1978-79, 3 Societies would be provided with financial assistances towards loan for purchase of rickshaws, managerial subsidy etc. purposes, for which there exists a provision of Rs. 1.59 lakhs. During the 6th Plan, 15 Societies are proposed to be set up amongst the rickshaw pullers for which a total provision of Rs. 8.19 lakhs has been made. 600 rickshawpullers would be employed by these 15 societies @ 40 persons per society.

##### **(c) Housing Cooperatives :—**

During 6th Plan, 10 Primary and 1 Apex Housing Cooperative Societies are proposed to be organised and societies would be provided with share capital and managerial subsidy for which a total provision of Rs. 7.575 lakhs has been proposed during 6th Plan.

##### **(d) Milk Supply Cooperatives :..**

During 6th Plan, 10 Milk Supply (Diary) Cooperatives are proposed to be set up for which a total provision of Rs. 2.55 lakhs has been made. 30 persons would be employed by these 10 societies.



**(e) Fishery Cooperatives :—**

During the year 1978-79, 5 Fishery Cooperative Societies are proposed to be provided with managerial subsidy for which there is a provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh. During 6th Plan period, 10 Fishery Cooperative Societies are proposed to be organised/reorganised, for which a total provision of Rs. 7.85 lakhs has been made in the 6th Plan. 190 persons are likely to be employed by this scheme.

**(f) Vegetable growers Cooperatives :—**

At present there is no such society in the State. It is proposed to organise 3 such societies during the 6th Plan period for which a provision of Rs. 0.12 lakh has been made.

**(g) Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies :—**

During the year 1978-79, 2 Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies would be provided with financial assistance of the order of Rs. 0.764 lakhs. During the 6th Plan period, 13 Forest Labourers' Societies are proposed to be organised/reorganised and for providing financial assistance to these societies, a total provision of Rs. 6.264 lakhs has been proposed during the 6th Plan period. 130 persons are likely to be employed by these societies.

**VII) CENTRALLY SPONSORED AND CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES :****(a) Assistance to Cooperative credit institutions in under developed States Grant for non-overdue cover.**

This is a Central Sector Plan scheme for assisting the Cooperative credit institutions in the Cooperatively under developed States for meeting their deficits for that portion of loans which is non-overdue but which has diminished the owned resources of the banks for further lending and/or credit accommodation from RBI. The salient features are as follows :—

i) The Central assistance under the scheme are given to the State Cooperative Banks through the State Govts. in the form of term loans :—

ii) The assistance is to be utilised only for providing assistance to the Central Cooperative Bank whose internal resources are not adequate to cover the overdues.

The Tripura State Coop. Bank has qualified for such assistance and the funds made available over the years are as under :—

Year	Central Govt. assistance	State Govt's assistance	Total
1975-76	5.00	5.00	10.00
1976-77	6.00	6.00	12.00
1977-78	nil	5.00	5.00
	11.00	16.00	27.00
1978-79 (anticipated)	10.00	5.00	15.00

As said earlier, the reason of non-utilising Central Govt. assistance during 1977-78 has been some unfortunate difficulty in unilateral reductions made in certain heads in the Revised Budget due to which even though Central Govt's fund of Rs. 10 lakhs was received, this could not be channelised through State Budget.

During the 6th Plan i.e. 1978-83 a total some of Rs. 17 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme.

**(ii) Rehabilitation of Weak Central Cooperative Banks :—**

The Tripura State Cooperative Bank was included in the Central Sector Plan Scheme for rehabilitation of Weak Central Cooperative Bank. The scheme had been based on the suggestions of the R.B.I., where a weak Central Coop. Bank was defined as one whose bad and doubtful debts as well as accumulated loss and overdues over 3 years, was more than 50% of its owned fund. The salient features of the scheme are as under :—

(a) Reorganisation and revitalisations of primary credit societies including amalgamation and liquidation of societies beyond redemption :—

(b) Investigation of overdues at the primary societies and effective steps for recovery thereof ;

(c) Govt. assistance to central cooperative bank in the form of long term interest free loans. This is to help the central cooperative bank for converting short term loans into medium term loans under the scheme ;

(d) Grants for Bad debt reserve. This is to be utilised in due course for writing off irrecoverable dues of the defaulting members of the Primary cooperative societies.

The Rehabilitation facilities under the Scheme have been extended to bad and doubtful debts of the Tripura State Cooperative Bank as on 30.6.73. The Bank had prepared a list of loaness whose arrear loans were written off and this amounted to Rs. 4.64 lakh s against Rehabilitation fund of Rs. 8 lakhs sanctioned, as follows :

Central Govt.	Rs. 2.40 lakhs.
State Govt.	Rs. 4.40 lakhs.
Bank's contribution	Rs. 1.20 lakhs.
	Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

This had, however, some defects and was as such not accepted by the RBI. Thus the criteria on the basis of which such write off was made did not adequately define "irrecoverable dues". Moreover, the Review Committee formed at the State level, did not include the R.B.I.'s representative. Thirdly, the Assessment Committee formed at the District level by the Bank did not go into each case separately and record their recommendation on the basis of which the Review Committee could take a decision as to the write off. These lacunae has since been overcome.

The criteria for write off has now been finalised by the State Govt. in consultation with the R.B.I., the Review Committee has been reorganised to include the Deputy Chief Officer of the R.B.I., and the Assessment Committee has been properly given guidelines. As the Central Govt. grant of Rs. 2.40 lakhs have already been received and further grants can only be requested for, after these have been fully utilised towards the writing off bad debts which qualify as such, we have provided for Rs. 8 lakhs as Long term interest free loans under this Head so that this can provide for converting the overdues, from short term loans into medium term loans, recoverable in easy instalments from the loanees.

**(iii) Agricultural credit Stabilisation Fund :**

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme is aimed at building up stabilisation Fund at the level of State Cooperative Bank for providing conversion facilities in areas effected by natural calamities. The short term production loan given by the Primary agricultural societies are converted into medium term loan if the annewari declared is 6 annas or less. One of the conditions that is laid down for conversion facilities is that the State Govt. should contribute 15% to the level of stabilisation fund to be built up, and another 25% should be contributed from within the Cooperative Sector. Govt. of India is considering the question of Central assistance towards the share of cooperative.

Tripura State Cooperative Bank has already created a stabilisation Fund. Under the said scheme financial assistance is made available from the Central Govt. both in the form of loan and grant (25% loan and 75% grant). The State Coop. Bank has been provided with Rs. 7.17 lakhs towards this fund upto the year 1976-77. During the year 1977-78 no fund was made available. We have made provision during the year 1978-79 for a total sum of Rs. 1.40 lakhs.

**(iv) Cadre fund for paid managers/secretaries of primary agricultural credit societies.**

The Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Department of Rural Development) have intimated that a new scheme is being circulated. The problem, has, however, been considered by the State Govt. in the light of formation of LAMPS and FSS and Govt.'s decision to reorganise the PACS into viable unit having 1900 acres of gross cropped area and coterminus with 1/2 gram panchayats. The bane of the primary credit societies is proper maintenance of the loan records and registers, land documents, as also to ensure supervised credit and its proper utilisation. It has been felt that unless the reorganised societies are provided with qualified managers, the basic purpose of such reorganisation will be lost. It has, however, been found that for LAMPS, though the financing bank had at first showed great interest in getting these allocated to them yet after allocation they did not even agree to defray part costs of the managerial personnel, on the ground

that these will be a losing proposition for them. The State Govt. had thus to provide willy nilly Managing Directors to these LAMPS from State Govt. resources, from among the ranks of Cooperative Officer with the concurrence of the Central Govt./Planning Commission. It has, however, been felt that paid managers of the PACS should belong to and grow with the societies and be of local availability so that on the one hand they will take interest on the growth of the societies and on the other hand they would not clamour for head-quarter postings. With this end of in view, it was tried to form a cooperative cadre management society of such personnel who would man the societies and whose salaries and allowances will be paid from a pool to be created out of the contribution of both the State Govt. as well as the financing institutions. A bye-law had also been prepared by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies where the State Govt.'s contribution was 100% in the first year 2/3 rd in the second year and 1/3rd in the 3rd year and the financing banks contribution was nil in the first year. 1/3rd in the second year and 2/3rd in the third year. It was visualised that from after the 4th year, the concerned Coop. societies would be able to pay for the cost. The membership of all the Coop. and commercial banks was also sought for in this society and their comments requested for. The lead bank however suggested that the deficit in the 4th and 5th year in payment of the cost of the Managers/Secretaries may be shared at the rate of 1/3rd and 2/3rd by the financing banks and the State Govt. respectively and all deficit in meeting the cost of staff beyond the 5th year would have to be borne from the State Govt. This however, did not take any final shape in view of the lukewarm attitude of the commercial banks in sharing the cost even on the basis of that proposed by the UBI i.e. the lead bank.

Recently the comments of the Assam Coop. Management Society have also been obtained and they have categorically said that though the provision of contribution by the financing banks had been provided for, they have not really come forward to meet the deficit and as a result the State Govt. is bearing the entire cost. Moreover, even then the scheme has not been much of success because even after paying for their salaries and training, many of the Secretaries/Managers did not join and even after joining, whenever they have obtained a better job, they have left.

The matter is being further considered on this basis and it will be welcome if Central Govt.'s assistance is received at least on a tapering basis.

**(v) Investment in the debentures of Land Development Bank.**

The Tripura Cooperative Land Development Bank set up in 1960 provides the long term agricultural credit. It is one tier system and its field work is done through Land Valuation Officers and other field staff as also through the PACS towards the utilisation of the loan. Till 1974-75 the bank depended for its lend ing mainly on the funds provided by the State Govt. by way of share capital contribution and long term loans. For the first time it sought to resort to market borrowing as a financial institution should, in 1975-76 when 2 series of debentures were allowed to be floated for Rs. 7.70 lakhs. However, since the recoveries of overdues had not been satisfactory, R.B.I. had refused giving any further fund for floatation of debenture during 1976-77.

During 1977-78 however the matter was again taken up. As on Dec. 1977 the percentage of overdues was 56.26% inclusive of principal and interest against the demand of June, 1977. The R.B.I. was requested for allowing for floatation of debentures on this basis and also taking into consideration the fact that the level of overdues had been around only Rs. 1.54 lakhs in principal and Rs. 1.43 lakhs towards the interest, as on 30.6.77 in absolute terms. Accordingly the R.B.I. had by Feb. 1978 allowed floatation of debenture to the extent Rs. 8.60 lakhs on the basis of effective mortgages (i.e. mortgages not covered by the previous debentures floated) and total unencumbered mortgages of Rs. 18.22 lakhs. In this floatation the investment from the Central Govt. and State Govt. have been Rs. 1 lakh each, the Tripura State Coop. Bank Rs. 1.10 lakhs, SBI Rs. 1.50 lakhs and Karnataka State Coop. Land Development Bank Rs. 4.00 lakhs. This together with the State Govt. loan of Rs. 7.00 lakhs during 1978-79 will form a corpus from which Land Dev. Bank can meet its pending demand for credit of around Rs.35 lakhs, as on 1.11.78. Accordingly, in the draft 6th Five Plan provision have been made for 33 lakhs as Central Govt. contribution towards the floatation of debenture by Tripura Land Development Bank from 1979-80 to 1982-83. No provision has been made for 1978-79 to this effect, as during this time efforts will be made towards expansion on the basis of fresh demands, the replenishment of funds and boosting the recovery of overdues.

The Central Govt. has also introduced a scheme for investment in the Special debentures on the Land Development Bank based on the financing by the A.R.D.C. The assistance by floating debentures are mainly given on area development schemes on minor irrigation especially energisation of wells, pump sets, power tillers, tractors etc. Such finances are provided by the ARDC by way of contribution towards debentures floated by the Land Development Bank on the guarantee given by the State Govt. and not on the basis of

security of mortgages. Central Govt. scheme is to invest in this special debentures on the following conditions : (i) Out of the total contribution by State Govt. in the special debenture upto February 1977, Central Govt. will take a portion on priority basis, (ii) special debentures held by the State Govt. will be given over to the Central Govt. to that extent ; (iii) Central Govt. will not bear any liability towards the interest charges for this special debenture to the Central Govt.

There has however been no such financing by the Tripura Land Development Bank as yet, as ARDC based schemes are yet to be received in the field of agricultural development projects.

ANNEXURE-A.  
COOPERATION

BANK CREDIT PLAN FOR TRIPURA  
(1978—80)

(Amount in Rs. '000)

Area/Sector	1978			1979			1980			Total for Tripura		
	North District.	West District.	South District.	North District.	West District.	South District.	North District.	West District.	South District.	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Rural Area :</b>												
Agriculture												
Crop loan.	4450	5925	5100	6160	8290	7405	8665	11545	9380	15475	21855	29590
Term loan.	1905	4565	2545	2825	5740	3540	3565	7160	4225	9015	12105	14950
Industry	505	485	750	555	595	1430	690	830	2425	1740	2580	3945
Service	670	1995	1230	910	2430	1545	1040	2910	1960	3895	4885	5910
Sub Total :	7530	12970	9625	10450	17055	13920	13960	22445	17990	30125	41425	54395
<b>Urban Area :—</b>												
Agriculture	...	200	...	...	300	...	...	500	...	200	300	500
Industry	810	1295	1185	1760	3250	2370	2275	3600	2875	3290	7380	8750
Service	1085	4330	685	1235	5310	985	1700	6240	1245	6100	7530	9185
Sub Total :	1895	5825	1870	2995	8860	3355	3975	10340	4120	9590	15210	18435
Grand Total :	9425	18795	11495	13445	25915	17275	17935	32785	22110	39715	56635	72830

ANNEXURE-B

COOPERATION

BANK WISE CREDIT ALLOCATION UNDER DISTRICT CREDIT PLAN FOR TRIPURA

( Amounts in Rs. '000)

Bank	1978				1979				1980			
	North District.	West District.	South District.	Total	North District.	West District.	South District.	Total	North District.	West District.	South District.	Total
United Bank of India.	2570	4860	3735	11165	3935	6445	6440	16820	5370	8350	7860	21580
State Bank of India.	1540	2995	930	5465	2345	4205	1545	8095	3090	4920	1940	9950
United Commercial Bank.	...	1720	...	1720	...	2405	...	2405	...	2970	...	2970
Union Bank of India	...	865	...	865	...	1270	...	1270	...	1650	...	1650
Central Bank of India.	...	275	...	275	...	410	...	410	...	545	...	545
Allahabad Bank.	...	75	...	75	...	150	...	150	...	200	...	200
Bank of Baroda.	...	150	...	150	...	300	...	300	...	350	...	350
Indian Bank.	...	100	...	100	...	200	...	200	...	250	...	250
Tripura Gramin Bank.	2290	3025	3015	8330	3260	4305	4400	11965	4330	5780	5925	16035
The Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd.	...	25	...	25	...	50	...	50	...	100	...	100
Vijaya Bank Ltd.	...	50	...	50	...	100	...	100	...	150	...	150
Tripura State Coop. Bank Ltd.	2325	3905	3265	9495	3005	5075	4190	12270	4045	6220	5385	15650
Tripura Land Development Bank.	700	750	550	2000	900	1000	700	2600	1100	1300	1000	3400
Total :—	9425	18795	11495	39715	13445	25915	17275	56635	17935	32785	22110	72830

## IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL

Sector—III—WATER &amp; POWER DEVELOPMENT.

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83 IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

**INTRODUCTION :**

1. Tripura has a total geographical area of 1047790 hectares with about 408000 ha. under Forests. This works out to about 38.90% of the total area. Of the remaining land allowing for permanent pastures other grazing land under mixed tree crops, groves, etc. etc. net area shown is only of the order of 246000 ha. for the year 1977-78. During 1977-78 the gross cropped area was about 392800 ha. About 7.4% of the Gross cropped area was provided with Irrigation during 1977-78. Again, irrigation provided through more or less permanent schemes is even less than 0.50%. This percentage is very very low compared to the All India statistics.

1.1. The State of Tripura is a land-locked Territory in the Eastern Region protruding into the Bangladesh. Except for the east, it is bounded by Bangladesh on all three sides. It has no mineral resources and raw materials. Agricultural land is also very much limited, Hence, for development of the state, assured irrigation will play a very vital role.

**2. Water Resources of the State and Irrigation Potential :****2.1. Surface water resources :**

The rivers Gumti, Khowai, Manu, Deoetc. are the major 10 rivers of the State. All these rivers originate in the hills of the State and after traversing 100 to 200 Km. enter into Bangladesh. As the rivers are not snow-fed the flood discharge is very very large compared to the dry weather discharge. Some of the tributories to these rivers even get dried up. The rivers when enter into the valley at the foot hills, are still having comparatively steeper slopes and as a result during the flood season have quite high velocities in the meandering zones. As a result in the rainy season, floods are common for the plain areas together with side erosions. A comprehensive and scientific assessment of the available water resources has not yet been made for the entire State. A rough assessment indicates that about 0.70 m.ha.m. of water is flowing out of the State annually of which only about 0.1 m. ha.m. is the dry discharge. At present there are a number of gauge and discharge stations established in each river basin and on the basis of data available particularly for dry weather discharge, Minor Irrigation Schemes are taken up.

2.1.1. Since dry discharge is not sufficient to meet even the fringe of the problem storage reservoirs are necessary to store the monsoon discharge and utilise it for irrigation in the dry period. Storage dams, besides providing water for irrigation may also provide for generation of hydro electricity and moderation of floods. Though there is plenty of surface water, but as the fields are not suitably located quite a large tract of fields will have to be provided with irrigation from ground water.

**2.2. Ground water :**

In order to establish the ground water potential in Tripura, exploratory boring was started in the IVth Five Year Plan. On the basis of data of exploratory boring and also from other tubewells, a preliminary report on the ground water potential of the State was prepared by the Central Ground Water Board. The report indicates the prospects and availability of ground water in almost all the river basins. The North Eastern Regional Council have also approved a scheme for systematic ground water survey in Dhalai, Khowai, and other river Valleys by drilling exploratory observation wells. Works on this scheme are already started and expected to be completed in another two years time. From the information already available from the preliminary report of the C.G.W.B., it is seen that Tripura has a total ground water potential of 574 m.cu.m. of which surface exploitable reserve is 374 m.cu.m. According to their assessment this exploitable reserve can sustain about 2000 additional tubewells each discharging @ 150m<sup>3</sup>/hr for 12 hours for 150 days in a year.

## IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL

2.2.1. In some of the places in Tripura, artesian conditions have also been found to be in existence where shallow overflow tubewells can be sunk and utilised for irrigation purpose. A comprehensive study for ground water resources in the State has not yet been completed. This will require some more time.

### 2.3. Ultimate Irrigation Potential.

The ultimate surface water potential for the State for Minor Irrigation has been very roughly estimated to be the order of 50,000 ha. but a similar assessment in respect of major and medium irrigation scheme has not yet been done. This is already taken up in hand.

### 3. Land use.

The land use statistics for the State for the year 1977-78 are as under :—

SL. NO.	CLASSIFICATION	AREA IN THOUSAND HECTARES	PERCENTAGE OF REPORTED AREA
1.	Total Geographical areas.	1048	
2.	Forests	408.00	38.9%
3.	Not available for cultivation.	118	11.3%
4.	Other uncultivable land excluding the hill land :		
	(a) Permanent pastures & other grazing land.	273	26.0%
	(b) Land under mixed tree crops and groves.		
5.	Cultivable waste.	2	
6.	Fallow land.	3	
7.	Area sown more than once.	144	13.7%
8.	Net area sown	246	23.40%
9.	Gross cropped area	392	37.4%
10.	Gross Irrigation area	28.75	2.75%

3.1. Taking 5,000 ha. potential for medium irrigation and 20,000 ha. potential by all sources of minor irrigation the total potential by the end of the plan will be increased by 25,000 ha. By March 1983 the net cropped area will also rise to 2,50,000 ha.

### 4. Irrigation and Flood Control Development/Review upto the end of the Vth Plan :

4.1. The State have no Irrigation facilities prior to the plan period. Even after the start of the planned development in 1951 till the end of the annual plans 1966-69, there were practically no irrigation facilities in the State. It was only during the IVth Plan that some irrigation facilities were first provided worth mentioning through minor irrigation schemes. The irrigation through minor schemes was taken up in full swing during Vth Plan period, but for numerous difficulties not much of progress could be attained. The progress achieved upto the IVth Plan and that achieved during the Vth Plan are indicated as under :—

#### POTENTIAL ACHIEVED UPTO IVTH PLAN PERIOD :

SL. NO.	TYPE OF SCHEMES	NUMBER OF SCHEME	POTENTIAL CREATED
1.	Deep Tube Wells	3 Nos.	72 ha.
2.	Lift Irrigation Schemes	43 Nos.	1332 ha.
3.	Diversion Structures	19 Nos.	552 ha.
TOTAL—		65 Nos.	1956 ha.

## IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL.

## POTENTIAL ACHIEVED DURING VTH PLAN :

1. Deep Tube Wells	13 Nos.	390 ha.
2. River Lift Irrigation Schemes	25 Nos.	1656 ha.
3. Diversion schemes	3 Nos.	200 ha.
TOTAL—	41 Nos.	2246 ha.

4.2. The reasons for shortfalls are attributable to a number of factors—such as (1) non-availability of land for execution of field channel and pump house, (2) non-availability of construction materials like cement, hume pipes etc. in time, (3) inadequate organisational set-up in investigation and execution of Irrigation Schemes. It has now been decided that the irrigation will entirely be looked after by the newly created Irrigation & Flood Control Wing of the P.W. Deptt. headed by a Chief Engineer, Agriculture Deptt. will depute an Agronomist to render necessary assistance to the Irrigation Deptt. in the matter of working out a cropping pattern most suited to the soil condition where the schemes are to be executed.

4.3. The area irrigated in the State for the schemes handled by the Agriculture Deptt. can be Sub-divided as under :

- i) Area Irrigated by pumps owned by State Agriculture Department.
- ii) Pumps sold to the cultivators at subsidised rate.
- iii) Artesian flow tubewells sunk by the cultivators at subsidised rate.
- iv) Area irrigated by construction of seasonal bunds on cherra.
- v) Area irrigated by farmers on their own enterprise.

All these schemes are of a very variable nature in size and are small and numerous. It is rather a difficult job to ascertain correctly the potential created and utilised. The benefit also varies year to year depending upon local conditions and individual enterprise. Thus the total area Irrigated differs year to year very significantly. During the Vth plan period; the area irrigated on account of schemes as above varied from a highest record of 34,860 ha. during the year 1976-77 to a minimum level of 26,990 ha. during the year 1977-78 (excluding the potential utilised by the schemes executed by the P.W.D.). According to the statistics of Agriculture Deptt. the area irrigated out of the schemes executed by the P.W. Department is 1760 ha. during the year 1977-78.

4.4. So far no attention has been paid to major and medium irrigation projects in the State. The programme for the Vth plan was to investigate the possibilities of major/medium irrigation project in the State. The total Vth plan provision on this account was for Rs. 17.16 Lacs. Against this provision, the total expenditure was of the order of Rs. 8.685 Lacs only for the river basin survey. The fourth plan expenditure was only Rs. 1.56 Lacs—a very negligible amount. Topo-sheets in the scale of 1 : 25000 have so far been completed after field survey for Gumti and a part of Manu basin from the confluence of the Deo & Manu. The Survey of India was entrusted with the responsibility of completing the river basin survey for Khowai and Haorah. But unfortunately the work has not yet been completed. It is expected that by the end of 1978-79 the basin survey for Haorah would be available whereas the same for Khowai may only be available by the end of 1979-80.

4.5. **Flood Control Programme :** As in irrigation, no scientific programme was done for flood control works. So far some protective embankments have been made for protection of some of the important towns and fields. As regards erosion control, some spurs, mandaks, palisading and revetment works were/are being done in some of the areas where the problem were very very acute. These measures are designed mostly to have immediate effects.



## IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL.

No long standing flood control measures have yet been taken in any place of the State. The total provision in the Vth Plan was for Rs. 114.0 lacs and the actual expenditure for the four years of the Vth Plan was only for Rs. 103.829 lacs.

4.5. (i) In earlier plans no significant work was done in flood control. The total expenditure in Fourth Plan was only of the order of Rs. 55.41 lacs for execution of small and miscellaneous items of spur, palisading etc.

**5. Programme for the VIth Plan for Irrigation (Major & Medium) and Flood Control/Bench Mark Survey as on 1-4-1978 :**

**5.1. Irrigation Potential :** No bench mark survey as such has been carried out in Tripura. Irrigation potential so far created in the State is only through minor irrigation schemes as no major/medium irrigation scheme has been formulated and taken up for execution. In the P.W. Department through construction of permanent minor irrigation schemes and diversion/reclamation schemes, a potential of 4202 Ha was created upto 31-3-78. So long Agriculture Department were looking after a part of the minor Irrigation schemes. It is rather difficult job to ascertain the potential created through such schemes. During the year 1975-76 from all these sources of Agriculture Deptt. the area irrigated was 29,590 Ha whereas during the year 1977-78 the figure was 26,990 Ha. During the year 1976-77 the figure showed an all time record of 34,860 Ha. Since the area irrigated largely depends on private efforts, very rigid control is, therefore, not possible. The total area expected to be irrigated during the year 1978-79 is about 31,000 Ha. Since major/medium irrigation schemes will only be taken up this year, no potential on account of these schemes will be created this year.

**5.2. Benefit by Flood Control Schemes :**

In the Flood Control Sector the achievements are as under :

Sl. No.	Name of item	Upto IVth Plan	Upto Vth Plan	As on 31-3-78
1.	Length of embankment	24.46 KM	15 KM	39.46 KM
2.	Town Protected	5 Nos.	NIL	5 Nos.
3.	Length of drainage channel	94.00 KM	NIL	94.00 KM
4.	Area benefited by flood control etc. schemes	0.066 Lac Ha	0.045 Lac Ha	0.111 Lac Ha

**6. Formulation of objectives for the new Plan :**

(i) Employment and Income Implication of Plan.

**(a) Growth of Income by Sectors :**

As per the programme prepared for the medium irrigation schemes to be implemented during the VIth Plan it is anticipated that a potential of 5,000 Ha would be created by the end of the Plan, and it may be possible to utilise the potential also during last year of the plan period itself.

It is seen that on an average crop production increases by 2.00 tonnes per Hectare with assured irrigation compared to pre-irrigation conditions. Taking the average cost of crop at Rs. 1500/- a Tonne, the net income per Hectare comes to Rs. 3000/-. This, therefore, means that by the end of VIth Plan, we will have an additional crop production of 10,000 MT costing about Rs. 1.50 crores.

## IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL.

Flood control schemes during this Plan provide protection to a large tract of fields, town areas and other important installations, including communication system etc. The loss due to floods is a very unpredictable item and the State is losing crores of Rupees every year. Completion of schemes like Sataramia Haor, Harijala etc. will provide assured crop production to a number of vast tract of fields.

**(b) Growth of Employment by Sectors :**

With the investment of Rs. 1050.0 Lacs for Irrigation and Rs. 550.0 Lacs for Flood Control, average outlay per year stands at Rs. 320.0 Lacs. With this average level of investment compared to an average yearly investment of Rs. 25.0 Lacs or so during the Vth Plan period, the employment potential will get a very big jump. Forecasting of employment potential cannot be done normally with all accuracy, but with all reasonable assumption, this investment will generate employment of 1600 men-years of technical hands, 3700 men-years of educated non-technical hands and 17200 men-years of uneducated/unskilled hands. Besides this direct employment, there will be some contingent employment which can roughly be estimated at 5% of the total figure i.e. about 250 Nos. Over and above contingent employment, there will be some indirect employment in the country which may roughly be assessed at 50% of the figure indicated above i.e. 2350 Nos. As the State may not be getting much benefit from this indirect employment, we may not be interested in the figure, but the country as a whole will definitely have the benefit of this employment also.

**(ii) Main Physical Targets :****(a.1) Irrigation—Medium/Major Schemes ;**

Under the Irrigation Sub-Head, we will take up broadly the following items of works:—

- (1) Completion of Master Plan for Irrigation of the State. It is expected to be completed in the Draft stage in another two years' time.
- (2) Skeleton Project reports for all the river-basins of the State. The Draft Project reports will be prepared to harness the available water resources of the rivers of the State.
- (3) Detailed project reports will be prepared and schemes taken up for execution for the following projects:—
  - (a) Construction of storage reservoir at Chakmaghat on river Khowai.
  - (b) Barrage over river Khowai at Chakmaghat for a medium irrigation.
  - (c) Barrage over river Khowai near Kalyanpur for a 2nd medium irrigation project.
  - (d) Gumti medium Irrigation project.
  - (e) Laxmicherra medium irrigation project under Kailashahar Sub-Division.
  - (f) Sataramia Haor medium irrigation-cum-flood control schemes (Total assessed cost 44 lacs-irrigation component Rs. 20 lacs).

Except for the storage reservoir over river Khowai at Chakmaghat, all other schemes are expected to start giving some benefit during VIth Plan.

Detailed investigations for the schemes are yet to be completed except for the Gumti medium irrigation project at Maharani. The investigation for Khowai medium irrigation project at Chakmaghat is already in hand. It is expected that some of the schemes such as Storage Reservoir over river Khowai at Chakmaghat and Laxmicherra Irrigation project may turn out to be Multipurpose Projects i.e. power component may also come up for consideration.

As regards potential when all these schemes are completed we will have assured irrigation for 36000 ha. It is expected that at least 5,000 ha. would be receiving assured irrigation before the end of this Plan.

**(a.ii) Water Development/Irrigation.**

The survey of India conducted topographical survey in the State in the year 1931-34 and based on that survey-topo-sheets were prepared for the State. The State of Tripura has passed through various stages of development more predominantly after independence in 1947. The areas which were shown as marshy in the old toposheets have now been reclaimed as fields growing paddy and other crops. The areas which were shown as full of jungle have now been reclaimed and new homesteads and townships have come up there. With these changes the toposheets therefore, do not reflect the latest ground features. As the latest land topography is very much necessary for preparation of irrigation and other projects, the Survey of India was entrusted with the responsibility of conducting re-survey in sheets with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. intervals of contour. They have in fact submitted us such basin sheets for Gumti and part of Manu basin downstreams of the confluence of Manu and Deo. They are now engaged in preparation of basin sheets for Khowai and Haorah. It is expected that these will be ready by the end of this year or early next year. Since our toposheets do not physically represent the ground features we will have to go in for preparation of such detailed basin maps of all the rivers in the States and with this end in view we have provided a sum of Rs. 10.0 lacs for the purpose of mapping. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs has also been provided for the period from 1978-83 to cover the miscellaneous expenditure of detailed investigation of the schemes alongwith geological investigation.

To meet up the direction & Administrative charge for the offices of the C.E., IFC., S.E. Planning & Design Circle, S.E. (IFC), Investigation Circle and S.E. I.F.C. & Public Health Construction Circle a sum of Rs. 93.0 lacs has been provided during the Plan period from 1978-83. When other projects are sanctioned new Working Units i.e. Circle and Divisions will be created for taking up the works as and when sanctioned.

**(bi) Flood Control Scheme :**

In respect of flood control schemes, the following works/schemes will be prepared and taken up for execution :—

- (1) The master plan for flood control for the State will be prepared during this plan. It is expected that a draft plan will be ready in another two years time from now.
- (2) There are 20 Nos. of spill over schemes from the earlier plans including one No. of the Pre-Vth plan schemes Funds required for completion for these schemes will be Rs. 45.72 lacs.
- (2a). There are 2 new flood control schemes of 1978-83 (other than schemes situated near international border). Funds required for completion will be Rs. 22.5 lacs.
- (3) New schemes for 1978-83 near international border. There are new 9 schemes requiring Rs. 192 lacs for completion. A sum of Rs. 20.50 lacs has been provided for the year 1978-79.
- (4) Other new flood protection schemes excepting the categories indicated above Rs. 234.50 lacs.

**(bii) Water Development/Flood control.**

- i) For meeting the miscellaneous expenditure for survey and investigation for flood control and irrigation during the period 1978-83 a sum of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been provided for with a provision of Rs. 0.50 lac for the year 1978-79.
- ii) A separate Investigation Division has been created for investigation of the flood control projects along with preparation of Master Plan for flood control of the State. Besides this, there are 3 construction Divisions each situated in the three Districts of the State—which will also look after the execution of flood control works of the Districts along with minor irrigation works. There is one Circle office which will look after the co-ordination and other activities of these three Minor

## IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL.

Irrigation and Flood Control Divisions along with other Divisions. So, some proportionate share of administrative charge for these three Divisions and the Circle office has been considered under sub-head and the total amount thus provided works out to Rs. 50 lacs.

### 7. Sectorial Plans (Tribal Sub-plan):

(a) **Irrigation** :—As per 1971 Population Census, the total population of Tripura was 15,56,342 of which 4,50,544 were Tribal population. This works out to 28.95%.

The tribals are generally habituated living in the hillytops and depend on Jhum cultivation for their livelihood. They generally live for a few years at a particular place and go on cultivating Jhum on the adjoining tillas by rotation. When the fertility of the hills comes down, they then shift to another new area of dense forests and go on repeating the same Jhum cultivation. As a result of jhum cultivation, forest wealth is gradually getting destroyed very badly. This in turn has a very bad affect on the soil erosion problem in the State. The Government has been trying its best to settle the tribal people in certain well organised villages. So far, the attempts have not proved very much successful. With the go of time, as these tribal people are coming constantly in touch with the plain people who have got varieties of occupations are also learning the occupations of the plain people though the progress in this respect is not very significant. The Government through its numerous well organised schemes are planning to settle these shifting population. These attempts are gradually becoming successful. For a complete solution of the problems there is no other alternative but to wait more till these people get themselves accustomed to this changed means of livelihood.

In Tripura, irrigation is rather in its infancy. In the field of minor irrigation some beginnings have been made, but in the field of major/medium irrigation we are to start.

In the programme of irrigation development of the State, the total outlay for the VIth plan has been estimated to be Rs. 1050.00 lacs. Out of this outlay a sum of Rs. 105.00 lacs is proposed to be spent on schemes situated in the Tribal sub-plan areas. The names of the schemes are as under:—

(1) Construction of storage reservoir at Chakmaghat over river Khowai. The estimated cost on a very rough basis of the project will be of the order of Rs. 800 lacs, of which a sum of Rs. 40 lacs is proposed to be spent during this plan. As the dam with its reservoir will be completely within the Tribal sub-plan area, the complete expenditure is therefore considered to be an expenditure under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

(2) Construction of Medium Irrigation scheme with a barrage near Chakmaghat over river Khowai and another one near Kalyanpur. The project reports and the estimates for these two schemes are under preparation. The estimated cost of these two schemes may be of the order of Rs. 700 lacs. It is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 305.00 lacs during the VIth plan. Out of these two projects, the medium irrigation project with a barrage at Chakmaghat will partially benefit the tribal people. The barrage is likely to be located within the Tribal Sub-plan area. No command area is likely to fall within the tribal sub-plan zone. On an adhoc basis Rs. 50.00 lacs has been considered the share of the tribal sub-plan for this medium irrigation project with a barrage at Chakmaghat.

### (3) Laxmicherra medium irrigation project under Kailashahar Sub-Division.

The estimated cost of this project will be of the order of Rs. 70 lacs. The location of the projects is such that a part of the structures and the whole the reservoir will fall under Tribal Sub-area. As such on an adhoc basis a sum of Rs. 10 lacs has been estimated to be the share of the Tribal Sub-plan for this project.

## IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL.

## 6. Survey &amp; Investigation for Irrigation.

In the main plan, there is provision for Rs. 20.00 lacs for detailed Survey & Investigation of irrigation schemes. Basin sheets are also to be got prepared by the survey of India. Besides, Geological exploration will also be necessary. A proportionate share of Rs. 5.00 lacs has been assessed as flow of funds to the Tribal Sub-plan.

Adding all these together, the total flow of funds out of Rs. 1050 lacs to the Tribal Sub-plan will be of the order of Rs. 105.00 lacs. And out of the total potential of 5,000 ha. the potential under the Tribal Sub-plan at the end of this Plan may not be of any appreciable order as the command area mostly falls in the plain land. On adhoc basis it is taken as 300 ha.

## (b) Flood Control.

The Tribal people normally live in the hilly areas which are not subject to any flooding. In fact tribal sub-plan area is free from this problem. But in the hilly areas they some time live on the banks of the cherras. Some markets in these areas have sprung up on the banks of the cherras/streamlets. These spots will require some anti-erosion measures. The works which could so far be indentified can be summarised as under :—

- (1) Anti-erosion works for protection of markets at Kanchanpur and Dasda.
- (2) Anti-erosion etc. works of Kamalpur village near Pachertal under Dharmanagar Sub-Division.
- (3) Erosion control of Jamaijala market situated on the bank of river Burima.
- (4) Erosion control of Chalita bazar on the bank of Manu river under Satchand Block, Sabroom.
- (5) Protection of Ompi market from erosion of Songong.
- (6) Muhuri Pillak erosion-cum-flood control scheme.

This project will benefit a part of the tribal area.

As already indicated tribal areas are not much affected by the floods and erosions. An ad-hoc amount of Rs. 15.00 lacs has been provided in the VIth plan for completion of the above mentioned schemes and any other works which may come up in the course of future investigation.

## 8. SECTORAL PLANS :

The formulation of the objectives of the Plan covering (a) Policy frame work and (b) distribution of investment and targets where appropriate have been discussed under item—6 in earlier paragraphs.

(c) State of preparedness-projects and programmes :

		( Rs. in crores Investment of projects )				
		Fifth Plan	:	%	Next five : year plan	%
<b>IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL :</b>						
<b>(I) IRRIGATION</b>						
Continuing Projects	—	0.0865	—	0.02	0.14%	
New Projects	—			10.48	99.86%	
(a) Already sanctioned	—					
(b) Feasibility studies	—			5.50		
(c) Preliminary Investigations made	—			2.10		
(d) At proposal stage	—			2.38		
		<b>TOTAL—</b>		<b>10.50</b>		

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL.</b>					
<b>(II) FLOOD CONTROL</b>					
Continuing Projects		1.04		0.46	8.36%
New Projects				5.04	91.64%
(a) Already sanctioned				0.83	
(b) Feasibility Studies				1.50	
(c) Preliminary Investigation made				1.50	
(d) At proposal stage				1.21	
				<b>TOTAL—</b>	<b>5.50</b>

**(d) EMPLOYMENT CREATED :**

This has been discussed in great length under Para 6.1(b).

**9. RESERVED MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME :**

Irrigation and Flood Control do not come under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. It, in fact, forms the core sector of the Plan.

**10. SCHEMES BENEFITING THE SCHEDULED CASTES :**

Since the areas where the Scheduled Caste Communities live have not yet been demarcated properly, it may not be possible to identify the beneficiaries and consequently the flow of funds to this section of people.

**11. Proposals for reduction of Regional Inequalities within the States—Hill Areas :**

In the field of irrigation, a small beginning has been made in the State through Minor Irrigation. We are now to make a beginning in the field of major/medium irrigation scheme in the State. Therefore, there is no question of regional inequalities at the moment.

**12. Approach to Integrated Rural Development :**

Major/Medium Schemes when completed will build up the economy of the State as a whole. Since irrigation will be provided in the villages, this, therefore, will directly benefit the villagers—the cultivators. Further, completion of flood control schemes either small or a larger one—will directly help the people by protecting their villages and agricultural fields. Erosion control measures taken up at various places in the various river-basins will also directly benefit the people. At the moment, there is no plan to go in for any institutional finance for implementation of these Major/Medium Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes.

**13. Decentralisation in Planning for Rural Development :**

In the major/medium irrigation scheme, there is no scope for decentralisation in Planning. But in the implementation of the programmes for flood control and erosion control measures, the advice of the Block Development Communities and other voluntary Agencies working in the villages, will be of immense help. Now with the Election of Panchayat—the advice of the Panchayat Pradhans and Gaon Sabha Members will also be of immense help in the matter of planning for the flood control and erosion control schemes as these people live in the villages and they have very intimate knowledge of the problems.

**14. Strengthening of Machinery :**

Irrigation (Minor Irrigation only) and Flood Control works were so long being executed in a piecemeal manner. Since no integrated planning has been done for the water resources development of the State, the Government of India was also pressing the State Government to go in for a new Organisational Set-up to deal with the irrigation and flood control. A new Organisation of Irrigation & Flood Control headed by a Chief Engineer and assisted by one Superintending Engineer (Planning & Design), one Superintending Engineer (Investigation) and another Superintending Engineer for construction of minor irrigation, flood control etc. schemes—has already been set up in the State. This Organisation will

## IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL

take up preparation of schemes for all the river-basins in the State including the Master Plan for irrigation and Flood Control. Monitoring of the progress will be done by an Unit directly under the control of Chief Engineer. It is hoped that the new Organisation when its teething troubles will be over—will be in a position to meet the challenging job of providing water for assured irrigation and making schemes for protection of the people and their fields from the vagaries of floods.

IRRI—6

Irrigation and Flood Control  
FINANCIAL RETURNS FROM IRRIGATION PROJECTS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	1977-78		1978-79		1979-83	
		Irrigation (Commercial)	Irrigation portion of multipurpose river valley Projects	Irrigation (Commercial)	Irrigation portion of Multipurpose river valley Projects	Irrigation (Commercial)	Irrigation portion of Multipurpose river valley Projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	i) Gross Receipts						
	ii) Working Expenses						
	iii) Interest Charges						
	iv) Net Receipts			NIL			

## WATER RATES FOR THE PRINCIPAL CROPS

Sl. No.	Name of Crops	Water Rates in Rs./per Hectare	Date of enforcement of present water Rates
1	2	3	4
1.	Rice		
2.	Cotton		
3.	Wheat		
4.	Jowar and Bajra etc.		
5.	Sugarcane		
6.	Garden etc.		
7.	Other crops		

The steps proposed to be taken by the State so as to cover at least the working expenses and to revise the water Rates need to be indicated.

As there is no major & medium Irrigation Project in Tripura, and as the Project proposed to be taken up in the Five Year Plan (1978-83) are expected to be complete only by the end of Plan, no financial Return by way of Water Rates will be available during this Five Year Plan.

IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL  
IRRI—12  
STATEMENT—IF. 2

Major & Medium Irrigation Projects—Outlays & Expenditure.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Approved estimated Cost (Year)	Latest Estimated cost Amount (Year)	Expdr. upto end of 73-74	Expdr. during 74-77	1977-78		Total expdr. to the end of 77-78	1978-79		Total	1979-83	
						Apprd. Outlay	Actual expdr.		Apprd. Outlay	Ante expd.		Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A.	Pre-Fifth Plan Scheme												
	I. Multipurpose Projects												
	1.												
	2.												
	3.												
	Total—I												
	II. Irrigation Projects												
	(a) Major Projects												
	1.												
	2.												
	3.												
	Total (b)												
	(b) Medium Schemes												
	1.												
	2.												
	Total (b)												
	Total II (a+b)												
	B. New Schemes of Fifth Plan												
	I. Multipurpose Projects												

N I L



Irrigation and Flood Control  
STATEMENT—IF. 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.													
2.													
3.													
	Total—I												
	II. Irrigation Projects												
	(a) Major Projects												
*1.													
2.													
	Total (a)												
	(b) Medium Projects												
	Total (b)												
	Total (a+b)												
	C. New Schemes of '78-83												
	I. Multipurpose Projects												
1.													
2.													
3.													
	Total—I												
	II. Irrigation Projects												
	(a) Major Projects												
1.	Khowai Irrigation Project/Construction of Storage Reservoir at Chakmaghat.										40.00	40.00	
											<u>40.00</u>	<u>40.00</u>	
											40.00	40.00	
	(b) Medium Schemes												
1.	Khowai Irrigation project.												
	(a) Construction of barrage near Chakmaghat with two Canals on both sides.												
	(b) Construction of a barrage in the reach between Kalyanpur & Chebri.	700.00							12.00		305.00	305.00	
2.	Gumti medium irrigation project.												
	Construction of a barrage across Gumti river.	588.00							13.00		500.00	500.00	
3.	Laxmi Cherra medium irrigation projects under Kailasahar Sub-Division.	70.00									70.00	70.00	
4.	Satarniar Haor medium irrigation-cum-flood control under Kailasahar Sub-Division.	20.00									20.00	20.00	
	(Total cost 44 lacs-Irrigation content—20 lakhs).												
	Total (b)	1378.00							25.00		895.00	895.00	

N I L

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<u>C. II (c) Modernisation</u>													
<u>C. II (d) Schemes for conjunctive use</u>		...	N Y L										
Total—II													
	Total—II	2178.00							25.00	935.00	935.00		
<u>D. Water Development Service</u>													
<u>(I) SURVEY &amp; INVESTIGATION</u>													
1.	Survey and mapping of Khowai and Haora river basins.	7.95	6.49	2.50	...	6.49	2.00	2.00	...	...			
2.	Survey and mapping of Muhuri river basin and other river basins.	10.00					3.00	1.00	9.00	9.00			
3.	Detailed investigation of irrigation schemes (78-83).	10.00					1.00	1.00	9.00	9.00			
4.	<u>Direction &amp; Administration.</u>												
	i) C. E's Office	}											
	ii) S. E. Planning & Design I & F. C.												
	iii) S. E., I & F. C. Investigation Circle.		95.00					16.00	14.00	79.00	...		
	iv) E. E. Irrigation Investigation Division.		122.95					22.00	18.00	97.00	18.00		
Grand Total (A+B+C+D)		2300.95	6.49	2.50	...	6.49	47.00	18.00	1032.00	953.0			

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

## MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS—PHASING OF OUTLAYS.

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Total outlay proposed for 1978-83	Phasing of outlays.				
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Khowai Irrigation Project/	345.00					
a)	Construction of storage reservoir of Chakmaghat.						
b)	Construction of a barrage over Khowai river near Chakmaghat.		10.00	100.00	135.00	100.00	
c)	Construction of a barrage in the reach between Kalyanpur and Chebri.						
2.	Gumti medium irrigation project/ construction of a barrage across Gumti river.	500.00		70.00	150.00	150.00	130.00
3.	Laxmi Cherra medium irrigation project under Kailashahar Sub-Division.	70.00	...		20.00	35.00	15.00
4.	Satarmia Haor medium irrigation-cum-flood control Projects under Kailashahar Sub-Division.	20.00	...		5.00	10.00	5.00
		935.00	...	80.00	275.00	330.00	250.00

Irrigation & Flood Control.  
IRRI — 15. STATEMENT — IF. 3  
STATE : TRIPURA.

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

Major & Medium Irrigation Projects — Benefits targets & Achievements

(·000 hect.)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Distt. : CCA : Ulti- : to be bene- fitted	CCA	Ulti- : made irrign potn.	Cumulative benefits to the end of													
					IVth : 74-75 : 75-76 : 76-77 : 77-78 : 78-79 : 82-83 Plan (actual) (actual) (actual) (actual) (Target) Target	Pot. : Utl. : Pot. : Utl. : Pot. : Utl. : Pot. : Utl. : Pot. : Utl. : Pot. : Utl. : Pot. : Utl.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>A. Completed Schemes</b>																		
<b>I. Major Schemes</b>																		
<b>II. Medium Schemes</b>																		
<b>B. Pre-Fifth Plan Schemes</b>																		
NIL.																		
<b>I. Major Schemes</b>																		
<b>II. Medium Schemes</b>																		
<b>C. New Schemes of Fifth Plan</b>																		
<b>I. Major Schemes</b>																		
<b>II. Medium Schemes</b>																		
<b>D. New Schemes of 1978-83</b>																		
<b>1. Major Schemes</b>																		
1.	Khawai irrigation project/ construction of storage reservoir at Chakmaghat, West Tripura	24.00	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.																		
<b>Total — I</b>		<b>24.00</b>																





**DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83**  
**MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECT COSTING MORE THAN**  
**Rs. 30 CRORES—CHECK LIST.**

1. Name of projects with brief description, location and districts benefited.  
In case of Multipurpose and inter-state projects, details of sharing of cost and benefits among various purposes and states may be indicated.
2. Date of commencement. —Nil—
3. Target date of completion.
4. Indicate the various main components of the project completed upto 1977-78 and the works proposed for 1978-79 and 1979-83. The details of expenditure and outlay for 1978-79 and 1979-83 may be indicated as below :

Part—I : Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Latest cost	Expdr. upto Vth Plan	Phasing of outlay in the next Five Year Plan 1978-83.					Total 78-83
			78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a) Land compensation.								
b) Head works.								
c) Main Canals.								
d) Distribution system upto 1 causec or 40 hectares block.				Nil				
e) Lining								
i) Main canal.								
ii) Distribution system.								
iii) Drainage								
iv) Establishment.								
v) Other items.								

Spl. mention may be made of reaches where works has fallen short of the target and the reaches where work is not in continuous reaches. The reasons for these may be brought out together with the remedial measures taken.

Note : These headings may be varied depending upon individual projects. For the distribution system, the figures may be given separately.

IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL  
IRRI-19  
STATEMENT—I. F. 4 (contd)

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

Part—II—PHYSICAL PROGRESS AND PROGRAMME.

Item	Unit	Total estm. quantity	Works done upto the end of 5th Plan	Target for 1978-79	Target for 1978-83
1	2	3	4	5	6

1. HEADWORKS

- i) Excavation
- ii) Concreting
- iii) Masonry
- iv) Earthwork

2. MAIN CANALS @

- i) Earthwork
- ii) Lining
- iii) Cross drainage structures
  - (a) Nos.
  - (b) Cost.

—Nil—

3. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM \*

- i) Length
- ii) Quantity of earthwork
- iii) No. of structures

4. MAN-POWER REQUIREMENT CATEGORY (PEAK NOS/MANDAYS)

- @ For different reaches if possible and for different main canals
- \* To be given separately for each distribution system.



IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL  
IRRI-20

STATE—TRIPURA

STATEMENT—IF.5

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
FLOOD CONTROL, DRAINAGE, ANTI-SEA EROSION AND WATERLOGGING PROJECTS  
OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	District to be benefited	Estmd. cost		Expdr. upto the end of 73-74	74-77 (Actual expdr.)	77-78		Total Expdr to the end of 77-78	78-79		79-83 (Prop. Outlay)		
			Approved (Yr.)	Latest (Yr.)			Approved outlay	Actual expdr.		Approved outlay	Actual expdr	Total	Capital	F.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

A. PRE-FIFTH PLAN SCHEMES

I. MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS

1. NIL

TOTAL—I.

II. FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

1. Training of river Deo at Kumarghat/Constn. of guide bund and protection work at Section-o-o upstream of Kumarghat Market.

North Tripura	15.30	0.956	9.539	3.00	3.605	14.10	0.01	0.01
TOTAL-II—	15.30	0.956	9.539	3.00	3.605	14.10	0.01	0.01

TOTAL : Pre-Fifth Plan Schemes

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>B. NEW SCHEMES OF FIFTH PLAN</b>															
<b>I. MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS</b>															
1. NIL															
<b>II. FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS</b>															
1. Flood protection measures for Haorah & Katakhal embankment/Supply of brick bats for banking the wire not near Jahar Bridge.															
West Tripura :		1.202				0.374	0.400	0.247	0.621	0.400	0.400	0.20	0.20	...	
2. Protection of Khowai Town from erosion of river Khowai/Construction of permeable spur mattress and flank protection work.															
West Tripura :		11.630				7.347	3.0	4.239	11.586	0.10	0.10				
3. Flood protection scheme of Gajaria (Ghaniamura) field under Bishalgarh Block in Sadar Sub-division.															
West Tripura :		4.422				1.150				2.50	2.50	1.922	1.922	...	
4. Providing adequate water way of river Haorah and Katakhal.															
5. Flood protection for Agartala Town/Acquisition of land etc. for providing required water way for river Haorah & Katakhal.															
West Tripura :		36.80				14.86	1.0	9.14	24.00	3.00	3.00				

## STATE : TRIPURA

## IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6. Eztension of Town protection embankment (Laxmicherra embankment) at Kailasahar, North Tripura			7.86				5.15			5.00	5.00	2.86	2.86	...
7. Strengthening and extension of Lalcherra embankment at upstream upto high land for protection of Khowai Town. West Tripura			2.721		0.451	0.5	1.174	1.625	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	...	
8. Flood protection scheme at Kumalpur village near pacharthat under Dharmanagar Sub-Dvn./Constn. of earthen embankment with one Shice Gate. North Tripura			0.330		0.075	0.10	0.038	0.113	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.11	...	
9. Flood Protection Scheme at Hurua under Dharmanagar Sub-division. North Tripura			1.473			1.00			1.00	1.00	0.473	0.473	...	
10. Dakmajala Flood protection Scheme near Kakraban under Udaipur Sub-Dvn. South Tripura			6.092		3.177	2.00	0.214	3.391	1.50	1.50	1.20	1.20	...	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B. II														
11.	Hadra Silghati flood protection Scheme under Udaipur Sub-Divn.													
	South Tripura	9.941			7.343	3.50	1.854	9.197	1.00	1.00				
12.	Hadra-Silghati flood protection scheme/ Construction of embankment/Acquisition of land and payment of award money.													
	South Tripura	1.889							0.900	0.900	0.989	0.989		
13.	Flood protection scheme at Gobindamath under Sabroom Sub-Divn.													
	South Tripura	7.183			3.692	3.00	0.499	4.191	3.00	3.00				
14.	Construction of embankment from Palatana to Lulunga bazar under Udaipur Sub-Divn.													
	South Tripura	1.099				0.500	0.005	0.005	0.600	0.600	0.400	0.400		
PROTECTIVE WORKS.														
1.	Diversion of river Gumti at Rangamati.													
	South Tripura	3.952				1.500			2.00	2.00	1.952	1.952		
2.	Protection work of river Manu at Kailasahar/Constn. of Mandakars.													
	North Tripura.	1.110				0.100			0.100	0.10	1.01	1.01		

STATE : TRIPURA

## IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL.

Statement—IF. 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3.	Checking of Subsidence of Agartala Town.													
	West Tripura	1.340					0.200			0.200	0.200	1.14	1.14	
4.	Protection of embankment near Forest Range Office at Sonamura.													
	West Tripura.	1.820				0.930	0.100	0.300	1.230	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	
5.	Erosion control of river Gumti at Baisnabirchar under Udaipur Sub-Divn.													
	South Tripura	2.469				0.964	0.50		0.964	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	
6.	Protection of Udaipur Town from erosion of Gumti/Providing brick crates and slope with protection and launching apron.													
	South Tripura	1.775					2.00			1.00	1.00	0.775	0.775	
7.	Protection of Teliamura P.W.D Office from erosion of river khowai.													
	West Tripura	2.903				0.376	0.500	0.263	0.639	0.500	0.500	1.80	1.80	
8.	Providing Mandakar at Kamalpur near upstream of suspension foot bridge.													
	North Tripura	0.667					0.050	0.415	0.415	0.150	0.150			
9.	Providing Mandakar near Manipuri Basti to prevent erosion of river Dhalai.													
	North Tripura	0.667					0.050	0.301	0.301	0.250	0.250			
10.	Providing Mandakar at Kamalpur near Kalibari.													
	North Tripura	0.800						0.463	0.463	0.300	0.300			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	Providing Mandakar at Steel truss bridge to prevent erosion of river Dhalai at Manikbandar													
	North Tripura		0.800					0.593	0.593	0.300	0.300			
22.	Construction of damper/Mandakar on the upstream side of ferri-ghat of river Deo at Kanchanpur and on the upstream side of Dasda Kanchanpur Market.													
	North Tripura		1.225					0.250	...	...	0.300	0.300		
13.	Construction of Mandakar at different places in West and South District.													
	West													
	South													
	Tripura		3.571				0.500	0.099	0.099	1.000	1.000	2.500	2.500	
	TOTAL-B—		115.741				39.589	26.550	19.844	59.433	26.990	26.990	18.731	
												18.731		

STATE : TRIPURA

## IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL

STATEMENT—1F.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
C. NEW SCHEMES OF 1978-83.														
C. NEW FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES OF 1978-79. (Other than the Scheme situated near International Border).														
1.	Training of river Deo/Constn. of guide bund on right bank of Deo river at Kumarghat bridge North Tripura		17.50							5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	
2.	Erosion control works in Khowai river basin. West Tripura		5.00							1.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	
TOTAL-C.I—			22.50							6.00	6.00	16.50	16.50	
C.II. NEW SCHEMES OF 1978-83 (Flood Control and Anti-erosion Schemes near International Border of Tripura.)														
1.	Protection of Belonia Town from erosion of river Muhuri/Constn. of Mandakar, Mattres and bank protection works. South Tripura—		12.00				20.00			6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
2.	Protection of banks at Dalubari area opposite to Bagambazar in Bangladesh and places at Sabroom from erosion of river Feny under Sabroom Sub-division Construction of bank rivetment works. South Trinura		30.00										30.00	30.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3. Diversion of river Gumati at Sonamura.															
West Tripura			15.00										15.00	15.00	
4. Protection of Khowai Town from erosion of river Khowai/Constn. of protection works with launching apron. and revetment for the existing embankmet.															
West Tripura			21.000							10.000	10.000		11.00	11.00	
5. Extension of Khowai town embankment towards downstream upto high land along right bank of Khowai river.															
West Tripura			6.000							2.000	2.000		4.000	4.00	
6. Protection of Durganagar area from erosion of Khowai river.															
West Tripura			38.000										38.00	38.00	
7. Construction of embankment for protection of Kamalpur Town.															
i) Portion from starting point of 1st Gr (PWD) Office to Fulchari															
ii) Portion from Fulchari to Garutilla.															
iii) Portion from PWD Office to Forest Office.															
iv) Portion from Forest Office to Tillagaon.															
v) Portion from Tillagaon to Malaya village along with construction of mandakar.															
North Tripura			26.000					0.35		1.50	1.50		24.50	24.50	



STATE : TRIPURA

IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL  
STATEMENT—IF-5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8.	Strengthening of Ranguti — Gopinathpur embankment alongwith a Sluice Gate over Katanala and extension of embankment upto Laxmipur under Kailasahar Sub-Divn.													
	North Tripura	24.000								1.000	1.000	23.00	23.00	
9.	Protection of land at Satsangam and other villages under Dharnagar Sub-Divn./Construction of embankment and Sluice Gate over Ganga Cherra.													
	North Tripura	20.000										20.00	20.00	
	TOTAL—C. II—	192.000					20.35			20.50	20.50	171.50	171.50	
C. III. SCHEME PROPOSED to be taken up from the Second Year of Five Year Plan (1978-83)														
1.	Rajnagar-Radhanagar flood protection Scheme under Kailasahar Sub-Divn./Construction of embankment and Sluice Gate													
	North Tripura	15.000										15.00	15.00	
2.	Construction of Krishna naga Tegori Flood protection scheme under Kailasahar Sub-Divn./Construction of embankment and Sluice gate.													
	North Tripura	6.000										6.00	6.00	
3.	Flood protection of Manu river starting starting from Gaurnagar to confluence of Laxmicherra.													
	North Tripura	25.000										25.00	25.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4.	Construction of sluice gate over Sakhicherra at Bhagyapur Gaon Sabha under Dharma-nagar Sub-division. North Tripura.		6.000								6.00		6.00	
5.	Flood protection scheme on Gumti river at Hadra. South Tripura		6.00								6.00		6.09	
6.	Flood protection scheme at Hatipacha near Kishoreganj village under Udaipur Sub-Divn. South Tripura		6.00								6.00		6.00	
7.	Flood protection scheme for Satermiar haor/ Construction of embankment alongwith a Sluice Gate over Bagmacherra under Kailasahar Sub-division. North Tripura		15.000								15.00		15.00	
8.	Harijala Flood protection scheme. South Tripura		30.00								30.00		30.90	
9.	Construction of Sluice gate over Ranicherra at Rani under Udaipur Sub-division. South Tripura		4.000								4.00		4.00	
10.	Construction of sluice gate over bank of Pitracherra at Pitra near Meghubabus Khamar under Udaipur Sub-division. South Tripura		4.000								4.00		4.00	

STATE—TRIPURA  
C III

IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL  
STATEMENT—IF 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	15
11.	Erosion control of river Burima at Jampuijala market, Construction of Mandakar. West Tripura		0.5000									0.50	0.50	
12.	Erosion control of Ran- ganala at Ranga under Panisagar Bloc k at Dharmanagar Sub- Divn. North Tripura.		2.000									2.00	2.00	
13.	Erosion control of Chalita bazar under Satchand Block in Sabroom Sub-Divn. South Trihura.		1.5000									1.50	1.50	
14.	Erosion control of river Khowai at Ghilatali bazar. West Tripura.		5.500									5.50	5.50	
15.	Erosion control of river Manu at Kanchanbari market and school under Kailasahar Sub- Divn. North Tripura		2.000									2.00	2.00	
16.	Erosion control of river Dhalai at Avanga Seed Multiplication Centre in Salema Block. North Tripura		2.000									2.000	2.000	
17.	Erosion control of east batarasi under Dharm- nagar Sub-division. North Tripura		2.000									2.00	2.00	
18.	Erosion control of river Gumti at eastern side of Amarpur market near Birganj Ferighat. South Tripura.		2.000									2.00	2.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19.	Erosion control of Sanaichari at Uttar Bijoypur in Sabroom Sub-division. South Tripura.	...	2.000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	...
20.	Protection of Ompi market from erosion of river Sangong. South Tripura.	...	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	...
21.	Protection of Chebri High School from erosion of river Khowai. West Tripura.	...	5.000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	...
22.	Protection of Laxminarayanpur area under Khowai Sub-division from erosion of river Khowai. West Tripura.	...	5.000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	...
23.	Protection of Teliamura Khowai road from erosion of river Khowai at Dwarikapur under Khowai Sub-division. West Tripura.	...	4.5000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.50	4.50	...
24.	Protection of Teliamura Khowai road at Bagan bazar under Khowai Sub-Divn. from erosion of river Khowai, West Tripura,	...	4.500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.50	4.50	...
25.	Protection of Charganki area under Khowai Sub-Divn. from erosion of river Khowai. West Tripura.	...	2.500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50	2.53	...

STATE—TRIPURA  
C. III

IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL  
STATEMENT—IF. 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
26.	Protecton of Sonatala area from erosion of river Khowai under Khowai Sub-Divn. West Tripura.	...	3.500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.50	3.50	...
27.	Protection of Netaji-nagar are from erosion of river Khowai. West Tripura.	...	3.500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.50	3.50	...
	TOTAL—C. III		<u>167.00</u>									<u>167.00</u>	<u>167.00</u>	
C. IV. Other Miscellaneous Flood control Schemes Like—														
i) Juri-Karai at Dhar-nagar—North Tripura														
ii) Haora at Agartala Town & adjoining areas. } West Tripura														
iii) Burima at Bishalgarh & Nabinagar area etc. }														
		...	67.50	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	67.50	67.50	...
	TOTAL—C		<u>67.50</u>									<u>67.50</u>	<u>67.50</u>	
	TOTAL—C-I, II, III, IV		449.000									33.00	422.50	422.50

III. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL  
STATEMENT—IF. 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>D. WATER DEVELOPMENT SERVICE.</b>														
1. Survey and Investigation of flood Control and erosion control schemes in Tripura.														
			5.00							0.50	0.50	4.50	4.50	
2. Provision for an Investigation Division for Flood Control Projects & proportionate share of administrative charges.														
			50.00							6.00	6.00	44.00	—	
TOTAL—D—			<u>55.00</u>							<u>6.50</u>	<u>6.50</u>	<u>48.50</u>	<u>4.50</u>	
GRAND TOTAL— (A+B+C+D)			<u>635.041</u>	<u>0.956</u>	<u>49.128</u>	<u>49.90</u>	<u>23.449</u>	<u>73.533</u>	<u>60.00</u>	<u>60.00</u>	<u>489.731</u>	<u>445.73</u>		

TOTAL FUND PROPOSED FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-83)—Rs. 60.0 lacs + Rs. 489.731 lacs.  
= Rs. 549.731 lacs.  
—Rs. 550.0 lacs. (SAY)

STATE—TRIPURA

Irrigation & Flood Control  
IRRI—21  
Statement—IF. 6DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83  
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS—TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No.	Item	Constructed upto the end of IVth Plan	Actual Achievement 1974-77	1977-78 (actual)	1978-79 (target)	1979-83 (target)
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Volume of flood storage created.	—				
2.	Length of embankments.	24.46 Km.	8.00	7.00	12.00	48.00
3.	Town protection works.	5 Nos.	—	—	4	1
4.	Raising of villages.	Nil.				
5.	Length of drainage channels.	94.00 Km.				
6.	Area to be benefited :					
	i) Flood control, Drainage & Anti-water logging measures.	0.066 Lakh Hect.	0.03	0.025	0.015	0.105
	ii) Anti-sea erosion measures.	Nil.				
7.	Length of sea wall.	Nil.				

STATE—TRIPURA

IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL

STATEMENT—IF. 7

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

## REQUIREMENT OF MATERIALS

(In MT)

Sl No.	Item	Requirement			
		1978-79		1979-83	
		Major & Medium Schemes	Flood Control Schemes	Major & Medium Schemes	Flood Control Schemes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	CEMENT	200	500	2,50,000	5,000
2.	STEEL	30	70	15,000	600
3.	COAL	200	300	2,50,000	5,000
4.	EXPLOSIVES	...	...	...	...

State—TRIPURA

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

IRRI—23

STATEMENT—IF. 8

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

## EMPLOYMENT

Additional Employment in Men-Years

1	Major & Medium Irrigation			Flood Control		
	77-78 (Anticipated)	78-79 (Target)	79-83 (Target)	77-78 (Anticipated)	78-79 (Target)	79-83 (Target)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. Engineers :</b>						
(a) Graduate Engineers	7	37	268	2	10	80
(b) Diploma Holders.	8	42	308	2	12	96
<b>B. Skilled Workmen &amp; Skilled Labourers</b>						
Unskilled Labourer	8	35	1355	150	109	613
Unskilled Labourer	30		10285	450	913	4587
	53	114	12216	604	1044	5376



STATE—TRIPURA

IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL

IRRI—24

STATEMENT—IF. 9

**DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83**  
Irrigation Schemes benefiting the Drought Prone Areas

(Rs. in Lakhs/ '000 Hec Gross)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Dists to be benefited	Latest estimated Cost	Expdr during 74-78	Expdr upto end of 73-74	78-79 Apprd Outlay	79-83 Outlay Proposed	Ultm irrgrn. potn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

—————NIL—————

Benefits to the end of Fith Plan		Targets of additional benefits during 1978-83 Plan	
Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.

—————NIL—————

STATE—TRIPURA

IRRI—25  
STATEMENT—IF.10  
IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROLDRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83  
IRRIGATION SCHEMES BENEFITING THE TRIBAL AREAS AND BACKWARD CLASSES

(Rs. in Lacs/000 Hectare Gross)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Dist/ Taluk or Tehasil to benefited	Latest estimated cost	Expdr upto end of 73-74	Expdr during 74-78	78-79 Appd Out-lay	79-83 Apprd Out-lay prop.	Ultm Irrg potn.	Benefit to end of Fifth Plan		Targets of addl. benefit during 1978-83 Plan	
									pot	Utl.	Potn. (Ha)	Utl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>I. TRIBAL AREAS] SUB-PLAN</b>												
<b>A. SURVEY &amp; INVESTIGATION</b>												
1.	Detailed Investigation of irrigation				0.15	0.67	1.00					
2.	Survey & mapping of Projects—Haora & Khowai river-basins				3.00	1.33						
3.	Survey & mapping of Muhari river-basin					2.00						
<b>B. MAJOR &amp; MEDIUM SCHEMES</b>												
1.	<b>Khowai Irrigation Project :</b>											
	(a) Constn of Storage Reservoir at Chakmaghat						40.00					
	(b) Constn of a Barrage at Chakmaghat						50.00		3.00	300	*	
* Only the headworks/Dam will be in the Tribal Sub-Plan area. The command will mostly be in the non-Tribal area.												
2.	Laxmicharja Medium Irrigation Project under Kailashahar Sub-Division						10.00					
						3.15	4.00	101.00	300	300		

II. BACKWARD AREAS SUB-PLAN (Programme benefiting the Scheduled Casts & Discovered Tribals No such identified areas are known to us and as such flow of fund for such areas cannot be indicated.

## IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

State — TRIPURA

PROFORMA

(For Direct Employment Only)

Employment likely to be generated in the Water and Power Development Sector during the next Five Plan 1978-83.

Department — P. W. D.  
Irrigation & Flood Control

1. Project/Scheme/Programme : Irrigation and Flood Control
2. Financial Outlay for the Project  
(in lakhs) for the next Plan as a whole : Rs. 1600.00 Lakhs
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :
 

1978—79	—	Rs. 107.00	Lacs
1979—80	—	Rs. 250.00	„
1980—81	—	Rs. 411.00	„
1981—82	—	Rs. 455.00	„
1982—83	—	Rs. 377.00	„
4. Employment potential of the Scheme/Project :
  - A. Total — 21,500 Men-Years
  - B. Year-wise :
 

i)	1977—78	—	1978—79	—	1400	Men-Years
	ii)	1979—80	—	—	3400	„
	iii)	1980—81	—	—	5500	„
	iv)	1981—82	—	—	6100	„
	v)	1982—83	—	—	5100	„
  - (a) Unskilled or uneducated — 17200 Men-Years \*
  - (b) Educated :
 

i)	Technical	—	1600	„	
	ii)	Non-Technical	—	3700	„

\* Figure includes also uneducated skilled labourer.

## III WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

## POWER

## 1. INTRODUCTION NOTE

Tripura is one of the most backward State in India in regard to use of electricity for Industries, Irrigation, village electrification etc. During 1976-77, the per capita consumption in Tripura was 8.8 units against an all India average of 106 units. According to 10th Annual Load Survey Report by the end of 1983-84 electricity consumption of Tripura will be 90.00 M. U. per annum. This however does not take into account the consumption of the paper mill which itself will consume about 120 M. U per year. Taking the growth of population above the level of 1971 census, by 1983-84 the per capita consumption in Tripura will be 42.5 units without paper mill and 100 units with paper mill being commissioned. Even then, this State will lag far behind other parts of the country.

The village electrification figure of Tripura is also very poor. Out of 4727 Nos. of village only 410 Nos. of villages has been electrified upto 1977-78 which comes out to be about 8.67% only. Planning Commission has fixed up the target of village electrification as 780 Nos. of villages within 1978-83. Thus only 25% of the total No. of villages will be electrified by 1982-83.

The object of this approach paper is to discuss future programme on power in Tripura being an important basic infrastructure for socio-economic growth, keeping in view the minimum and essential necessities and resource limitations. So long adequate power availability was the main constraint for providing electricity to the people. With the commissioning of Gumti Station (2x5 MW Units) the power development has gained some momentum and it is necessary that same tempo is maintained in future so that it can gainfully contribute towards growth in industries and agriculture.

## 2. REVIEW OF THE PAST PLAN

The review of physical targets and achievement planwise upto the end of 5th five year plan is done in the next page.

## POWER

## REVIEW OF THE PAST PLANS

Sl. No.	Items	Upto the end of 1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Total of 5th plan (4 years) including 77-78
1.	Installed Capacity	5.15	5.15	5.13*	15.15	15.15	15.15
2.	Length of line ( total )						
a)	132 KV Lines In Km.	148	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—
b)	66 KV line „	—	90	98	Nil.	Nil.	98
c)	33 KV line „	159	159	186	268	303	303
d)	11 KV line „	369	424.6	474.0	662.0	818	818
e)	L. T. line „	249	261.7	307.35	430.84	574	574
3.	No. of consumers	10,420	12,387	14,491	17,809	19,000	19000
4.	Peak Demand (restricted MW)	4	4.25	6.00	6.5	7.5	7.5
5.	Units generated (MU)	5.5	5.52	5.0	12.7	21	49.72
6.	Energy purchased from ASEB (MU)	9.1	9.38	14.07	6.54	1.67	40.76
7.	Total energy available (MU)	14.6	14.9	19.07	19.24	23.35	91.16
8.	Units sold (MU)	9.95	10.0	14.11	14.41	17.28	55.80
9.	No. of Urban Area Electrified	6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—	—
10.	No. of village electrified	103	50(153)B	17(170)B	120(290)B	120(410)	410
11.	No. of Pumping Sets electrified	40	46(86)B	21(107)B	13(120)B	25(145)	145
12.	No. of Tribal villages electrified	10	4(14)B	5(19)B	10(29)B	20(49)	49
13.	No. of population covered	1,35,323	1,63,704	2,50,000	3,12,000	3,62,500	3,62,500
14.	Per capita consumption (units)	6.2	6.7	8.7	8.8	10.1	10.1
15.	Plan expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	330	370	362	415	317	1464
16.	Revenue Income ( „ )	38	46	54	59	80	239

Note : \*Old diesel sets not availability is 1.5 to 1.8 MW for six hours.

A. 2×5 MW Gumti Hydro Sets added.

B. Figures in ( ) indicates yearly total.

### 3. PRESENT PROBLEM

The present problem is inadequate generation in the North East Region. Temporarily Tripura has marginal surplus till the end of 1978-79. In the absence of on-going projects likely to be commissioned by the end of 5th plan and adequate generation capacity to be added during 6th plan period in the North East Region, the shortfall in this region in general and Tripura in particular will be substantial during the 6th plan period unless new schemes are taken up within 6th five year plan. The shortfall in demand and energy in Tripura by the end of 1983-84 is estimated to be 36 MW and 160 MU taking into account Gumti 3rd set and augmentation of Gumti reservoir. As such new generation schemes along with extensive programme in Transmission and distribution net works to meet the requirement of major/minor industries, irrigation etc. need to be taken up right now to reduce the shortfall to a minimum possible limit.

### 4. INFRASTRUCTURE

For the growth of power necessary infra-structure in Tripura has not yet been fully developed. However, taking into consideration that the state has potentiality in agricultural, forestry & allied industrial development, power has a big role to play to implement all schemes. The state Govt. has already taken a decision to form State Electricity Board in Tripura for Co-ordinated development of power.

### 5. IDENTIFICATION OF PLAN

The identification of main items of work during 6th plan have been worked out as below based on preliminary estimates/cost data during the 6th plan, under generation programme the present installed capacity will be increased from 15 MW to 40.20 MW taking into consideration the following factors.

- (a) Retirement of all diesel sets which have already outlive their lives.
- (b) Installation of additional 6.2 MW Hydel generation inclusive of 1.2 MW of Micro Hydel units.
- (c) 2×10 MW of Gas Thermal units and 4×1 MW Diesel sets to meet immediate shortfall of power.

**ON TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION :—**It is proposed that another 132 KV line may be drawn from Ziribum to Agartala via Kumarghat and Gas Thermal Project so that power from Kopili/Loktak Project can flow directly to Tripura. Moreover this 2nd feeder is necessary in case the existing 132 KV line goes out of circuit. This is however may be included in the NEC Budget. A second 66 KV feeder from Gumti to Agartala is also necessary to be erected as the present source of power in Tripura in the Gumti Hydel Project and the existing single feeder system need be re-strengthened more for stability and also to guard against total loss of generation as is being experienced now in the event of line tripping. The provision of 3rd set at Gumti and a 2nd Feeder was conceived of at the time of finalisation of original Gumti scheme report. This work is important since the power supply of the State has to depend on this line and no new generation scheme are not likely to come up before 1982-83. Till then power has to come from Gumti Project only.

In addition to the above two transmission schemes about 100 KM of 33 KV line is proposed to be drawn during the plan period for distribution of power to areas of higher load growth by construction of new sub-station and also through extension of existing 132 KV Sub-station at Agartala and Dharmanagar.

## POWER

So long distribution of power in urban areas and rural areas were covered in the same scheme with the implementation to R. E. C. schemes for rural areas; separate scheme need to be drawn for urban areas. Accordingly an Urban Distribution Scheme has been prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 137.00 lakhs plus Rs. 15.00 lakhs for reduction of line losses.

A nominal provision of Rs. 8 lakhs each is also made for Meters Relays and communication testing, during the 6th plan period to meet the basic needs of the state for testing.

A separate provision amounting to Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed under item 5 (b) against civil work for construction and office building, stores and staff quarters during 6th plan period.

## PROPOSED PLAN OUTLAY 1978-83

1. GENERATION.	RS. IN LAKHS.
(a) Gumti Hydel Project	60.00
(b) Addl. Storage Scheme	45.00
(c) Diesel generation	120.00
(d) Gumti III set Scheme	191.25
(e) Gas Thermal project (2×0 MW)	925.00
(f) Heat Steam Generation (2×5 MW)	100.00
(g) Micro Hydel Scheme (6×100 KW)	141.00
(h) Khowai Hydel Project	80.00
Sub-Total (A)	1662.25
 2. TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION	
(a) Gumti Transmission Scheme.	15.00
(b) Bulk Supply stage I & II	24.00
(c) 66 KV 2nd Feeder (90 KM)	137.00
(d) 132 KV 2nd Feeder with sub-station at Kumarghat.	128.00
(e) Urban Distribution Scheme.	
(f) 33 KV Sub-Transmission line (100 KM) with 3 nos. 33/11 KV S/S	50.00
(g) Reduction of Transmission losses.	15.00
Sub-Total (B)	375.00
 3. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME	
(a) Normal	11.00
(b) REC (MNP)	975.00
Sub-Total (C)	986.00
 4. Others Meter, Relay and communication testing	
Civil Works	8.00
	50.00
Sub-Total (D)	58.00
<b>Grand Total (A + B + C + D)</b>	<b>3081.25</b>

## 6. RESOURCES

As regards resources, the State Government has limitation in generating surplus from the operation of existing power plants. In fact with higher cost of power generated/imported than the cost of selling, the undertaking has been incurring continuous loss. However, through tariff revision, an attempt has to be made to reduce the gap between operational cost & revenue income.

## 7. INVESTMENT :

The total investment during 6th plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 30.81 crores inclusive of financing through loans from R. E. C. amounting to Rs. 9.75 crores and the balance to be provided from state plan allocation. This works out as 2½ times to that of 5th five year plan provisions.

## 8. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION INCLUDING BACKWARD AREAS AND BACKWARD CLASS BENEFITS.

The approach to the 6th plan assigns importance to the rural development in line with the thinking in the national level and progress to cover electrification of 780 Nos. of new villages and 900 nos. of pump sets in addition to 410 nos. of villages covered by the end of 5th five year plan. This will increase percentage of villages electrified to 25% from existing level of 8.67% and will include a good nos. of them in the backward areas to provide amenities to backward class & tribal populations. The proportion of investment to conform to ratio of proportion of population in regard to non-back/backward class cannot be fully maintained since in small state like Tripura the generation involves a major share to the investment and that does not necessarily fall within backward areas though benefits through rural electrification would reach to tribal & backward class. It will be difficult to achieve the pump-set energisation target of 900 Nos. for want of consumer but at least 500 Nos. of pump-set can be electrified during the plan period.

## 9. SOCIAL & ECONOMIC BENEFITS :

The present revenue on sale of power is Rs. 70 lacs a year by the end of 5th five year plan. With the extension of power to the areas as proposed in this approach plan, it is expected that the revenue will be doubled by the end of 6th Five Year Plan. On the other hand with the use of electricity savings can be achieved on the costly fuel like Kerosine, Diesel etc. By the end of the 6th plan full operational and maintenance expenditure will be recovered from revenue returns. The area to be covered inclusive all villages having population more than 400 and thereby help remote areas for cottage and rural industries and shall provide irrigational facilities. All block and head quarters will be provided with electricity.

## 10. EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL :

There is possibility of permanent employment of 660 nos. of additional personnel, besides casual or employment and another 1000 Nos. of personnel during the course of implementation of plan.



**POWER**

**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80 AND FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83 POWER PROGRAMME : OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE ABSTRACT**  
**STATE : TRIPURA**  
**Statement : PR-I**

RS. IN CRORES

Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost		Fifth plan 74—78	Cumulative Expdt. to the end	1978—79 outlay		79—80 outlay proposal	Estimated outlay for			Five year plan 78—83	Spill-over beyond 82—83	Outlay proposed. 83—84	Schedule of completion as anticipated.	Remarks.
	As per investment by p/c.	Revised cost			Appr. vd. by p/c.	Anticipated exp.		80—81	81—82	82—83					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>1. Generation.</b>															
<b>A. On going Scheme.</b>															
a) Gumti Hydel project.	16.60	16.90	9.35	16.30	0.35	0.48	0.12	...	...	...	0.60	...	...	79—80	Increase in cost due to additional civil works & less realisation on recovery
b) Addl. Storage Scheme.	0.50	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.20	0.08	0.20	0.17	...	...	0.45	...	...	80—81	
<b>B. New Schemes to be started from 1978-79</b>															
a) Gumti 3rd Set.	1.91	1.91	...	...	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.80	0.21	...	1.91	...	...	81—82	
b) Micro Hydel Scheme including survey & Investigation. (6×200KW)	...	1.65	...	...	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.30	0.50	0.50	1.41	0.24	0.24	82—83	
c) Diesel generating set (4+10 MW)	...	1.20	...	...	...	...	0.60	0.60	...	...	1.20	...	...	80—81	To meet the peak demand from 79-80 in absence of any other source
d) Gas thermal project (2×10 MW)	...	9.72	0.15	0.15	...	...	2.25	3.00	3.00	1.00	9.25	0.32	0.32	82—83	One set may be installed for running with H.S.D. oil till Natural gas is made available
e) Recovery heat steam generating set. (2×5.0 MW)	...	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	86—87	With the exhaust gas of gas turbine set.
f) Khowai Hydel Project (3×3.5MW)	...	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	0.50	0.30	9.20	1.50	87—88	
<b>Total—Generation.</b>	...	47.88	9.35	16.50	0.92	0.97	3.77	4.87	4.01	3.00	16.62	14.76	3.56		

## POWER

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>2(i) Transmission.</b>																
a) B.S.S.I.		2.86	3.75	0.48	3.71	0.04	0.02	0.02	...	...	...	0.04	...	...	79—80	
b) Gumti Transmission Scheme		1.86	1.88	0.90	1.73	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.05	...	...	0.15	...	...	80—81	
c) 2nd 66 KV line from Gumti to Agt. with S/S ext.		...	1.37	...	...	0.50	0.30	0.60	0.40	0.07	...	1.37	...	...	80—81	Work will be executed from N.E.C. budget.
d) 2nd 132 KV line from Kumar-ghat to Agartala		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Transmission		...	7.00	1.38	5.44	0.69	0.37	0.67	0.45	0.07	...	1.56	...	...	...	
<b>2(ii) Distribution</b>																
a) Urban Distribution Scheme		...	1.37	...	...	...	...	0.13	0.30	0.50	0.35	1.28	0.09	0.09	82—83	
b) B.S.S. II		0.97	1.70	1.28	1.50	0.15	0.19	0.01	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	79—80	
c) 33KV Sub-Trans. line & S/S.		...	0.60	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.56	0.05	0.05	82—83	
d) Reduction of transmission losses		...	0.15	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.15	...	...	82—83	
Total Distribution		...	3.82	1.28	1.50	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.55	0.75	0.54	2.19	0.14	0.14		
<b>3. Rural Electrification.</b>																
a) Normal		0.34	0.36	0.25	0.25	0.06	0.06	0.05	...	...	...	0.11	...	...	79—80	
b) Loan from REC (MNP)		...	11.0	1.23	1.23	1.35	1.35	2.00	2.00	2.20	2.20	9.75	...	2.50	...	
Total Rural Electrification.		...	11.36	1.48	1.48	1.41	1.41	2.05	2.00	2.20	2.20	9.86	...	2.50	...	
<b>4. Meter, Relay &amp; Communication testing.</b>																
		...	0.08	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.08	...	...	...	
<b>5. Administrative building &amp; staff quarters.</b>																
		...	0.50	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.50	...	...	...	
Total(1+2+3+4+5)		...	70.64	13.69	24.92	3.17	2.94	6.81	8.04	7.15	5.87	30.81	...	...	...	

POWER : GENERATION PROJECTS : PHASING OF BENEFITS

POWER  
STATEMENT :

Name of the Scheme	Approved capacity (MW)	Capacity added upto & of 77-78	Capacity Additions					Total 78-83	Spill over beyond 82-83	Remarks	
			1978-79		79-80	80-81	81-82				82-83
			Target	Anticipated.	Target	Target	Target				Target.
<b>A. Approved/on going Schemes.</b>											
1. Gumti Hydel Scheme	2×5	10MW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>B. New scheme to be started from 78-79</b>											
1. Gumti 3rd Set (5MW)	5MW	...	...	...	...	...	5.0	...	5.0	...	
2. Micro Hydel Project (6×200)KW	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	0.6	1.20	...	
3. Gas Thermal Project (2×50MW)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	20	...	
4. Recovery Host steam set (2×5 MW)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 with the exhaust gas of gas turbine sets.	
5. Diesel generating set (4×1MW)	...	...	...	...	2.0	2.0	...	...	4.0	...	
6. Khowai Hydel Project	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total (A+B)	15	10	...	...	2.0	2.0	15.60	10.6	30.20	10	
Progressive total	15	10	10	10	12.0	14.0	29.60	40.20	...	...	

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TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME FOR REDUCING LOSSES

STATE : TRIPURA  
STATEMENT : IV

1978-79 ESTIMATE

Name of the Scheme	Expenditure on Equipment and works incurred for reducing of Transmission losses.											Remarks	
	To end 78-79	%age losses.	78-79 estimated	%age losses.	79-80 estimated	%age losses.	80-81 estimated	%age losses.	81-82 estimated	%age losses.	82-83 estimated		%age losses.
Urban Distribution Scheme Reduction of line losses.	...	25%	...	25%	5.00	23.5%	5.00	22%	3.00	21%	2.00	20%	
* with the charge of under size conductors and improving load curve. Losses are likely to reduced to be 20% from the existing figure of 25%.													

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME  
(PUMP SET ENERGISATION, VILLAGES ELECTRIFICATION AND SERVICE CONNECTION)

PHYSICAL PROGRAMME/ACHIEVEMENT	Cumulative Number of Pumpssets/Tube wells energised during						
	Progress 31-3-78	1978—79 (Target)	1979—80 (Estimate)	1980—81 (Estimate)	1981—82 (Estimate)	1982—83 (Estimate)	Total (1978—83)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A. Programme of pumpsets/tube wells energisation</b>							
1. Normal state plan funds for (Rural Electrification)	12	10	...	...	...	...	10 **
2. R.E.C. Normal Programme							
3. M.N.P. (R.E.C.)	41	100	100	100	100	100	500
4. DPAD/SFDA/MFAL*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tribal/Hill area plan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Service conn. under normal Distribution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Institutional finances like ARDC/LDB/Commercial Banks/C.C.B*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Other sources (like consumer deposits scheme etc. specify source).	92	20	15	15	10	10	70
9. Total (1 to 7)	145	130	115	115	110	110	580
10. Total by the end of the year.	145	275	390	505	615	725	725
<b>B. Villages Electrification under</b>							
1. Normal programme plan	410	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. R.E.C. Programme	...	160	160	160	160	150	780
3. M.N.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. DPAD/SFDA/MFAL*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tribal/Hill area plan*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Normal Distribution Programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Institutional finances like ARDC/LDB/CB/CBB	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Other sources like consumer deposits etc. (Pl. specify source)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Total (1 to 7)	410	150	160	160	160	150	780
10. Total by end of the year.	410	560	720	880	1040	1190	1190
11. Rural population benefited according to 1971 census by the end of the year.	3,62,500	4,07,500	4,52,500	4,97,500	5,42,500	5,87,500	
<b>C. End benefits by end of the Year.</b>							
1. Small industries a) No. of Conn.	57 Nos.	75	95	120	145	175	175
b) conn. load MW	0.426	0.56	0.71	0.75	0.18	1.30	1.30
2. Domestic commercial service (nos.)	1444	1200	1500	1800	2000	2200	2200
3. Street light (nos.)	10	16	18	20	22	25	...
4. Other rural connections (nos.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Harijan Basti.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B. \*Please check appropriate source of energisation of pump sets/tube-well and village electrification.  
\*\*Deposit works of minor Irrigation & Public Health Department & also private concern.

**POWER  
STATEMENT : VI**

**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION**  
Financial Allocation/Expenditure on Rural Electrification (Rs. in lacs)

PROGRAMME	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83
	(Approved)	(Estimate)	(Estimate)	(Estimate)	(Estimate)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Outlay within the normal state plan (RES) for R.E. Works.	6.00	...	...	...	...
B. R.E.C. Loans (MNP)	135.00	200.00	200.00	220.00	220.00
C. DPAP/SFDA/MFAL/MNP	...	...	...	...	...
D. Tribal/Hill Area Plans*	...	...	...	...	...
E. Funds utilised for R.E. Works form with in the provision under normal development sub-transmission and distribution.	...	...	...	...	...
F. Institutional finances from ARDC/LDB/CE/CCB*	...	...	...	...	...
G. Other sources line consumers deposit scheme etc. (Pl. specify source in each case).	...	...	...	...	...
H. Total (A) to (G)	141.00	200.00	200.00	220.00	220.00

\*Please check appropriate source of fending

**MANPOWER PLANNING AND REQUIREMENTS**

**POWER  
STATEMENT : VII**

STATE : TRIPURA

Category/Type of Skill.	Peak requirement as on 31.3.78.	No. in position as on 31.3.78.	1978—1979		1979—1980		1980—81		1981—1982		1982—1983	
			No. require for Con-struction.	No. requir for opera-tion & maintenance	No. requir for const.	No. requir for opera-tion & maintenance	No. require for const.	No. requir for opera-tion & maintenance.	No. require for const.	No. require for opera-tion & maintenance.	No. require for const.	No. requir for opera-tion & maintenance.
<b>1. Managerial/Super- visory.</b>												
(a) Technical	152	130	52	100	70	105	72	108	72	108	74	116
(b) Non-Technical	9	9	5	4	5	7	6	8	6	9	8	10
<b>2. Skilled</b>												
(a) Technical	380	360	125	235	130	240	135	245	138	247	140	250
(b) Non-Technical	160	156	55	101	68	125	70	140	85	155	95	170
3. Semi-Skilled	208	206	56	150	65	158	87	170	108	195	135	230
4. Un-Skilled	920	905	380	525	415	600	441	635	475	670	500	700
5. Other (if any)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## PROFORMA

(FOR direct employment only)

Employment likely to be generated in the POWER Sector during the Next Five Year Plan 1978-83.

STATE : TRIPURA.

DEPARTMENT : P.W.D. ELECTRICITY

1. Project/Scheme/Programme

POWER PROJECT.

2. Financial outlay for the project  
(in lakhs) for the Next Plan as  
a whole.(Rs. in lakhs).  
Rs. 3081.000 lakhs.

3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—

1978-79	}
1979-80	
1980-81	
1981-82	
1982-83	

Rs. 3081.000 lakhs.

4. Employment potential of the Scheme/Project.

A. Total	660 Nos.
B. Year-wise	
i) 1978-79	22 Nos.
ii) 1979-80	200 Nos.
iii) 1980-81	106 Nos.
iv) 1981-82	172 Nos.
v) 1982-83	160 Nos.
(a) Unskilled or Uneducated	295 Nos.
(b) Educated	
i) Technical	247 Nos.
ii) Non-Technical	118 Nos.

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

## IV. INDUSTRY &amp; MINERALS.

## 1. REVIEW OF OVERALL DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1960-61.

## INTRODUCTION

Before territorial integrity with the merger in the Indian Union there was hardly any industrial activities in the this native State. It was isolated in one corner, most of the places are hilly and no improved road or appreciable communication facilities were there. According to 1951 census the density of population was almost 150 and 48,695 people were engaged to all kinds of industries and services. Before partition, some rulers of the state brought some artisans from outside the state and settled them in Agartala. They showed a keen desire for sericulture industry.

## OBJECT AND BROAD ACTIVITIES OF THE 1ST FIVE YEAR PLAN.

With the above background, when all round co-ordinated developments were launched through out whole India, industrial activities were switched on the middle of 1st plan in this territory. The object of the 1st plan was emphasised on imparting training facilities for rural as well for urban artisans by opening two industrial institutes and 10 peripatetic training centres. Two weavers Co-operative societies were organised and rendered required assistance.

## 2ND FIVE YEAR PLAN.

During this period, in addition to one training cum production, 3 model units in Carpentry and Blacksmithy were opened to improve the skill of the trainees. A raw materials depot and a marketing organisation were started to supply raw materials to artisans and industrial co-operative societies and to arrange marketing of their products. Measure were also taken for providing training facilities to artisans belonging to tribal and backward community. Financial assistances were also rendered to small scale industrial units for setting up and expand industries. An industrial estate at Arundhutinagar was set up. During the later part of the 2nd plan, one industrial training institute had been opened with the object of creating trained artisans/workers on different engineering and non-engineering subjects for running the industrial growth. Under Handloom sector, the following promotional activities were taken up :-

- 1) Provision for share and working capital loan to weavers for purchase of shares of societies and to raise their working capital respectively.
- 2) Opening of sales depots for sale of products of these societies.
- 3) Opening of dye house for dyeing of yarn of Co-op. societies.
- 4) Rebate on sale of handloom fabrics for popularising use of handloom products and subsidy on transport cost of yarn for lowering down cost of production of the weavers' Co-operative societies.
- 5) Distribution of improved tools and implements under co-operative fold and distribution of samples, Prize etc. for improvement of quality of the products.

Under Handicrafts sector, proper measures were taken for training up artisans pursuing trades like horns & bones works, cane and bamboo works. A design centre was opened for distribution of modern handicrafts. Designs with a view to popularising use of Tripura Handicrafts in and outside the state. Under sericulture sector, two sericulture demonstration centres were opened having arrangements for castor and mulberry, spinning and weaving of Tassar. Tripura Khadi and Village Board was set up organising and developing khadi and village industries as per pattern laid down by the khadi and

**INDUSTRIES :**

village industries commission . Improved types of implements were distributed to the village artisans in addition to financial assistance for working capital. Bee-keeping was introduced among the people of urban and rural people and in different basic schools.

**3RD FIVE YEAR PLAN :**

The object of the 3rd plan was emphasised more on continued schemes of second plan period. Extension of the most development schemes were taken up more extensively and all level promotional activities were also taken up during this period. Industrial Estate at Udaipur was set up. Industrial Institute of Kailashahar was converted into Industrial Training Institute. Sericulture Farms at Bisra nganj, Champaknagar, Bagafa, Karamcharra, Harua and Halahali were started. Under centrally sponsored scheme one Rural Industrial Project was started at Tripura North District and all round integrated industrial schemes were taken up there.

**4TH FIVE YEAR PLAN :**

Due to the intensive development of road construction and extension of railway in Tripura and likelihood of availability of power from Umium Project of Assam and Damboor in Tripura has opened a new hope to venture for development of some selected medium industries and to organise small scale industries and preliminaries were undertaken for setting up of paper Mill, Jute Mill and Fruit Canning etc.

The Sales Emporia were started in Delhi and Calcutta for capturing the outside market of the State. One industrial Estate at Kuma ghat was set up. Land acquisition for setting up of another Industrial Estate at Dharmanagar was made. The promotional activities were continued.

**5TH FIVE YEAR PLAN :**

For rendering quick economic benefit to the weaker section of the community, two corporations namely Tripura Handloom and Handcrafts Development Corporation and Tripura Industrial Development Corporation were set up. The object of Tripura Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation was to render financial assistance and other assistances to weavers and handicraft artisans.

Under Half-a million job programme, 4 agro services centres were started. Programme of sericulture schemes was taken up in a bigger way. 8 pilot centres under Handloom programme were started. 4000 people have become benefitted by the activities of Tripura Handloom and Handicraft Corporation. The activities of Khadi Board have also been increased in many fold and nearly 5000 people are now benefitted by their activities.

**5 Years plan ( 1978-79 to 82-83 )****Back ground :**

The main problems for Quick absorption of huge unemployment, under-employed people in industry are due to difficult communication facilities, inadequate cheap power, lack of local entrepreneurship, inadequate capital build-up and limited market etc.

According to 1971 census, 4,32,430 are workers out of the total Population 15,56,342 of which 8,01,126 are male and 7,55,216 are female. 74.37 percent of total workers are engaged in Agriculture and allied activities. 8 percent of the total number of workers in Agriculture and allied activities were female. This low percentage of female workers and high percentage of workers in Agriculture and allied activities suggest that there is huge unemployment in females and 60% of rural workers are underemployed. Beside there are also disguised unemployment the estimate of which has not yet been made. According to the lives



## INDUSTRIES :

register of employment exchange, there are 52,926 educated un-employed in Tripura. The number of unemployment in rural area would be more. The village people do not show any interest in getting themselves registered in employment exchange. The average employment through Employment exchange is about 500. It would be seen the rate of creation of employment is always lagging to the growth of unemployment and under-employment. The population growth rate of the State is 3.63 percent. So, the situation is being aggravated until rapid industrialisation is made. Most of the cargo now comes to Tripura through railway or by road. The transport cost becomes high due to circuitous movement of cargo via Assam. Only 17 K. M. railway line is within the State. In 1977, 987100 quintal of goods were imported and 331500 Quintal of goods were exported through railway, Assam-Agartala road, the National Highway no. 44 is the life line of Tripura. The Sub-divisional towns are connected with Black topped roads. 70 percent of the roads within the State are underdeveloped.

The transport cost would go down if Railway line is extended upto Sabroom, the southern part of the State. However, if Railway line comes upto Kumarghat according to N. E. C. Programme and steamer service is opened through Bangladesh, transport cost would come down, no doubt.

Tripura is one of the most backward states in India in respect of consumption of electricity. The per capita consumption of electricity in Tripura is 8.7 units whereas all India average is 106 units. The tariff of power is also high. The cost of generation of power at Gomti Hydel Project is Rs 0.41/unit. If paper Mill comes there would be acute shortage of power. By 1982-83, the demand of power would be 20.5 M. W. The problem may be solved, if thermal power is available at Baramurah.

Local entrepreneurship has not grown in the State. People show less interest in taking up any new venture which has some risk taking. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Agriculture on fragmented cultivable land can not give any surplus which can be put into use in industry.

The per capita state income is Rs. 813/- whereas the all India figure is Rs. 1005/- according to 1975-76 estimates. Nearly 70% of the population is below the poverty line.

Considering above constraints, more emphasis was given on development of Small scale and village industries in order to generate maximum employment. A number of incentives, subsidies schemes have been taken up for giving immediate Economic upliftment of the weaker section of the community. More liberalised schemes were also included in this plan period for betterment of scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Tripura, being a land locked state because of Geographical disadvantage, cottage and small industries and Khadi and Village Industries mainly based on agriculture and Forest resources which have an immediate regional market are required to be developed very rapidly.

Sericulture which has not been figured in our plans prominently needs to be given a place of importance in our programme for development of village & Cottage industries.

Tripura's Handicrafts, specially cane and bamboo works has a fame in India. A number of schemes have been taken up to attract more tribal and distressed people in this field.

## INDUSTRIES :

## PROPOSED OUTLAY OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN ( 1978—83 ) :

Under Industry and Minerals, the following outlays have been provided against different Programmes.

<u>Name of the Programme :</u>	<u>Out lay (Rs. in Lakhs)</u>
1) Investment in public undertaking	3065.150
2) Industrial Finance Institutions	50.000
3) Direction and Administration	17.750
4) Small Scale Industries	136.480
5) Industrial Estates	44.250
6) Handloom	85.240
7) Powerloom	9.270
8) Khadi & Village Industries	24.800
9) Handicrafts	53.610
10) Sericulture	129.100
11) Geological Cell	23.000
12) Mini Cement Factory	20.000
<b>Total : Industry and Minerals.</b>	<b>3658.650</b>

Under the investment in public undertaking, a Jute Mill having production capacity of 1200 M.T. per Year is going to be commissioned by the middle of 1979-80. The total project cost is about 6.66 crores. Out of said amount, State Government has already contributed 2.05 crores as share capital and more 0.35 crores is to be given by the State Government as share capital during the Plan period of 1982-83. The rest of the amount will have to be financed by Financial Institutions. Another Rs. 5 lakhs is required to be given to Jute Mill for manufacture of Laminate Jute bags which are mostly used by manufacturers of Fertiliser.

On the advice of Government of India, two Project synopsis of a 300 TPD Pulp Mill and 250 TPD integrated Paper Mill have been prepared. The Project cost of the Mill is estimated Rs. 200.00 crores. The time of implementing the Project report will be about 4 years, Iranian Government in a protocol has signed with Government of India and expressed their interest in participation of the Project. Site has been selected for this project and about Rs. 9.00 lakhs have been spent for preliminary actions for land development, construction of Dak Bunglow, Ring well etc. on the acceptance of the Project by the Government of India, a company will have to be floated for implementation of the project. To provide the company with an initial share capital, to meet expenditures towards advances for supply of machineries and construction of works a provision of Rs. 25.00 crores has been proposed during the plan period ending in 1982-83.

The Department has now two corporations of which one is Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd. which is providing assistance for the development of small scale industries in the State and also Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Ltd. which is also providing assistance for the development of Handloom and Handicrafts industries in the State. As the activities of Tripura Handloom and Handicraft

**INDUSTRIES :**

Corporation Ltd. have been increased for undertaking export oriented scheme and Janata Sari Programme, and also for development of Handicraft industry in an extensive way, two separate Corporations are required to be made for exclusive development of Handloom and Handicrafts Industries.

**BASIC APPROACH AND OBJECTIVE :**

The programme envisages generation of maximum employment opportunities, increase in industrial output for better standard of living by exploiting local and regional resources. The programme also envisages at overcoming of difficulties encountered by the entrepreneurs setting up industries in Tripura, providing assistance to the entrepreneurs in a much liberal scale.

**SECTORAL PROGRAMME :**

The Government of Tripura will endeavour to set up Paper Mill, 25,000 spindle spinning Mill, Jute build hession sack plant, semi-mechanised brick kiln and plywood factory in the Private sector.

During the Plan Period ending 1982-83, the State Government proposes to float a company for implementation of paper Mill and also to float company for setting up of a spinning mill, if it is found feasible. State Government also pay additional share capital to Jute Mills Ltd. as the Project Cost has been increased, and also for manufacturing of Lamenated. Jute bag used by the manufacturers of fertiliser.

**ii) VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES**

The Promotional activities under Village and Small industries will continue to exist and more new liberal schemes have been undertaken for absorbtion of more people under industries and extending benefits to a more number of rural people.

iii) A Geological cell headed by a Geologist has been set up to conduct intensive Survey throughout the state for the availability of minerals and to work in liaison with Geological survey of India and ONGC.

The Main function of the Geological cell is as under :—

(i) area survey, mapping the minerals (ii) Detailed assessment of the minerals (iii) Exploratory drillings (iv) Preparation of feasibility/Project report studies for mineral based industries. (v) Hydro-geological survey in Tripura as recommended by the working group of Planning Commission during 5th Five Year Plan discussion in 1973.

**iv) OTHER INDUSTRIES :**

Tea industry is the biggest industry in Tripura employing largest number of industrial workers. For various reasons, the condition of the industry is very bad in shape and needs assistance from Govt. immediately. The State Govt. intends to revitalise the sick and closed tea gardens. In order to introduce modern and scientific methods of production, facilities for research and technical guidance are necessary from Tocklai Experiment Research Station for which it needs to set up an advisory cell and also a cell under the Department for which an amount of Rs. 72.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan Period ending in 1982-83.

**v) CRAFTSMAN TRAINING :**

With the opening of one Industrial Training Centre at tribal area in the year 1978-79, there would be 3 I. T. Is in the State. The new Industrial training centre at Amarpur has seven traders and has a capacity of 112 seats for the benefit of scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribe boys.

**INDUSTRIES :****EMPLOYMENT :**

70% of the population are below the poverty line which is a direct outcome of Unemployment any underemployment specially in the rural area. According to 1970-71 National Sample Survey, 60% of the rural working force are under unemployed and 25.4 percent of them willing to move to other places for assured jobs.

To tackle this problem, rapid industrialisation specially in rural area is an immediate necessity and it is expected that if the programme is implemented it would be possible to provide employment to a large number of people.

**PAPER MILL :**

This is a continuing scheme. Govt. of India has issued letter of intent for setting up of 250 tonnes per day integrated paper mill project in Tripura. The validity of the letter of intent is still in force. Planning Commission has also approved outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs and Rs. 5.00 lakhs & Rs. 1.00 lakhs during the Fifth Year plan period to meet the preliminary expenses in connection with setting up of the project. Revised feasibility reports were also prepared for 300 TPD and 200 TPD and same were sent to Govt. of India for consideration. Preliminary expenses such as payment of consultancy charges in connection with preparation of feasibility reports and other allied papers, construction of approach road, construction of duckbungalow, Inspection Bungalow etc. have been made.

Recently Govt. of India have informed that Govt. of Iran have in a protocol signed with the Govt. of India, expressed their interest in participation in the project. In the advice of the Govt. of India two project synopsis of a 300 TPD pulp Mill and 250 TPD integrated paper Mill have been prepared with the help of the consultant M/S. Development. Consultant Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta and the same have been sent to Govt. of India for consideration. The estimated cost of the project according to the synopsis is estimated Rs. 100.00 crores. The time of implementation the project will be about 4 years. If the project is taken into account it would be possible to complete the project during the Five Year plan period 1978-83. For such capital intensive project the equity, debt ratio may be taken as 1:3 with this equity : debt ration, required fund for construction towards share capital of the project will be of the order of Rs. 25.00 crores. Major part of the equity will be required in the First 3 Years of implementation of project,

The employment generation of the project is likely to be about 20,000 including indirect employment. The tribals residing in the area will be benefited as their services can be utilised specially in forestry works. The total expenditure incurred in the project so far is Rs. 16.19 lakhs. In addition about Rs. 7.5 lakhs is committed.

It may in this connection be mentioned here that matters relating to this project has been discussed between the Govt. of India. Ministry of Industries and representatives of Govt. of Tripura including the Minister for industries, Tripura. In the deliberation of the said meeting the representatives of the Govt. of Tripura have been given to understand that allocation of fund for the project will be arranged even if Iranian participation in the project is not there.

On the acceptance of the project by the Govt. of India a Company will have to be floated for implementation of the project. To provide the company with an initial share capital, to meet expenditures towards advances for supply of machineries, collection of loans ; construction work etc. a provision of Rs. 25.00 crores has been proposed by the State Govt. for Five Year plan 1978-83.

## JUTE MILL

This is a continuing scheme. Substantial progress in setting up of 200 looms jute mill at Agartala has been made. A company under the name and style "Tripura Jute Mills Ltd." has been floated. All preliminary works such as development of site, construction of buildings, purchase of machineries, erection and installation of machinery etc. have been completed. Total expenditure till now is about Rs. 327.00 lakhs.

Total cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 630.00 lakhs in 1974. At present the cost of the project has been revised to an amount of Rs. 666.00 lakhs due to enhancement of rates of steel materials, increase of excise duty from 1% to 5% packing charges etc.

The financial structure of the project was considered as under :—

(a) Share Capital ( to be entirely contributed by the state Govt. )—	Rs. 205.00 Lakhs
(b) Terms loan from financial institutions and others :	
Rupee loan :—	
IFCI —	Rs. 80.00 Lakhs.
IDBI —	Rs. 127.03 „
ICICI —	Rs. 25.00 „
LIC —	Rs. 25.00 „
BANKS —	Rs. 140.00 „
	<hr/>
	Rs. 397.03 „
(ii) Foreign currency loan	
ICICI	Rs. 12.97 „ — Rs. 410.00 „
(iii) Central cash subsidy.	15.00 „ — Rs. 15.00 „
	<hr/>
	Rs. 630.00 „

The Govt. of Tripura have already contributed Rs. 205 lakhs by August, 1978 of which Rs. 4 lakhs have been given for the financial year 1978-79. While sanctioning loan the financial institutions made a condition that the total term loan by the financial institutions and banks will not exceed Rs. 410 lakhs and Govt. of Tripura will have to give undertaking to this affect before disbursement was made by the financial institutions.

Since the total project cost is Rs. 666 lakhs now, the amount of anticipated over-run is Rs. 36 lakhs of the 36 lakhs it will be possible to meet an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs approximately from the receipts i.e. from the interest received from fixed deposits and sale of surplus materials. The net amount of over-run is therefore, anticipated at 31 lakhs which the State Govt. will have to arrange. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the share capital of the company from Rs. 205 lakhs to Rs. 296 lakhs. Since the project is scheduled for commissioning by the middle of 1979 it will be necessary to keep provision for the entire additional 31 lakhs in the Financial year 1979-80.

## INDUSTRIES :

In view of above it is proposed to provide the Jute Mill with this additional share capital of Rs. 35 lakhs during the Five year plan 1978-83.

## LAMINATED JUTE BAGS :

This is new scheme. The scheme is, however, proposed to operate as an ancillary unit of the continued scheme for Tripura Jute Mill. In order to capture an wider range of market for the finished products of out Jute Mill the scheme is proposed to run an unit to produce laminated jute bags in the Tirpura Jute Mills. There is much demand for laminated jute bags which are used especially by manufactures of fertiliser. This ancillary item of production in the Tripura Jute Mill may easily be done in the organised set up of the Tripura Jute Mill. When the mill goes in production some raw materials, machineries and trained personnel will be necessary for running proposed unit. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be necessary for the purpose during the Five Year Plan period 1978-83. Year-wise break-up of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is shown below :

1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1.00 lakh	2.00 lakhs.	1.00 lakh.	1.00 lakh.

## ADVANCE ACTION—FEASIBILITY REPORTS IN SETTING UP OF NEW INDUSTRIES :

In order to explore possibilities of setting up of new industries in the State, advance in connection with preparation of feasibility reports/project reports/survey reports on different industries by Experts/Consultants for which expenditures will be necessary and for this purpose a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Five Year Plan period (1978-83).

## TRAINING PROGRAMME :

It is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to cater to the functional needs of the Tripura Jute Mill, Paper mill and other new industries proposed to be set up during plan period (1978-83). With this end in view 13 science graduates have so far been sponsored in different batches for undergoing training in the Post Graduates Diploma Course in Jute Technology out of which 7 have already been absorbed in the Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. after successful completion of their training. It will be necessary to training up more persons in jute Technology and other technologies for feeding the projects (continuing/new). It is proposed to send some more science graduates, commerce graduates, Engineering Diploma holders, I.T.T. certificate holders for training according to the necessary of the projects. Actual requirement will be finalised after preparation of feasibility reports on new industries proposed to be set up.

A large number of skilled and unskilled workers will be necessary to feed the projects. Bringing of large number of skilled and unskilled labourers outside the State is neither practical nor desirable. There are a good number of persons available within the state who have good experience in home-scale weaving of cotton textiles. To avoid bringing skilled/unskilled workers outside the State it is proposed to arrange local training. To impart this it will be necessary to purchase some machinery and a few technicians will have to be brought from Calcutta at the initial stage. With this end in view, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the plan period 1978-83.

## SPINNING MILL

There are approximately one lakh weavers in Tripura most of whom are tribals. The Weavers of the State are to depend on the supply of yarn from other States. Due to transportation difficulties, supply of yarn often poses a problem which brings uncertainty of their livelihood.

The Govt. have taken an ambitious plan for supply of cheap cloth like Janata Saree to the people which is popular specially to the weaker section of the Community. To implement the scheme successfully, steady & timely supply of yarn is a must. With the increase of population and promotional schemes taken up by Govt. this industry will flourish and demand of yarn will increase more.

With a view to meet up the increasing demand of yarn of one lakh weavers, a spinning mill with 25,000 spindles is proposed to be set up. If the project is found feasible, a Corporation will be floated for which Rs. 4 crores have been provided as Share Capital loan. The capital cost of the project is likely to be Rs. 6.00 crores.

The year wise break up of Share Capital is given below :

(Rs. in Lakhs.)				
1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
—	50.00	50.00	100.00	200.00

## TEA INDUSTRY

Tea is the only industry which earns a big foreign exchange in the State. But Tea gardens are not functioning well. Machines used by these gardens are mostly old. Modern and Scientific method of plantation and processing are absent. Most of the tea garden owners do not reside here who have little interest to develop this industry except their interest. Nearly 5,600 hectares of land are under Tea cultivation.

State Govt. is actively considering to revitalise some of the sick and closed tea gardens through certain agency say, by floating a Corporation. In order to introduce modern and scientific methods of production, facilities for research and technical guidance are necessary from Toklai Experimental research stations for which it was approved to set up a small advisory cell and also a small set up under the Department.

As per Tea Amendment Act, 1976, Govt. of India has set up a Committee to investigate sick Tea Gardens. The investigation is yet to be done. If State Govt. is to take over the management of some tea gardens, some provisions would be needed.

Some Tea Workers Co-operatives are being formed in the State. To render help to Co-operative run Tea Estates, Rs. 25.00 lakhs have been provided as Share Capital loan towards Workers Co-operative Tea Garden. These Co-operatives will also get assistance from N.C.D.C.

A techno economic feasibility report have been undertaken by the sponsorship of United Bank of India, the lead Bank, in 1974 which suggests that two processing plants, one in the North District and the other in South District may be set up to reduce the rising cost of the inputs of the tea gardens so that tea gardens can withstand the competitive market by the help of a factory managed with competent manufacturing know-how.

## INDUSTRIES

Accordingly, the following break up of expenditure is given for approval during the Plan period ending in 1982-83.

ITEM	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82.		1982-83.	
	Rev.	Cap.	Rev.	Cap.	Rev.	Cap.	Rev.	Cap.	Rev.	Cap.
1. Taking over management through Corporation.	—	—	—	5.00	—	5.00	—	5.00	—	5.00
2. Share Capital loan to Co-operative Tea Garden.	—	—	—	10.00	—	5.00	—	5.00	—	5.00
3. 50% Transport Subsidy for finished products.	—	—	0.25	—	0.25	—	0.25	—	0.25	—
4. Processing Plant through Corporation.	—	—	—	10.00	—	10.00	—	10.00	—	10.00
5. Training Programme.	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.05	—
6. Study tour.	0.08	—	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.05	—
7. Small set up in the Directorate.	0.87	—	1.10	—	0.50	—	0.55	—	0.60	—
	1.00	—	1.45	25.00	0.85	20.00	0.90	20.00	0.95	20.00

Total :—

Revenue :— Rs. 5.15 lakhs.

Capital :— Rs. 85.00 lakhs.

Rs. 90.15 lakhs.

THE FOLLOWING POSTS ARE PROPOSED FOR 1979-80.

- (1) Dy. Director—1 (Rs. 600-1300/-)
- (2) Inspector —1 (Rs. 325-665/-)
- (3) L.D.Clerk —1 (Rs. 240-440/-)
- (4) Class—IV —1 (Rs. 170-210/-)



## STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

At present there is no independent Statutory State Financial Corporation for advancing loan (term loan & working capital), equity participation, foreign currencies loan for import of capital goods, equity participation under writing of share of Public Ltd. Companies, deferred payment etc. for proper industrial growth in Tripura.

Assam Financial Corporation is functioning with the above object in Tripura but performances in Tripura are not upto the mark. As Tripura is looking after its all round development itself, an independent statutory State Financial Corporation is urgently felt.

The corporation is proposed to be floated with the amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 20.00 lakhs is from States' Contribution towards Share Capital and the remaining Rs. 20.00 lakhs is from the diversion of State's share to Assam Financial Corporation.

An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed as Share Capital contribution to State Financial Corporation during the plan period ending in 1982-83.

Year-wise break up of State's Share Capital loan is shown below :— (Rs. in lakhs.)

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
—	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

## GEOLOGICAL CELL

A Geological Cell headed by a Geologist has been set up at the directorate to conduct intensive survey throughout the State for the availability of minerals and to work in liasion with Geological survey of India and O.N.G.C.

The main functions of the Geological Cell is as under :—

- (1) Area Survey mapping of the minerals.
- (2) Detailed assesment of minerals.
- (3) Exploratory drillings.
- (4) Preparation of feasibility/Project report studies for mineral based industries.
- (5) Hydro-Geological Survey in Tripura as recommended by the working group of planning Commission during 5th Five Year Plan discussion in 1973.

At the present stage, in average more than a lakh of rupees is earned as revenue from the mineral sector. Some more revenues are also expected to increase if hydro-geological survey becomes successfull.

## INDUSTRIES :

The following assessment manpower is given herewith :—

Sl. No.	Posts.	Expected strength by the end of 1978-79.	New strength required for next plan ending 1982-83.
1	2	3	4
1).	Geologist.	1	—
2).	Asstt. Geologist.	1	—
3).	Head Clerk.	1	1
4).	Accountant.	—	1
5).	U.D. Clerk.	—	1
6).	L.D. Clerk	1	1
7).	Store Keeper.	1	—
8).	Sr. Draughtsman-cum-Surveyor.	—	1
9).	Surveyor.	1	—
10).	Draftsman.	1	—
11).	Drilling Foreman.	—	1
12).	Driller Gr. I.	—	1
13).	Sr. Drilling Asstt.	—	1
14).	Drilling Asstt.	—	1
15).	Junior Engineer.	—	1
16).	Driller.	1	—
17).	Driller Operator.	—	1
18).	Driller Helper.	—	1
19).	Rigman.	—	1
20).	Machineman.	—	1
21).	Office Peon, Chowkidar Khalashi, Bearer, Helper, Watch & Ward, Night Guard.	1	8
		<u>9</u>	<u>22</u>

The main component of expenditure are as follows :—

- (1) Salary (2) Purchase of Drilling machine with accessories (3) Machines & tools and (4) Purchase of Jeep with trailer.

An outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is provided in the Five Year Plan ending in 1982-83.

(Yearwise phasing of the expenditure)

Revenue.	Capital
1978-79	2.50
1979-80	5.00
1980-81	5.00
1981-82	5.25
1982-83	5.25
	<u>23.00</u>
	— (Existing staff under — Non-plan from 1979-80)

MINI CEMENT FACTORY

It is inferred by Geological Survey of India that in two areas of Jampai Hill range, there are reserves of 75,000 M. Ton of Lime Stone. Besides, sporadic occurrences of silicon lime stone have been located in Sakhan range of North Tripura and others are also inferred in existence along the border of Mizoram.

The Cement Research Institute has opined to carry out feasibility study for the plant with the idea that some high grade lime-stone to be used as sweeter. Govt. of Tripura is now in touch with the Govt. of Meghalaya for supplying of such lime stone either through road-ways or river-ways.

If the Project is found feasible, a mini cement factory may be set up in the State and for which Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided towards Share Capital loan to a Corporation which may be floated in this regard.

The Project cost would be about Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

Yearwise break up of Share Capital loan is shown below :—

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
...	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83—STATE/UNION TERRITORIES  
INDUSTRY & MINING PROJECTS—OUTLAYS & EXPENDITURE.

## STATEMENT—IM-1

Sl. No.	Name of Project Scheme	Status regarding approval etc.	Date of start of project	Date of Completion	Cost of the project		F. E. Component	Expd. upto 1973-74
					Original	Revised		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>CONTINUING SCHEME/PROJECT</b>								
1.	Paper Mill	Govt. of India's sanction is under Consideration.	1974-75	...	5500.00	10000.00	1930.00	Nil
2.	Jute Mill	Govt. licence received.	1974-75	1978-79	317.00	665.57	12.97	...
3.	Advance action-feasibility studies on estt. of projects.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Training Programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Tea Industry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Geological Cell.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>NEW SCHEME</b>								
7.	25,000 Spinning Mill.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Mini Cement factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	State Financial Corporation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDUSTRIES  
STATEMENT—IM—1—Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of Project Scheme	Fifth Plan exp. 1974-78	Proposed outlay		Year-wise phasing (outlay)					Employment		
			Total	Foreign Exchange	1978-79 Approved outlay	1979-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	Value of output	During Construction	During Operation
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

CONTINUING SCHEME/PROJECT.

1.	Paper Mill	16.19	2500.00	...	...	200.00	300.00	1000.00	1000.00	80,000 tons Printing & writing paper annually.	500	1700/20,000
2.	Jute Mill	201.00	45.00	...	5.00	36.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	250 TPD	250	2000
3.	Advance action- feasibility studies on estt. of Projects.	00.864	15.00	...	0.50	2.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
4.	Training Programme	2.891	15.00	...	1.00	1.50	2.50	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
5.	Tea Industry	...	90.15	...	1.00	26.45	20.85	20.90	20.95	...	...	...
6.	Geological Cell.	...	23.00	...	2.50	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.25	...	...	...

NEW SCHEME

7.	25,000 Spinning Mill	...	400.00	...	...	50.00	50.00	100.00	200.00	...	...	...
8.	Mini Cement factory	...	20.00	...	...	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
9.	State Financial Corporation.	...	50.00	...	...	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	...	...	...

Project Undertaken/to be undertaken by State Industrial Development Corporation/Sugar Corporation Textile Corporation/Cement Corporation/Regional Development Corporations etc.

SL. No.	Name of the Corporation. Name of the Project.	Annual Capacity	Status of the project.	Date of Start.	Expected date for completion	Latest cost estimates.		If joint Sector Name of extent Private sector/ Participation.
						Total cost	Equity Debt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>A. CONTINUING SCHEMES/PROJECTS.</b>								
	Tripura Jute Mills Ltd.	14000 MT	Govt. licence received.	1974-75	1978-79	666.00 lakhs	...	No.
<b>B. NEW STARTS.</b>								
	i) Spinning Mill.	New Project Proposed	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ii) Mini Cement Factory.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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EQUITY CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION BY GOVERNMENT/CORPORATION—EMPLOYMENT :

Equity capital to be provided by Government/ Corporation.	Upto 1977-78	1978-79 approved outlay	1979-80 (Rs. in lakhs)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total Five Year plan 1978-83	During construction (Nos.)	During operation.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	201.00 lakhs	5.00	35.00	...	...	...	40.00 lakhs	250	2000
...	...	...	50.00	50.00	100.00	200.00	400.00	...	...
...	...	...	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	...	...

FIVE YEAR PLAN : 1978-83—STATES/UNION TERRITORIES  
INDUSTRIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

## INDUSTRIAL AREA ALREADY DEVELOPED

Location & District	Area Developed (hacters)	Total Cost (Rs. Lakhs)	No. of plots Developed	Utilisation of posts (Nos.)		Industrial Units in production	Employment	Remarks
				Allotted	Un-occupied			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

— NIL —

## INDUSTRIAL AREAS UNDER DEVELOPMENT/PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN DURING—1978-83

Location & District	Total Programme			Date of start	Expected date of Employment
	Land to be developed (hacters)	No. of plots	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura North Tripura South Tripura West	15 acres.	150	9.00	79-80	...

Progress upto the end of 1977-78			Programme for Five Year Plan 1978-83			Outlay proposed
Land acquired (hacters)	Land developed (hacters)	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Land to be acquired	Land to be developed	No. of plots to be allotted	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	...	...	15 acres.	15 acres.	150	9.00

## VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

### Re-Organisation of the Department of Industries.

The administration of the Department of Industries is being manned by the Director of Industries, 3 Dy, Directors and 6 Asstt. Directors. At present in R. I. P. Cell there is one Project Officer, 1—Planning-cum-Survey Officer, 4 Technical officers and 4 Industrial Promotion Officers who are on way of margin with D. I. C. As per approval of the Govt. of India, 3 D. I. Cs are going to be started shortly. There would be 3 General Managers, 15 Functional Managers for 3 D. I. C.'s. For Monitoring Cell of the 3 D. I. Cs, there would be 1 Jt. Director, 3—Industrial Promotion Officers. The set up of the Directorate was last re-organised in 1971 and there-after tremendous volumes of work were increased but no additional staff was given to look after those additional work and centrally sponsored schemes.

In 1978-79, Planning Commission approved one Jt. Director, 1—Asstt. Registrar of Firms, 1—Research Officer, 1—Special Officer (Accountant), 3—Demonstrator, Accounts Clerk—5.

(A) The Planning Cell is now being looked by squeezing staff from other sections of the Department for which proper functioning of this cell are not being done well. In the guide-line of the 5 year plan ending in 1982-83, stress has been given on strengthening the Planning Cell to prepare rolling plan and evaluation. The following posts are suggested during the plan period ending in 1982-83 for strengthening the Planning Cell,

1) Dy. Director	...	1
2) Economic Investigator—		2
3) Computer	...	2
4) L. D. Clerk	...	3

(B) Nearly 1300 units have been given financial assistances under different schemes of the Industries Department. But there is no separate staff to pursue loan realisation. As a result, loan recovery works are not being properly looked into.

It is now considered necessary that the work of recovery may be entrusted now with 3 separate establishments at District level covering all the Sub-Divisions.

According to decision of the Govt. of India, scheme on financial assistances under State Aid to Industries Rules is going to D. I. Cs. But loan realisation portion remains with Directorate of Industries.

Therefore, the following posts for loan recovery cell is needed. Asstt. Director—2, Accountant—3, Inspector—6, L. D. Clerk—13, Class—IV—6.

## VILLAGE & SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

An amount of Rs. 17.75 lakhs is proposed for the Planning Cell & recovery Cell under the Re-organisation of the Department of Industries including Rs. 9.00 lakhs for construction.

Non-Plan.	Year	Revenue	Capital
O. S. D. (P) — 1	1978—79	2.50	1.00
Acctt. — 2	1979—80	1.35	2.50
U. D. Clerk — 2	1980—81	1.50	2.50
L. D. Clerk — 2	1981—82	1.60	2.00
	1982—83	1.70	1.00
		8.75	9.00
			17.75



SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.A. CONTINUOUS SCHEME.

1. Model Production-cum Service unit on Carpentry & Blacksmithy at Kumarghat, Teliamura, Arundhutinagar and Udaipur.

Government of India introduced half-a-million job programme in 1972-73 and as per pattern of the programme 4 Argo Service Centres were set up during the year offering the employment to 70 persons inclusive of Degree/Diploma holders and I. T. I. passed-out boys. During the 5th Plan, all these centres were converted into Model Production and service Centres on Carpentry & Blacksmithy and included in the 5th Plan.

The activities of the above centre are to be diversified keeping in view of the local demand as well as reduction of over-head cost. Automobile repairing and servicing body building of the vehicle etc. may be taken up during this Plan ending in 1982-83.

The following categories of staff are existing t—

- a) Kumarghat Unit :—Foreman-1, U. D. Clerk-1, Fitter-1, Store-Keeper-1. Class IV-3.
- b) Teliamura Unit-1, :—Foreman 1, Fitter-1, U. D. Clerk-1, Store-Keeper-1, Class IV-3, (Driver-1), Helper-1 new post approved in 1978-79).
- c) Arundhutinagar Unit :—Foreman -1, Welder-1, Fitter-1, Accountant-1, Store-Keeper-1, L. D. Clerk-1, Class-IV-3, (New post approved :—(Driver-1, Helper-1),
- d) Udaipur Unit :—(Foreman-1, Fitter-1,, U. D. Clerk-1, Store-Keeper-1, Class-IV-1.)

Other items of expenditure are wages to workers, purchase of raw materials, contingencies/aates and taxes, minor construction. Provision for these would be provided in the Non-Plan budget from the next year.

To implement the new items of production, purchase of machines, tools & equipments may be necessary for which an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be required.

An amount of Rs. 10.65 lakhs is provided inclusive of 3.05 lakhs in constructional works during the 5 year plan period ending in 1982-83.

( Year-wise plading of the expenditure )

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total</u>
4.60	0.40	
0.75	1.65	
0.75	1.00	
0.75	—	
0.75	—	
<u>7.60</u>	<u>3.05</u>	<u>10.65</u>

VILLAGE & SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.2. Model Blacksmithy Unit at Dharmanagar.

The activities of the Model Blacksmithy needs to be diversified by way of servicing of automobiles and construction of body building of vehicles. Dharmanagar is the Gate way of Tripura through land route. It is the only place where railway connection is linked up with the rest of the country. So, the place is ideal for servicing of automobiles and body building of the vehicles.

In 1978-79, for Rs. 0.70 lakhs has been allotted for construction of the building,. According to P. W. D. estimate Rs. 4.70 lakhs is provided in the Plan provision during the period of 1982-83 on account of building construction, staff quarter, boundary fencing including grill gate entrance.

( Year-wise phasing of expendidure )

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total.</u>
—	0.70	
—	2.00	
—	2.00	
—	—	
—	—	
	<u>4.70</u>	<u>4.70</u>

3. Technical Service Laboratory-cum Library.

In order to provide the local industrialist on with the benefit of testing and analysing the raw materials and finished products this scheme has been introduced during the 5th Plan. The laboratory has started functioning by under taking the job of analysing a few samples of lime, water, egg shell etc. with a view to extend the sphere of its activities and to make it capable of rendering services efficiently, post of some staff like Chemist, Analytic Asstt. Librarian were approved by Planning Commission during 1978-79. Part of the construction of Laboratory building has been completed and the work on 2nd phase is under way.

An outlay of Rs, 14.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided in the 5 year plan ending in 1982-83.

( Yearwise phasing of the expenditure )

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total</u>
0.75	1.00	
1.00	3.00	
1.00	3.00	
1.10	1.00	
1.15	1.00	
<u>5.00</u>	<u>9.00</u>	<u>Rs. 14.00</u>

#### 4. Marketing & Publicity :-

(A) Marketing :- This is a continuous scheme aimed at rendering marketing facilities to local entrepreneurs both public and private sector in and outside the State through Sales Emporia. During 1978-79 Planning Commission has approved some posts to strengthen some Sales Emporia. The posts are of Commercial Manager-1, Asstt. Manager-3, Accountant-1, Cashier-1, Asstt. Salesman-5, Class IV-6. Out of the 1978-79 plan provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs Rs. 1.60 lakhs was for land development.

##### Marketing & Publicity

An outlay of Rs. 19.00 lakhs is proposed including cost of Rs. 9.60 lakhs for land Development & tion of building at Agartala & Dharmanagar during the Plan period ending in 1982-83.

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total</u>
4.40	1.60	
1.10	2.00	
1.25	2.00	
1.30	2.00	
1.35	2.00	
<u>9.40</u>	<u>9.60</u>	<u>Rs. 19.00 lakhs.</u>

#### B. Publicity & Propaganda.

Publicity & Propaganda ensures rapid growth and development of industries. This is continuing scheme and proposed to be continued during the plan period ending 1982-83 also. Besides, propagation of publicity, participation in Exhibitions with locally produced marketable goods, publication of brochure, advertisements etc. are some of the items of its activities.

Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been provided on this account during the plan period ending in 1982-83.

(Yearwise phasing of the expenditure)

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>
1.00	...
2.50	...
3.00	...
4.50	...
5.00	...
<u>16.00</u>	

#### (5) Financial assistance to small industrial units and technical entrepreneurs.

The Department has been rendering financial assistance to industrial units under State Aie to Industries Rules which needs also to be continued during the plan period ending 1982-83.

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL INDUSTRIES.

During 1978-79, posts of Inspector-6, L. D. Clerk-9, Class IV-9 have been approved for enquiring of loan applications, pursuing of utilisation and helping certificate officers of the Department.

With a view to set up more industries in village & Small Scale Industries drive according to Industrial Policy of the Government an outlay of Rs. 18.90 lakhs has been provided in the plan period ending in 1982-83.

(Yearwise phasing of the expenditure)

	Capital
0.50	2.50
0.50	3.00
0.60	3.50
0.60	3.50
0.70	3.50
2.90	16.00

## (6) Expansion of Tripura Small Industries Corporation :

The Corporation has been assisting industrial units by supplying of raw-materials. It has also running production units Gud Khansari Sugar, Fruit Canning, ASCU Plant for seasoning and treatment of timber, Pharmaceutical products.

The Corporation proposed to act as refinancing agency of IDBI. It will supply machines to industrial units on hire purchase basis. The Corporation will also set up one semi-mechanised unit in industry according to the feasibility study made by NIETCO. The present authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 35.00 lakhs. The Govt. has so far invested Rs. 34.00 lakhs share capital. Corporation will have to increase its authorised capital. To cope with the existing and new activities it is proposed to increase the Share Capital structure of the Corporation with further Share Capital of Rs. 16.00 lakhs during the plan 1982-83.

## EXPANSION OF TSIC.

6, Revenue	Capital
...	3.00
...	3.00
...	3.00
...	3.00
...	4.00
	16.00

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

## 7. POWER SUBSIDY.

In Tripura Power tariff is high. In order to minimise the high cost, State Govt. has been awarding subsidy @ Rs. 0.09 P. per unit of power consumed by the small industrial units irrespective of their connected load. The scheme will be continued during the 5 year plan period ending in 1982-83 for which an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided.

(Yearwise phasing of the expenditure)

Revenue	Capital
-----	-----
0.50	...
1.00	..
1.00	...
1.25	...
1.25	...
-----	
5.00	
-----	

## 8. PROVIDING SUBSIDY ON THE RATES OF INTEREST.

The Amended State-Aid to Industries Rules provides for awarding subsidy in the rate of interest for timely repayment of loan money by the loanees. The scheme is a continued one during the plan period ending 1982-83 for which a provision of outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been made.

(Yearwise phasing of the expenditure)

Revenue	Capital
-----	-----
...	0.45
...	0.55
...	0.75
...	1.00
...	1.25
	-----
	4.00
	-----

## 9. PROVIDING SUBSIDY ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BANK LOAN AND DEPARTMENTAL LOAN.

For the growth and development of industries in the backward State, flow of finance from Banks is a must. High rate of interest of Bank loan is one of the major hinderance to the growth of the industries. In order to make Bank loan attractive to the entrepreneurs, it is considered necessary to subsidise the difference on the rate of interest between bank loan and departmental loan.

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed under the scheme during the Plan period ending 1982-83.

Revenue	Capital
-----	-----
0.10	...
0.20	...
0.30	...
0.40	...
0.50	...
-----	
1.50	
-----	

## 10. TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION CENTRE ON TAILORING AND KNITTING.

The scheme aims at continuance of the mobile training centre set up at Sabroom under Sub-Plan area for imparting training to rural people who on completion of their training will supplement their family income by pursuing the trade in their spare time for which the State Govt. will persuade them to form Co-operative society and arrange for sewing machine at subsidised rates.

In 1978-79, another training cum production centre has been approved by the Planning commission which has started at Agartala. The duration of the training is 1½ year. During 1st 12 months the trainees will get stipend and thereafter they will get wages on piece rate basis at the time of commercial training. 15 trainees will form a Co-operative Society after completion of training. After completion of the training, these T. C. P. Cs will be shifted to suitable places so that artisans can stand on strong economic footing.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in the 5 year plan ending in 1982-83 excluding charges on existing establishment.

(Yearwise phasing of expenditure)

Revenue	Capital
-----	-----
1.00	...
1.00	...
1.00	...
1.00	...
1.00	...
-----	
5.00	
-----	

VILLAGE & SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

## 11. Stipend to apprentices.

Under Apprenticeship Act, the I. T. I. passed trainees are required to undergo apprenticeship training in the firms as declared as Industrial establishments under provisions of the Act. The trainees from Tripura were being sent outside the state against the vacancies allocated to Tripura. The vacancies available in a particular are inadequate in comparison with the out turn. Moreover, due to obvious reasons, all the available vacancies could not be utilised. As a result a good number of I. T. I. passed boys could not avail of the benefit of apprenticeship. In order to extend the facility to a larger number of passed out boys, a scheme for apprenticeship training in the established firms, inside the State has been introduced in 1977-78 which is proposed to be continued during the 5 year plan period ending in 1982-83. 71 boys are now undergoing apprenticeship training inside the State,

An outlay of Rs. 4.40 lakhs is provided in the next plan period ending in 1982-83.

( Yearwise phasing of the expenditure )

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>
0.40	—
1.00	—
1.00	—
1.00	—
1.00	—
<u>4.40</u>	

12. Scheme for processing and supply of Lac Seeds.

Kamalpur has got potentiality for production of Lac Seeds. It was proposed during 1977-78 and 1978-79 that the Lac Seeds would be procured from Central Lac Research Institute, Ranchi and will be cultivated there and a boy will also be sent there for training. But the scheme could not be successful as no lac seeds was made available. The scheme may not be continued. In 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh was approved.

(Yearwise phasing of the expenditure)

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>
0.05	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
<u>0.05</u>	

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

13. Expansion of Production Unit at Arundhutinagar.

Production units for hand made paper and Foot Wear have been running at Industrial Estate, Arundhutinagar. In 1978-79, Rs. 0.10 lakh was approved for expansion programme. But it is now found that it would be uneconomical to go into expansion programme and hence it may not be continued further.

(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>
0.10	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
<u>0 10</u>	<u>          </u>

14. Training expenses and study tour of entrepreneurs.

Tripura is land locked and there is no Large, Medium and sufficient number of Small Industries. To attract the people in this line prospective entrepreneurs and the entrepreneurs who want to adopt better technique in this line may go for study tour outside the States.

An amount of Rs. 0.33 lakhs is proposed during the plan period ending in 1982-83.

(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>
0.05	—
0.08	—
0.10	—
0.10	—
<u>0.33</u>	<u>          </u>

15. Training of Officers and Staff.

The SIET Institute, the N.E.C. etc. often introduce training scheme for training of officers/ staff of the Development Department. Although such training is necessary, yet the Department could not avail of the benefit due to non-availability financial provision to such Institutes as training expenses. In order to avail of the facility of training, a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for payment training fees etc. to the Institute during the plan period ending in 1982-83.



**VILLAGE & SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES**

(Yearwise phasing of the expenditure)

Revenue	Capital
0.10	—
0.10	—
0.10	—
0.10	—
0.10	—
0.50	

**16. Margin money to Individual/Units.**

The entrepreneurs often approach the Department for sanction of margin money capital enabling them to obtain Bank finance for which Rs. 0.30 lakhs was approved during 1978-79, But after introduction of said scheme under centrally sponsored scheme. Continuation of margin money scheme under State Sector will not be required.

(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

Revenue	Capital
0.30	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
0.30	

**17. Engineering Cell.**

Existence of Civil construction Cell is considered imperative in the Department in view of the fact that a good number of civil construction under various schemes are required to be undertaken. Public Works Departments and occasionally they are not in a position to complete the work in time as required. The Department is also required to pay agency charges to the P. W. D. for the works. The Department proposed for an Engineering Cell to undertake all minor works of the department which would be expeditious and less expensive.

In 1978-79, the following posts were approved :—

Asstt. Engineer-1, Overseer-1; Estimator-1,  
 Draughtsman-1, U. D. Clerk-1, L. D. Clerk-1,  
 Night Guard-3.

The scheme may be continued and for which an outlay of Rs. 4.55 lakhs is provided in the 5 year plan ending in 1982-83.

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

Revenue	Capital
0.55	—
1.00	—
1.00	—
1.00	—
1.00	—
4.55	

**18. Subsidy to Tripura Small Industries Corporation  
for Sugar Mill.**

The Sugar Factory at Bogafa, Santirbazar has been started in November, 1974. The Sugar Factory is working on open pan process. The factory has worked for three working seasons. But it has been noticed during the first two working years that the recovery of the sugar was much below the recovery of sugar was much below the expectations.

The recovery has not been above 3½% which was uneconomic for operating the factory. Thereafter, the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, was requested to investigate the matter and suggest suitable remedial measures for improved recovery of sugar. Accordingly, experts from the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur visited the factory and the neighbouring areas. The reports received from the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur indicate that the agro-climatic condition of Tripura is well suited to sugar cane culture.

It has been indicated in the report that the present sugar cane variety is not very much suitable for the sugar mill as the ripening takes place before the proper sugar season. Incidentally, it is mentioned that there has not been any sugar mill in the area and the sugarcane has mainly been used for production of gur. The present variety of sugar cane is quite suitable for gur manufacture, The National Sugar Institute has suggested for introduction of mid ripening variety and late ripening variety of sugarcane in addition to the early ripening variety available now so that the sugar mill can take up crushing during the normal season. The Department of Agriculture has taken up the programme for introduction of these varieties and it is likely that multiplication and introduction of the variety will take about 3-4 years.

With the present variety the mill can crush only a fraction of its capacity resulting in considerable loss for the mill due to underutilisation. Since the T. S. I. C. cannot absorb such losses it is necessary to compensate the loss by way of giving subsidy for the next 3-4 years during which time the new variety can be introduced.

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

Therefore, it is proposed to provide financial assistance to the Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd. to the extent of Rs. 3.00 lakhs each year as subsidy for four years and for this. This purpose it is proposed to make provisions of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the 6th Plan during 1982-83. This will greatly benefit the cane growers who are cultivating sugarcane mostly in tilla lands (high lands) which are otherwise remain mostly uncultivated. If sugarcane can be grown by them in tilla lands and this may be supplied to the sugar factory. This will be a great relief to the small land holders in the vicinity of the sugar factory area.

(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

REVENUE	CAPITAL
2.50	...
2.50	...
2.50	...
2.50	...
<hr/> 10.00 <hr/>	

## 19. GRANT TO WORK CABINS FOR FOOTWEAR UNIT.

The distressed cobblers who are the weaker section of the community have no any financial soundness that they can construct works shed and purchase tools and equipments. To give them economic footing, central leather Research Institute in their 'Techno Economic Survey of Leather & Leather based industries in North Eastern Region' has pointed out that Tripura has potentiality to grow foot wear units.

Accordingly, Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed as grant for construction of work sheds & purchase of tools and implements to cottage units of distressed cobblers.

(Yearwise phasing of the expenditure)

Revenue	Capital
0.30	...
0.40	...
0.40	...
0.40	...
<hr/> 1.50 <hr/>	

## INDUSTRIAL ESTATE.

## (i) Continued Scheme.

Construction of shed/Boundary wall at Arundhutinagar.

For construction of boundary wall of Arundhutinagar and Handmade paper an amount of Rs. 1.15 lakhs was provided in 1978-79. Further amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh would be needed for remaining portion of the previous year construction and extension of Industrial Estate, Arundhutinagar.

VILLAGE & SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

Therefore, ad outlay amounting to Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in the Five year plan ending 1982-83.

(Yearwise phasing of the expenditure)

Revenue	Capital
...	1.15
...	1.00
...	...
...	...
...	...
	2.15

(ii) Construction of Industrial Estate at Dharmanagar.

Firstphases of the construction of Industrial Estate, Dharmanagar has been completed.

Now, according to the Master Plan prepared by P. W. D. an amount of Rs. 17.40 lakhs would be required for the 2nd phase of construction works.

In 1978-79, Planning Commission has approved 2.40 lakhs and therefore, an outlay of Rs. 17.40 lakhs has been provided in the 5 year plan ending in 1982-83 for approval.

(Yearwise phasing of the expenditure)

Revenue.	Capital.
	2.40
	4.00
	4.00
	4.00
	3.00
	17.40

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

- (iii) Organisational set up of Industrial Estate/Areas including establishment cost on maintaining Generator sets.

With a view to look after the upkeep and maintenance of the Industrial Estates as well as for collection of rent, maintenance of essential facilities organisational set up has been attached to the Estate,

With the coming up of more Development of Industrial areas in the next coming areas, maintenance works will also be increased. In 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 0.85 lakhs was provided out of which Rs. 0.30 lakhs was for construction.

An outlay of Rs. 3.70 lakhs is provided in the plan period ending 1982-83, of which Rs. 2.30 lakhs is of capital expenditure on works.

(Yearwise phasing of the expenditure)

<u>Revenue.</u>	<u>Capital.</u>	
0.55	0.30	
0.20	0.50	
0.20	0.50	
0.22	0.50	
0.23	0.50	
<hr/>	<hr/>	
1.40	2.30	= 3.70
<hr/>	<hr/>	

NEW SCHEMES :

- (iv) Installation of Generating set at Industrial Estate.

Captive power house is required to be established in the industrial estates and the industrial areas so that in case of power failure these generating houses can supply power to the industrial units.

In 1978-79, Rs. 0.50 lakhs was approved by the Planning Commission for setting up one such power house at Industrial Estate, Arundhutinagar. In coming years of 5 year plan ending 1982-83, two more generating sets may be set up at Dharmanagar and Udipur.

Any outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided in the 5 year plan ending in 1982-83 for approval.

(Yearwise phasing for the expenditure)

	<u>Revenue.</u>	<u>Capital.</u>
1978-79	—	0.50
	—	0.50
	—	1.00
	—	1.00
	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		3.00

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

**(v) Development of Industrial Areas.**

Industrial areas are required to be developed with essential facilities to encourage establishment of industries and to provide employment to unemployed people. The industrial areas would be established where the basic facilities of Commissioning, Power and Water would be provided by the Department. The demarcated plots would be given to the entrepreneurs who are to build up sheds according to prescribed designs.

Such areas would be established in the khas lands with marginal acquisition, if necessary in the potential areas of the State.

5 acre of land at each place of Dharmanagar, Udaipur and Agartala would be developed in the 5 year plan ending in 1982-83.

An outlay of Rs. 9.50 lakhs is provided in the plan ending in 1982-83 for implementation of the above scheme.

(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

	Revenue	Capital
1978-79	...	0.50
	...	3.00
	---	2.00
	...	2.00
	...	2.00
		-----
		9.50
		-----

**(vi) Repairing and construction of boundary wall at Badarghat.**

The boundary of Industrial Estate at Badarghat which is an extension of Industrial Estate, Airundhutinagar needs to be repaired and some construction of boundary wall are also to be undertaken.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in the 5 year plan ending in 1982-83 in this regard for approval.

(Yearwise phasing of the expenditure)

	Revenue	Capital
1978-79	...	...
	...	1.00
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
		-----
		1.00 Lakh.      1.00 lakh.
		-----

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

## (vii) Construction of sheds at Badarghat :—

With a view to dispersal of Industries from the town to the Industrial Estates, 5 more sheds are immediately to be constructed at Badarghat which is an extension of Industrial Estate, Arundhutinagar. At present, there are 24 sheds at Arundhutinagar and 14 Nos. of sheds are at Badarghat.

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided in this respect in the 5 year plan period ending 1982-83  
(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure )

	Revenue	Capital
1978-79	...	...
	...	1.00
	...	1.00
	...	1.00
	...	...
		-----
		3.00
		-----

## (viii) Construction of sheds at Udaipur.

Due to more demand of sheds for setting up of Industries at Industrial Estate at Udaipur, 5 more sheds may be constructed there.

There are 9 sheds are at Udaipur at present,

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided in this regard in the 5 year plan period ending in 1982-83.

( Yearwise phasing of the expenditure )

	Revenue	Capital
1978-79	...	...
	...	1.00
	...	1.00
	...	1.00
	...	...
		-----
		3.00
		-----

## (ix) Construction of bath, toilet, drainage and development of Arundhutinagar Industrial Estate

To facilitate the workers and the staff of Industrial Estate, Arundhutinagar, construction of bath, toilet, drainage and development of the premises of the estate and some repairing, an amount of Rs 1.50 lakhs is provided in the 5 year plan ending in 1982-83 or approval.

( Yearwise phasing of the expenditure )

	Revenue	Capital
1978-79	...	...
	...	0.75
	...	0.75
	...	...
	...	...
		-----
		1.50
		-----

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

## III. KHADI &amp; VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

The objects of the Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board is

(a) to promote, encourage and assist in the development of Khadi and village Industries and to carry on trade or business in the products of such industries.

(b) to provide work to persons who have been professionally engaged in khadi and village industries;

(c) to grant loans to individuals, societies or institutions engaged in khadi and village industries;

(d) to encourage establishment of co-operative societies in khadi and village industries;

(e) to conduct training centres with a view to impart the necessary skill and knowledge for carrying on khadi and village industries;

(f) to manufacture tools and implements and to arrange supply of such tools and implements and raw materials in order to secure development of khadi and village industries;

(g) to conduct publicity and propaganda and to organise marketing of finished products of khadi and village industries by opening stores, emporia and exhibitions;

(h) to undertake and encourage research with a view to improve the quality and marketability of khadi and the products of village industries;

(i) to collect statistics relating to khadi and village industries from such person or persons as may be prescribed and to publish the statistics so collected.

In the performance of its functions the Board receives financial assistances from the Khadi & village industries commission for implementation of khadi and village industries programme as per pattern schemes and from the State Government the Board received grant-in-aid for establishment expenditure, amount for special rebate towards retail sale of khadi goods, and very recently the State Govt. has sanctioned fund towards construction of the office building of the Board.

The Khadi Commission has observed in the record notes of discussion on the budget estimates of the Tripura Board for 1977-78 that the other State Govts. are also pleased to release financial assistances to the State Board for implementation of schemes, particularly salary towards managerial staff of these schemes for which there is no provision of the Commission under its pattern except in case of Registered Institution and Co-operative Societies.

In Tripura the Board has set up Khadi and village industries programme departmentally, as no co-operative societies/Registered Institution seem to be viable to take up such activities and also the Registered Institution and co-operative Societies have no technical experienced hands.

In view of the above observation of the Commission, the State Govt. with the concurrence of the Planning Commission has sanctioned 6 posts of Instructors (in the scale of Rs. 2200-380/-) under the establishment of the Board for its departmental units out of grant-in-aid fund. The khadi Commission during the budget discussion for 1978-79 has observed that the pattern of financial assistances of the Bee-keeping Industry has been changed and the Board was requested to approach the State Govt. for establishment expenditure towards salaries of the staff under Bee-keeping Industry posted in different blocks to render technical guidance and training to intending Bee-keepers with a view to develop this prospective village industry in the State. Accordingly the Board has approached the State Govt. to accord approval for an amount of Rs. 40,000/- towards establishment grant for 10 Instructors



## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

(in the scale of Rs. 220-380/-) for Bee-keeping Industry for 1978-79 out of grant-in-aid fund. In this respect, the total expenditure would be Rs. 1,15,000/- (upto the end of plan period ending 1982-83).

The Board has received sanction of financial assistance from the Commission to open Sales Emporia, Gramin Silpa Sales Depot. with a view to render marketing facilities of the products produced by individual entrepreneurs and also in different departmental units. The Board has not yet set up any marketing wing under its establishment because the programme undertaken by the Board upto the year 1976-77 did not justify such a proposal. The budget estimate have been approved by the commission for 1978-79 is approximately Rs. 52.25 lakhs out of which 1,500 individual artisans will be employed with the financial assistances from the Board and also 1,500 new artisans would be employed by departmentally setting up Muslin Khaki units, Glazed pottery unit, intensive flaying centre, Match Splints and veneers manufacturing unit, and raw materials Depot. for storage of raw materials for Khadi and village industries in the State. At present there are approximately 2,000 artisans engaged in Khadi and village industries programme under the departmental units and also by individual entrepreneurs financial by the Board on receipt of assistances from the Commission. Thus at the end of 1978-79 total employment target of the Board is 5,500 artisans upto 31st March, 1979. The Board has submitted a proposal for employment of 10,000 artisans within the plan period ending of 1982-83. The financial involvement of the Board to be received from the Commission upto the end of 1982-83 would be approximately Rs. 1.50 crores considering the increase trend of activities and financial assistances which have been sanctioned by the commission and would be evident from the enhancement of the budget estimates of the Board for 1978-79 from Rs. 31.00 lakhs (tentatively agreed for 1977-78) to 52.25 lakhs.

In order to cope with the increased activities and also to commensurate the financial involvement of the Board, the Khadi Commission has requested to strengthen all departmental wings of the Board, administrative set up including marketing wing, publicity and statistical cell that report and returns of the Board, utilisation of fund, evolution of activities, refund of loan in time and also the entire activities of the Board can be submitted to the State Govt. and Khadi Commission in proper and prescribed forms. The Board has, in the circumstances has approached the State Govt. an amount of Rs. 31.70 lakhs for its establishment grant during the plan period ending in 1982-83. The Khadi Commission has also emphasised in the record notes of discussion that the Board should approach the State Govt. immediately for receiving financial assistances to strengthen its administrative set up not in headquarter but also in district and block level so that the managers of the KVIC under the district industries centres may be well equipped with the technical experience staff to make the district industries centres a success.

The Board has submitted a proposal to the State Government for implementation of 10 New Model charkha units in the state particularly in the tribal areas and also in the interiors of the state with a view to increase production of khadi cloth because the state is well equipped with huge No. of weavers conversant in Khadi weaving. 10 units would be in operation starting from 1979-80 upto end of plan period ending 1982-83 and an amount of Rs. 4.30 lakhs would be the total expenditure.

The Board desires to introduce training of individual artisans in pottery for manufacturing of bricks and clay pipes, power ghani and sheller type paddy dehusking machine with a view to distribute improved implements on subsidised rates artisans on receipt of financial assistances from the Commission. At present the artisans are trained in outside the state for which the individual artisans particularly tribals are not coming forward to be detached during the training period, with a view to set up 3 Nos. of artisans training centre in the state, one for pottery, two for power ghani, three for sheller type and paddy

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

dehusking machine. A total amount of Rs. 80,000/- would be required for which the Board has approached the State Govt. to accord expenditure sanction. The expenditure will be to the tune of Rs. 3.20 lakhs upto the end of 1982-83.

Board has proposed Rs. 31.80 lakhs as establishment grant. of this, Rs. 14.50 lakhs would be Non-plan expenditure and Rs. 17.30 lakhs would be plan expenditure.

An outlay of Rs. 17.30 lakhs for establishment grant and rebate on sale of khadi products and Rs. 7.50 lakhs for development schemes has been provided towards establishment grant and implementation of new schemes to Tripura Khadi & villege Industries Board.

(Yearwise phasing of the expenditure)

Revenue		Capital
1978-79	3.00	—
	4.30	—
	5.00	—
	5.70	—
	6.30	—
	<u>24.80</u>	

Handloom.

**A. Continued Scheme.**

**1. Subsidy on Transport cost of yarn.**

The object of the scheme is to neutralise the high transport cost for bringing yarn from outside the State to feed the Weavers of the State with yarn at a reasonable price. 50% transport cost subsidy proposed to be given under this scheme.

It is proposed give 50% transport cost subsidy on yarn worth of Rs. 1.10 crores in the 5 year plan ending 1982-83.

An outlay of Rs. 0.90 lakh is proposed for approval during the plan period ending 1982-83.

**2. Share Capital loan to Co-operative Societies.**

The object of the scheme is to render assistance to the weavers' Co-operative Societies in the shape of loan equivalent to 75% of the share value for strengthening the share capital base of the Societies.

600 members under Co-operative fold will be benefitted out of the total share capital of Rs. 0.45 lakhs provided in the five year plan ending in 1982-83.

**3. Share Capital contribution to Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation.**

Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation is functioning as an Apex Society by providing necessary helps to the primary societies as well as individual weavers and craftsman in procuring raw materials at reasonable rate, marketing of their products giving Technical guidance by way of supplying improved tools and implements, by implementing Janata cloth production scheme etc. During the five year plan ending 1982-83 the Corporation proposed to invest an amount of Rs. 5.00 crores in their business.

Of the total outlay proposed by the Corporation during the five year plan ending 1982-83 the State Government proposed to contribute an amount of Rs. 21.00 lakhs towards share capital of the Corporation.

#### 4. **Rebate on sale of Handloom fabric.**

The object of this scheme is to popularise the sale of handloom products produced by the Co-Operative Societies and individual weavers sold through the Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation and Govt. Sales Emporia. A general rebate of Rs. 0.05 P. per rupee is allowed during Puja and other festival occasions. This is an incentive given for the economic upliftment of the persons engaged in weaving.

It is anticipated that during the five year plan ending in 1982-83 the total value of sale would be worth Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs will be necessary for allowing rebate including special rebate during the five year plan ending in 1982-83.

#### 5. **Specialised training in weaving.**

For improved training and for acquiring special knowledge in the art of designing and dyeing candidates and expert weavers are deputed for under going specialised training at Varanasi, Gauhati, Weavers Service Centre at Calcutta and other places. Apart from these, training is also arranged locally for short period in the Design Extension Centre, Agartala. Approx. 75 Nos. of trainees have completed receiving training in improved methods of weaving during the last five year plan ended in 1977-78 and it is expected that 175 Nos. of trainees will receive training during the five year plan ending in 1982-83.

An amount of Rs. 0.70 lakhs would be required to meet up expenditure for the stipend, journey expenses etc. of the trainees who will be sent for training.

An amount of Rs. 0.70 lakhs is, therefore, proposed for the five year plan ending in 1982-1983 against this scheme specialised training in weaving.

#### 6. **Annual Seminar on Handloom Industry.**

The object of the scheme is to organise Seminar and discussion on Handloom Industry participated by the representatives of weavers Co-operative Societies, Industries weavers and Govt. officials for the development of the Industry in the State. It is proposed to hold seminar in three districts separately.

To meet up all expenditure for holding Seminar in three districts lakh an amount of Rs. 0.22 is proposed for the five year plan ending in 1982-83.

#### 7. **Managerial grant to Mahila Samity, Nari Samity etc.**

The object of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to Mahila Samities, Nari Samities etc. situated outside the Block area to enable them to engage a Manager for providing its members with technical guidance and also to look after the management of the Samity. Grant would be sanctioned on the basis of progress of the respective Samity concerned. Approx an amount of Rs. 0.24 lakhs was expended against this scheme during the last five year plan ended in 1978.

An amount of Rs. 0.28 lakh has been proposed for this scheme for the next five year plan ending in 1982-83.

#### 8. **75% grant for purchase of equipments to Weavers Co-operative societies.**

The object of the scheme to supply the Weavers Co-operative Societies with improved type of looms and implements at subsidised rate to enable them to take up production of improved varieties of handloom products which could get easy market. There was an expenditure of approximately Rs. 0.57 lakh against this scheme during the last five year plan and approx. 20 societies were benefitted.

## VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

An amount of Rs. 0.75 lakh has been proposed for this scheme for the next five years plan ending in 1982-83. It is expected that approx. 30 Societies would be benefitted out of this scheme.

#### 9. Research & Design Centre at Kailashahar.

The object of the scheme is to evolve new improved designs for production of improved varieties of designable handloom products. It is a servicing unit and the designs evolved by this unit are distributed amongst the weavers for reproduction. The Centre which was set up during 1975-76 is proposed to be continued during the next five years plan ending in 1983.

It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 2.25 lakhs for the next five year plan ending 1982-83.

(Yearwise phasing of the expenditure).

Revenue	Capital.
0.35	0.40
—	1.50
—	—
—	—
—	—
0.35	1.90 = 2.25

#### 10. Grant for purchase of yarn, equipments looms equipment to Tribal and distressed weavers.

The object of the scheme is to supply yarn and equipments looms to poor traditional and tribal weavers at subsidised rate so that they can carry on with their profession for earning their livelihood. Considering the extremely poor economic condition of the weavers particularly, tribal and Manipuri weavers of this State and considering the upward trend in the price of yarn, much importance has been given on implementation of this scheme in this State. Under this scheme yarn and implements looms would be supplied to the weavers at 75% subsidised rate. During last five years 5,510 Nos. of tribal and distressed weavers got benefit out of this scheme. It is proposed to give benefit to 40,000 No. of distressed and tribal weavers during the next five years plan ending in 1982-83.

It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the scheme during the next five years plan ending in 1982-83.

#### 11. Pilot centre on Handloom Industry.

Pilot Centres on Handloom are set up in weaver concentrated areas and in tribal areas for taking up training and production programme of improved varieties of products using improved looms and equipments. 6 such Centres were opened during 1976-77 and 3 more during 1977-78. It is expected that 8 Nos. of new Pilot Centres' would be opened during the next five years plan ending in 1983.

It is proposed to keep an amount of Rs. 13.55 lakhs for this scheme during the next five year plan ending in 1983 of which Rs. 0.75 lakhs would be capital expenditure.

#### 12. Revitalisation of dormant weavers co-operative societies.

More than 50% of the weavers co-operative societies in this State are lying in dormant stage. The reasons for their dormancy are many of which financial insolvency is one. The new policy of Govt. of India is to include more Nos. of weavers under co-operative fold as well as to revitalise the dormant weavers co-operative Societies. During last five years plan in the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 13 Nos. of dormant weavers co-operative Societies

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

were revived. It is proposed to revitalise approx 20 Nos. of dormant weavers co-operative Societies during the next five years plan ending in 1983.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2.60 lakhs for the scheme during next five years plan ending in 1982-83.

**13. Margin money to co-operative Societies.**

Sanction of working capital loan to weavers co-operative Societies from the State Plan budget has been discontinued since 1974-75 on the advice of the Planning Commission. To enable the Weavers Co-operative Societies to take loan from the State Co-operative Bank/Nationalised Banks it is proposed to sanction margin money to them as token of State Govt. guarantee to the extent of 20% of the total requirement of working capital.

It is proposed to keep an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh for the scheme during the next five years plan ending in 1983.

**14. 100% grant for construction/repairing of workshed to distressed weavers.**

Due to their extremely poor economic condition the weavers of this State could not afford to construct a separate workshed of their own. They are not even able to repair their dwelling shed a part of which they generally use as their workshed. Help is given to the poor weavers in the form of 100% grant to enable them to repair their workshed. 610 Nos. of distressed weavers were benefitted during the year 1977-78 out of this grant. It is proposed to give benefit to approx. 8000 Nos. of distressed weavers by providing them with grant for construction/repairing their workshed.

A sum of Rs. 8.75 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during the next five years Plan ending in 1983.

**15. 100% grant to fisherman for procurement of Nylon Yarn for manufacturing fishing net.**

The object of the scheme is to help the poor individual fisherman by supplying them with necessary quantity of Nylon Yarn required for manufacturing of fishing net so that they can carry on with their profession to earn their livelihood. The scheme is particularly made for helping those needy fisherman who has got no paddy land of their own and solely dependent on fishing but could not afford to purchase Nylon Yarn for manufacturing fishing net due to their poor economic condition. 896 Nos. of fisherman got benefit out of this scheme during 1977-78.

It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for this scheme during the next five years plan ending 1983. It is expected that more than 3000 Nos. of fisherman will be benefitted out of this scheme.

**16. Study tour of handloom weavers.**

The quality of handloom products produced by the weavers of this State are quite satisfactory so far their texture is concerned.

For producing better design and colour scheme on the handloom fabrics with attractive finish as done by the weavers of West Bengal and other States it is proposed in the scheme to send some weavers for study tour outside the State to study the methods adopted by the weavers of other State. 28 Nos. of weavers were sent in different places of West Bengal during 1977-78.

It is proposed to keep an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh for this scheme during the next five year plan ending in 1983.

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

**177. New Schemes. Opening a Research & Design Centre in the South District.**

The object of the scheme is to set up a Research and Design Centre at South Tripura District with modern improved designs and to give them technical guidance for improved production using improved types of looms and implements so that their products could get the market easily.

It is proposed to keep an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the scheme during the next five year plan ending in 1983.

**188. Subsidy on transport cost of financial products.**

Due to extreme transport difficulties and due to high transport cost charged by the Air-lines it become difficult for the handloom products of this state to get the market outside the State. The cost of finished handloom products become high due to high transport cost which ultimately fail to compete with the products of other State inspite of their standard quality. Thousands of weavers are engaged in this profession of weaving and unless any healthy arrangements are made to market their products the weavers of this State will ultimately suffer.

The object of the scheme is to provide subsidy on transport cost of finished products when sent outside the State. It is proposed to give 50% subsidy on transport cost of handloom products marketed by Tripura Handloom Handicrafts Development Corporation.

An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed for this scheme for the next five year plan ending in 1983.

**199. Strengthening of Handloom Organisation.**

To cope with the increased activities in the handloom sector it is felt necessary for strengthening the Handloom Organisation. Creation of more number of technical and clerical posts are necessary for the purpose of ensuing distribution of raw materials, to look after proper utilisation of loan and grants and for rendering technical guidance to weavers.

An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during the next five year plan ending in 1983.

**200. Model Design Centre at Brajapur.**

Brajapur is a place of weavers importance in West Tripura District under Bisalgarh Block. There are concentrate of highly skilled weavers in this area who are mainly producing sarees and dhoties using finer count of yarn upto 120s. To give them technical guidance particularly for production of better design and colour scheme on the products it is proposed to set up a Model design Centre in this place so that advice and guidance could readily be available to the weavers of this area.

An amount of Rs. 0.89 lakh has been proposed for this scheme during the next five year plan ending in 1983.

21. Reimbursement of commission for sale of handloom products to weavers  
Co-operative Societies.

The handloom Co-operative Societies deposit their products for sale in the State Govt. Sales Emporia at different places. Tripura Handloom & Handicraft Development Corporation also sale their products through Govt. Sales Emporia and to achieve quick disposal of their products they have introduced commission system to the Salesman as an incentive. If the Co-operative Societies do not introduce commission system side by side their products would be less pushed by the Salesman to the customer. Therefore, the Co-operative Societies have also introduced commission system like T.H.H.D.C. so that their products could be sold but rapidly by the Salesman.

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

The object of the scheme is to reimburse the amount of commission to respective weavers Co-operative societies which the Societies will give to the salesman to help the Societies from incurring any loss on this account.

An amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been proposed for this scheme during the next five year plan ending in 1983.

22. Powerloom.

1. Establishment of sizing, Calendering & Dyeing plant.

The main object of calendaring unit is to pad finishing chemicals followed by during to form thermoplastic feelings on the surface of fabrics.

To pay the balance amount of erection & Commissioning charge and to purchase some essential pre-calendering unit i. e. mangle, a sum of Rs. 3.73 lakhs is proposed during the plan period ending 1982-83 for this scheme.

2. Training centre on powerloom.

The object of the schemes is to give technical know-how of powerlooms operation to the interested candidates those who are willing to set up powerloom industry in Tripura.

Training of two batches of total 12 boys has already been completed.

A sum of Rs. 0.02 lakhs is proposed during the plan period ending 1982-83 for this scheme.

3. Transport subsidy on size beams.

The main object of the scheme is to minimise the high cost of transportation for procuring sized beams from other State and thereby to make development of powerloom Industry in private or co-operative Sector.

A sum of Rs. 0.12 lakh is proposed to be provided during the plan period ending 1982-83.

4. Power Subsidy for Powerloom Unit.

The aim of the scheme is to subsidise the cost of power consumption utilised by the powerloom unit in the private or Co-operative sector.

An amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for this scheme during the plan period ending 1982-83.

5. Margin money to Individuals.

The object of the scheme is to assist the entrepreneurs of powerloom unit with margin money as a token of Govt. guarantee to enable them to get Bank loan against prescribed terms and conditions.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during the plan period ending 1982-83.

6. The scheme is proposed with a view to give financial assistance to the running powerloom units organised by the private party or Co-operative Sector for power connection to their factory.

A sum of Rs. 0.06 lakh is proposed for the scheme during the period ending 1982-83.

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY.

77. Loan for purchase of Powerloom to Co-operative Societies/individuals.

The scheme aims to provide an advance loan to each powerloom unit organised by the Co-operative Society/Individuals for purchase of powerlooms.

An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during the plan period ending 1982-83.

88. Managerial grant to Powerloom Co-operations.

For giving technical guidance as well as or keeping books and records, it is proposed to give managerial grant to powerloom unit/units to enable them to engage a manager.

A sum of Rs. 0.09 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the plan period ending 1982-83.



## VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

## V. HANDICRAFTS:

## 1. RE-ORGANISATION OF DESIGN EXTENSION CENTRE

The object of the scheme is to evolve new designs on furnishing fabrics, handicrafts products etc. for relaying to the artisans in the field with the ultimate object of bringing economic upliftment of the persons engaged in the trades. The activities of the centre has been extended by introducing a Craft Museum-cum- show Room and a printing & design centre.

According to P. W. D. estimate. Rs. 11.70 lakhs will be needed for building construction & therefore, an outlay of Rs. 22.80 lakhs has been provided in the five year plan period ending in 1982-83.

(Year wise phasing of the expenditure)

REVENUE	CAPITAL	
1.20	2.20	
0.70	3.00	
0.75	3.00	
0.80	3.00	
0.85	0.50	
<hr/>	<hr/>	
4.30	11.70	=16.00

## 2. MULTIPURPOSE HANDICRAFT PRODUCTION UNIT :

This is a continued scheme aiming at relaying of design evolved in the Design Extension Centre, As more number of people and tribal are being attracted to Handicrafts Industry, continuation of the scheme during the five year plan period ending in 1982-83 may be made.

The component items of expenditure of the scheme are on salaries of staff, wages, cost of material & supplies, tools and equipments and office contingencies.

An amount of Rs. 2.80 lakhs is provided in the plan period ending in 1982-83 for approval.

(Year wise phasing of the expenditure)

REVENUE	CAPITAL
0.90	...
0.40	...
0.45	...
0.50	...
0.55	...
<hr/>	
2.80	
<hr/>	

## 3. TRAINING OF CRAFTSMEN OUTSIDE TRIPURA :

The scheme aims at sending the artisans in reputed handicrafts centres outside the State on Training for better skill and modern technique and design.

During training period, the trainees will be paid stipend and both way journey expenses.

An amount of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is provided in the Fifth year Plan ending in 1982-83.

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL INDUSTRIES

## 4. PAYMENT OF GRANTS TO HANDICRAFTS UNITS CO-OP SOCIETIES :

The scheme aims at providing tools & equipments to the persons engaged in Handicrafts Industry at 1/4th cost

As most of the artisans are poor being to wearker section of the community & more tribal people are being interested in setting up this industry, this scheme will be of much benefit to them.

About 150 units would be benefitted out of this scheme.

Therefore, an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided in 5 year plan period ending in 1982-83 for approval.

## 5. TRAINING CUM PRODUCTION CENTRE ON MOTRAMAT MAKING

The object of the scheme is to impart training to the rural people of the area where motra is growing abundantly. On completion of the training the passed out trainees would be paid margin money to enable them to pursue the trade with Bank finance, Alternately, they may form a Co-op-society.

Component of the scheme is on salaries stipend, raw materials, wages & contingencies,

An amount of Rs. 1.30 lakhs is provided in the plan period ending in 1982-83 for approval.

## 6. INTENSIVE SURVEY ON HANDICRAFTS :

Survey to study the position of the industry and artisans engaged in handicrafts will be taken up during 1978-79 as per approval of the planning Commission,

An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakhs will be required in 1978-79 to complete the work and for publication of reports.

## 8. QUALITY CONTROL :

The handicrafts production of Tripura on Cane & Bamboo has a fame. To have a good % internal market and for having the exportable markets on cane & bamboo work, quality control system is felt necessary.

To implement the scheme creation of posts like (1) Superintendent 1, Examiner—2 Viewer—2 L. D. Clerk—1 & items like tools & implements. Chemicals & other office expenditure would be needed.

An amount of Rs. 0.40 lakhs is provided in the plan period ending in 1982-83.

## 9. PUBLICATION OF ILLUSTRATIVE BROUCHER ON HANDICRAFTS :

With a view to presenting full details viz. specification price, photograph etc. of the handicrafts products with the ultimate object of exploring marketing prospects, a broucher is proposed to be prepared and published after every two years as prices of the products may change by that time.

An outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakhs is proposed on this account during the plan period ending in 1982-83.

## 100. TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION UNIT ON CANE AND BAMBOO WORKS

In order to cater for the demand of the products both inside and outside the state, bulk production is necessary Planning Commission has approved 4 T. C. P. Centres to be started during 1978-79 at different places. Training will be imported during the first year in these centre on payment of stipend. Thereafter, they will be put to commercial production on piece-rated wage basis. An outlay of Rs. 5.35 lakhs is proposed on this account for the plan period ending in 1982-83.

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL INDUSTRIES

**11. PROVIDING 75% GRANT ON TREATMENT OF CHEMICALS TO ARTISANS :**

Proper treatment of raw materials (mainly cane, bamboo timber etc.) is essentially necessary before use. The problem is faced by all artisans. Poor artisans often cannot afford to purchase chemicals required for curing and treatment. It is accordingly, proposed to provide grant to the extent of 75% of the cost of chemicals to the artisans.

An amount of Rs. 0.25 lakhs outlay is proposed for the plan period ending in 1982-83.

**12. SCHEME FOR SILK SCREEN PRINTING :**

Screen printing on silk fabrics are in great demand,

An amount of Rs. 2.02 lakhs is proposed towards the cost of dye stuffs, chemicals and wages etc. for the plan period ending 1982-83.

**13. REBATE/SPECIAL REBATE ON SALE OF HANDICRAFTS THROUGH THHDC AND SALES EMPORIA :**

The Scheme provides for allowing rebate at the rate of five paise per rupee on all sale retail sale of handcraft products through Tripura Handloom and Handcrafts Development Corporation and Govt. Sales Emporia for popularising handicrafts and thereby encouraging the artisans.

An amount of Rs. 0.85 lakhs is proposed on this account during the plan period ending in 1982-83.

**14. CASH REWARD/PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT TO MASTER ARTISANS :**

The scheme provides for arranging seminar during handicraft week and awarding of cash reward, prizes and certificates of merits to master artisans.

An amount of Rs. 0.35 lakhs is made provision on this account during plan period ending in 1982-83.

**15. NEW SCHEME :****GRANT TO DISTRESSED ARTISANS FOR REPAIRING OF WORK SHED :**

The scheme aims at reducing the economic burden of distressed artisans who have financial strignancy for repairing their work-sheds.

An amount of Rs. 0.32 lakhs is provided in 5 year plan ending in 1982-83.

**16. 50% TRANSPORT COST SUBSIDY TO HANDICRAFT UNITS.**

Good quality of cane are not available in Tripura. Most of the cane which are used as raw material for handicrafts products are brought from Assam. The poor and distressed artisans are to pay heavy transport cost and hereby input cost rises high which fetch little earning to them.

In order to duce the cost of the input an amount of Rs. 0,38 lakhs has been provided in 5 year plan ending in 1982-83 for giving 51% transport cost subsidy to the artisans.

**17. 50% GRANT TOWARDS PURCHASE OF CANE BY DISTRESSED ARTISANS :**

There is no larged medium industry in Tripura and number of small industries are also less. To reduce the un-employment, stresses are given to village & cottage industries so that more people are

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL INDUSTRIES

absorbed in these industries. But one of the hinderances of growing these industries are less buying capacity of the distressed artisans. With a view to their poor economic condition a scheme 50% grant towards purchase of cane by distressed artisans has been provided in the 5 year plan ending in 1982-83 with an outlay of Rs. 0.31 lakhs.

118. RE-IMBURSEMENT OF COMMISSION ON SALE OF HANDICRAFTS PRODUCTS OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES/UNITS THROUGH GOVT. EMPORIA/CONSUMER SOCIETIES/THHDC.

Separate sales counter or shop for handicrafts products are few. Most of the units market their products through Govt. Sales emporia, consumer societies and Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation. But salesmen of those organisations pay less attention to sale their products.

In order to boost up sale of handicraft products through the above organisations the above scheme has been provided with an outlay of Rs. 0.18 lakh in the 5 year plan ending in 1982-83.

119. SHARE CAPITAL LOAN TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There is no Co-operative Society in Handicraft sector in Tripura. In order to render assistance to newly formed Handicraft societies in the shape of loan equivalent to 75% of the share value with the ultimate object of the share capital base of the societies is proposed in the 5 year plan ending in 1982-83 with an outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakhs.

220. SHARE CAPITAL TO TRIPURA HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

The Govt. has decided that the Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation should be separated. For this purpose one Handloom Development Corporation & one Handicrafts Development Corporation may be formed. The existing T.H.H.D.C. may be renamed as Handloom Development Corporation and a new Company in the name of Handicrafts Development Corporation may be formed. To implement the decision, a token provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided in the plan ending in 1983 towards share Capital contribution to the new company.

(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>
1978-79	...	5.00
1979-80	...	5.00
1980-81	-	5.00
1981-82	...	5.00
1982-83	...	5.00
		<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 20.00 <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>

STRENGTHENING OF SERICULTURE ORGANISATION

The object of the scheme is to strengthen the organisation including the District Level with technical and ministerial staff to cope with rapid progress of sericulture work in the state.

## VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Sericulture has been introduced in Tripura during the year 1958-59, and in fact, its expansion and development activities have been started in 1975-76. This industry has been taken up by the villagers including the tribal as their subsidiary occupation right from its inception. It is one of the pre-dominant industries in Tripura at which rural people have shown much interest to take up this industry as their subsidiary occupation. After introduction of N. E. C. scheme in Tripura during the year 1974-75, the activities of sericulture programme have been boosted up. An amount of Rs. 140.70 lakhs under State Plan, Rs. 27.35 lakhs under N.E.C. programme and Rs. 20.55 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored scheme have been provided in Sericulture programme for the 6th plan period ending in 1982-83. At present, about 4000 people are practicing sericulture and it is expected that nearly, 12,000 people will come under its ambit. Nearly 400 acres of land are sericulture cultivation and it is expected that more 4500 acres of land will be cultivated after the end of next Five Year Plan. 4 skilled Rearing and Demonstration Centre, one sericulture Farm for mulberry, or Eri seed grainage and one mulberry extension centre have so far been established under different State plans. Besides 3 Mulberry Extension Centres, 1 Eri Extension Centre and 2 Muga Extension Centres have also been established under N.E.C. programme. During 1978-79, four Mulberry Extension Centres and extension of two silk worm reeling and demonstration centres are going to be started during this year and all the districts of Tripura will come under the activities of sericulture. One Regional Silk reeling unit under N.E.C. programme has been established at Bishramganj for utilisation of mulberry cocoons which are being produced by the village rearers. In the next Five Year Plan, under N.E.C. programme, 1 Nursery for Muga food plants and 2 Mulberry nurseries and chowki rearing centres are going to be started under centrally sponsored scheme. It has been proposed to undertake plantation of some and soalu under social forestry scheme with an aim of 250 hectors of land under cultivation per year.

In order to take care of the programme under sericulture, Planning Commission has agreed for the following posts are to be created during 1978-79 Joint Director-1, Deputy Director of Industries-1, Asstt. Director of Industries (Seri)-1, Silk Development Officer-1, Technical Assistant-3, Head Clerk-1, Accountant-1, U.D. Clerk-4, L.D. Clerk-6 Store keeper-1, Class-IV-6 and Stenographer-1. The posts are to be filled in during this year which is now under consideration of the Government. In the next years creating of 2 posts of Silk Development Officer, One Driver and purchase of One Jeep are proposed. An outlay of Rs. 8.25 lakhs would require for accomodation of the 7 posts, purchase of One Jeep and some contingency expenditure.

## (Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

Revenue		Capital
1978-79	2.00	..
1979-80	1.50	..
1980-81	1.25	..
1981-82	1.50	..
1982-83	2.00	..
8.25		

## VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

## ERI SEED GRAINAGE AT CHAMPAKNAGAR

This is a continued scheme. The object of the scheme is for production of Eri disease free layings (DFLS) which is distributed to village rearers free of cost. Keeping in view to supply DFLS to new rearers in next five years, the scheme is proposed to continue under plan scheme.

It is expected that 5,00,000 DFLS will be distributed to village rearers in next five years.

In 1978-79, Rs. 2.00 lakhs outlay has been approved by the Planning Commission of which Rs. 1.40 lakh is for construction of building, Rs. 0.30 lakh for salaries and the rearing for purchase of grainage equipments, seed and manure, wages, purchase of cocoons etc.

The following posts are in existence :—

i) Inspector	...	1
ii) Operator	...	2
iii) Gardener	...	3

In 1978—79, Planning Commission has recommended the following posts ;—

i) Demonstrator	...	2
ii) L. D. Clerk	...	1
iii) Operative	...	2
iv) Watch & Ward	...	2

An outlay of Rs. 4.55 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the scheme of which Rs. 2.65 lakhs is for construction of the building and the remaining is for salaries, purchase of grainage equipments, seeds & manures, wages and purchase of cocoon.

(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

	Revenue	Capital
1978-79	0.60	1.40
1979-80	0.25	1.00
1980-81	0.30	0.25
1981-82	0.35	...
1982-83	0.40	...
	1.90	2.65

Total : Revenue + Capital = 4.55

## TRAINING PROGRAMME IN SERICULTURE

The object of the scheme is to send trainees for training in Post Graduate Diploma Course and in Certificate Course at different centres.

In 1978—79 an amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been approved by the Planning Commission.

An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakh is proposed for training of 30 nos. of trainees during 1978—79 to 1982—83.

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL INDUSTRIES

## SUPPLY OF REARING APPLIANCES.

The object of the Scheme is to provide rears with appliances at  $\frac{1}{4}$ th cost. The purchasing power of the rears is very low and therefore continuation of the scheme is felt needed so that more people is attracted to this scheme for their economic upliftment.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh was approved by Planning Commission during 1978—79.

It is now proposed for an approval of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the scheme during 1978—79 to 1982—83.

## SUPPLY OF ERI SPINNING MACHINE.

The object of the scheme is to provide the Schedule Tribe/Schedule Caste/Backward Community rears with spinning machine free of cost and other rears at  $\frac{1}{4}$  cost.

For economic upliftment of the weaker section of the community and tribal people as per guideline suggested by Planning Commission, the continuation of the scheme is advocated.

In 1978-79, Rs. 0.10 lakh was approved by by Planning Commission and now, it is proposed for approval of outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh for implementation of the scheme during 1978—79 to 1982—83.

SILK WORM REARING AND DEMONSTRATION CENTRE  
AT HARUA AND HALAHALI.

The object of the scheme is to continue the above two centres for rendering technical know-how and for supplying dfls to the rearers.

Nearly 2,00,000 dfls will be produced at the end of Five Year Plan ending in 1982-83.

For construction of two rearing houses One at Harua and another at Halahali an amount of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been provided out of the outlay of Rs. 11.70 lakhs provided in the FIVE YEAR PLAN for 1978-79 to 1982-83. Rs. 2.00 lakhs for construction has been approved by the Planning Commission during 1978-79. The remaining amount is for meeting up of salaries, wages to workers, cost of rearing and grainage, cost of manure and other office expenses.

( Year-wise phasing of the expenditure )

	Revenue.	Capital.
1978-79	1.20	2.00
1979-80	...	2.00
1980-81	...	1.00
1981-82	...	0.50
1982-83	...	...
	1.20	5.50

## SERICULTURE FARM FOR MULBERRY SILKWORM AT BISRAMGANJ.

The object of the scheme is for producing mulberry dfls and hybrid laying for distribution free of cost amongst rears.

This is a continued scheme and the site of the farm is at tribal areas, as it would continue to render the services to the tribal and weaker section of people of the society.

Nearly 3 lakhs dfls would be produced in the next coming five years at this centre.

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL INDUSTRIES

An amount of Rs. 4.15 lakhs has been provided in Five Year Plan ending in 1982-83, out of which Rs. 2.05 lakhs is for construction of rearing houses. Other items are meant for salaries, purchase of grainage equipments, seeds & manures, purchase of seed cocoons, wages and office expense.

	( Year-wise phasing of the expenditure )	
	Revenue	Capital
1978-79	0.60	0.60
1979-80	0.30	1.20
1980-81	0.35	0.25
1981-82	0.40	...
1982-83	0.45	...
	<u>2.10</u>	<u>2.05</u>

## SUBSIDY ON PURCHASE OF PUMPING SET

The object of the scheme is to provide the rearers with Pumping Sets on 50% subsidy. The Pumping Sets will be utilised for irrigation the mulberry garden.

It is a continued scheme and the scheme may be continued for the next Five Year Plan ending 1983-83 for facilitating the cultivators to cultivate where irrigation difficulties are in existence.

An amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided for in the next Five Year Plan for approval.

	( Year-wise phasing of the expenditure ).	
	Revenue	Capital
119778-79	0.50	...
119779-80	0.50	...
119880-81	0.75	...
119881-82	0.75	...
119882-83	1.00	...
	<u>3.50</u>	

## SUBSIDY ON RATE OF INTEREST

The object of the scheme is to give subsidy on the interest of loan for timely repayment. This schemes would encourage the reares to pay back their dues timely.

An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided in the plan period ending in 1982-83

	(Year-wise phasin of the expenditure)	
	Revenue.	CAPITAL.
1978—79	—	—
1979—80	0.05	—
1980—81	0.05	—
1981—82	0.05	—
1982—83	0.05	—
	<u>0.20</u>	



## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL INDUSTRIES

GRANT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF REARING HOUSE.

The object of the scheme is to render financial assistance to the poor rearers in the shape of grant equipment to 50% of the cost of the rearing house with a maximum limit of Rs. 750.00 each.

An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been provided during the five year plan period ending in 1982-83. During 1978-79 Planning Commission has approved Rs. 2.00 lakhs on this account.

(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

	Revenue.	Capital.
1978-79	2.00	—
1979-80	2.50	—
1980-81	2.50	—
1981-82	3.00	—
1982-83	3.00	—
	<u>13.00</u>	

VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES  
NEW SCHEME

MULBERRY EXTENSION CENTRE AT KANCHANPUR, MOHANPUR,  
KATHALIA, AMARPUR AND GANGANAGAR :

The object of the scheme is to introduce rearing amongst the tribal people with the ultimate object of upliftment of economic condition of the people. It has been established that Tripura soil is suitable for mulberry cultivation. With a view to bringing more lands in remotest areas of the State under mulberry cultivation, 4 centres are being started during 1978-79. The Ganganagar Centre has been established during 1976-77 at the remotest part of the tribal area which may also continue upto the plan period ending in 1982-83. 1,15,00 kgs. cocoons would be produced in these centres in the five year plan ending in 1982-83.

An outlay of Rs. 38.50 lakhs has been provided in the Plan period ending in 1982-83, out of which an amount of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is for construction work. The rest amount has been provided for salaries (posts of one Superintendent, Extension Officer-5, Demonstrator-10, Operative-10, Gardener-9, Class-IV including Watch & Ward which has been approved by Planning Commission in 78-79 and staff of Ganganagar,) grants for construction of rearing houses and appliances, office contingencies etc.

(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

	(Revenue.)	Capital.
1978-79	2.75	4.00
1979-80	3.50	5.00
1980-81	3.00	5.00
1981-82	2.50	5.00
1982-83	2.75	5.00
	<u>14.50</u>	<u>24.00</u>

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL INDUSTRIES

## SILK REELING/TWISTING-CUM-WEAVING CENTRES

The object of the scheme is to utilise mulberry cocoons produced by the rearers for production of fabrics.

Nearly 15,000 Kg. of yarn will be produced at the end of five year plan ending in 1982-83.

An amount of Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been kept as an outlay for Plan period ending 1982-83. Out of this Plan outlay, an amount of Rs. 4.30 lakhs is for building construction and Rs. 2.50 lakhs for purchase of reeling machines and one vehicle and rest for salaries (Works Manager-1, Accountant-1, U.D. Clerk-1, L.I.D. Clerk-1, Weaving Supervisor-1, Reeling Supervisor-1, Mechanic-1, Store-Keeper-1, Driver-1, Class-IV and Watch & Ward-5), office expenses etc.

(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

	Revenue	Capital
11978-79	0.20	0.80
11979-80	3.25	2.00
11980-81	2.00	1.00
11981-82	1.25	0.25
11982-83	1.50	0.25
	<hr/> 8.20	<hr/> 4.30

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL INDUSTRIES

EXTENSION OF SILK WORM REARING AND DEMONSTRATION CENTRE,  
BAGAFI AND KARAMCHERRA.

The object of the scheme is to modernise the centre for bulk production of disease free layings, to meet the growing demand. The said grainage will work for maintaining purity of the races through cellur rearing which will be utilised for hybridisation for evolving races of silk worm to obtain high percentage of reeling silk. About 3,00,000 DELs. will be produced in these centres during the Five Year Plan ending 1982-83.

An amount of Rs. 10.30 lakhs is provided in the five year plan ending 1982-83 for approval of sanction, of which Rs. 5.10 lakhs is for construction of building.

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been approved for the items such as salaries (Demonstrator-4, Operative-6, Class-IV including Watch & Ward-2), Wages, cost of grainage & rearing equipments and office expenses in 1978-79.

(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

	Revenue.	Capital.
11978-79	1.25	1.75
11979-80	0.80	2.00
11980-81	1.00	1.00
11981-82	1.00	0.35
11982-83	1.15	...
	<hr/> 5.20	<hr/> 5.10

GRANT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF MULBERRY GRADEN

The object of the scheme is to render financial help to the poor rearers for raising mulberry silk worm. The scheme provides for giving Rs. 500/- per rearer for raising mulberry cultivation in one acre of land including the cost of manure and fencing.

An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided in the Five Year Plan ending 1982-83 of which Rs. 1.00 lakh has been approved in 1978-79.

(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>
1978-79	1.00	...
1979-89	1.50	...
1980-81	2.00	...
1981-82	2.00	...
	<hr/> 8.00 <hr/>	

MULBERRY EXTENSION CENTRE AT SABROOM AND KHOWAI

The object of the scheme is to raise mulberry gardens for distribution of leaves to the rearers and distribution of dills to the rearers at free of cost. With the opening of these 2 centres all the Sub-divisions will come under Sericulture Programme.

About 30,000 kg. cocoons will be produced in the five year plan out of the Plan Provision of Rs. 11.70 lakh Rs. 8.00 lakhs is for construction of building and the rest for salaries of staff (Extension officer-2, Demonstrator-4, Operative —8, Gardener-6, L. D] Clerk-2, Watch & Ward-2 and Class-IV employee 4), Purchase of rearing and grainage appliances and other contingencies.

(Year-wise phasing of the expenditure)

	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>
1978-79	...	...
1979-80	0.60	2.00
1980-81	1.00	2.00
1981-82	1.00	2.00
1980-83	1.10	2.00
	<hr/> 3.70 <hr/>	<hr/> 8.00 <hr/>

NOTE ON TRIPURA HANDLOOM AND HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. have been set up by the State Government at Agartala. The objective of the Corporation is to organise Handloom and Handicraft Industries of the State on commercial footing, expand their markets for creating employment opportunities and to offer remunerative wages for better living conditions. To achieve these objectives they procure yarn, dyestuffs and other raw materials, purchase and distribute improved equipments to artisans, provide improved designs, purchase the finished Handloom & Handicraft Products etc. and market the products through Sales Depot. inside and outside the State. The activities of the Corporation have been tremendously increased and this will act as a catalytic agent for the growth of the rural economy. State Government has

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

taken decision that there should be two Corporations which would exclusively look in to each sector of Handloom and Handicrafts separately. From the following programme of 6th Plan, an idea can be guessed about its activities.

Name of Programme	Amount to be spent (Rs. in lakhs).					
	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	
1. Purchase of Yarn	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	125.00
2. Purchase of Handloom Cloth	15.00	17.00	19.00	22.00	25.00	98.00
3. Purchase of tools and equipments	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.70	2.65
4. Production of Janata Cloth	30.00	50.00	70.00	80.00	100.00	330.00
5. Production of Silk Cloth	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.90	1.00	3.00
6. Training of exportable Products	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...	3.00
7. Modernisation of looms	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
8. Setting up of a mechanised dye House	5.36	5.64	1.25	1.25	1.83	15.33
9. Purchase of Handicrafts	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	40.00
10. Purchase of Cane	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40	1.30

## TRIPURA SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

The Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd., established in 1965-66 as a government company has been assisting the Small Scale Industrial Units of this State by supplying essential industrial raw materials and extending marketing facilities for their finished products. It has also been running production units on fruit canning, khandsari sugar and pharmaceutical products. An ASCU Plant is also being run for the treatment and seasoning of timber by the Corporation.

During the past few years the Corporation has been exporting its fruit products to various countries while the injectables in bottles now being manufactured in the Pharmaceutical Unit are meeting the demands of the local hospitals. The State Government has invested an amount of Rs. 30,00,000.00 (Rupees thirty lakhs) to its share capital till March 31, 1978. The outturn of the Corporation during the year ended on March 31, 1978 was Rs. 21.000 lakhs.

In the next five years the Corporation intends to expand its sphere of activities by including certain new items of industrial raw materials for supplying to the industrial units of the State, expanding the installed capacity of the existing fruit canning factory, introducing manufacture of capsules and tablets as well increasing the production capacity of the existing Pharmaceutical unit and setting up of mechanised brick kiln unit. Endeavours will also be made to utilise the installed capacity of the khandsari Sugar Unit for which the Government is already going to allot lands for raising sugarcane cultivation under Government management to feed the unit.

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

ANNEXURE-E-I

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES-DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN-1978-83.  
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF OUTLAYS/EXPENDITURE.

Sl. No.	Industry	Fifth Plan.		Total	Five year plan 1978-83 (Proposed)						
		Outlay as finalised October '76	1974-78 Actual expenditure		1978-83 Capital	Foreign exchange	1978-79 Approved outlay.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Drection & Admn.	3.000	1.922	17.750	9.000	...	3.500	3.850	4.000	3.600	2.800
2.	S.S.I.	99.196	56.503	136.480	58.350	...	24.000	28.200	29.230	26.500	228.550
3.	Ind. Est.	28.457	15.788	44.250	39.850	...	5.400	12.950	10.450	9.720	5.730
4.	Handloom	24.593	27.362	85.240	23.250	...	16.000	17.340	16.800	17.550	117.550
5.	Power loom.	10.050	1.622	9.270	...	...	5.00	3.500	0.470	0.150	0.150
6.	K. & V. Ind.	10.570	9.100	24.800	...	...	3.000	4.300	5.000	5.700	6.800
7.	Handicrafts	12.998	6.432	53.610	31.700	...	6.500	11.480	12.270	12.550	110.810
8.	Sericulture.	28.616	15.447	129.100	10.200	...	24.000	31.300	25.800	23.500	224.500
		233.480	134.176	500.500	172.350	...	87.400	112.920	104.020	99.270	996.890

## VILLAGE &amp; SMALL INDUSTRIES

ANNEXURE-II

VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES-DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
SCHEMewise DETAIL OF OUTLASH/EXPENDITURE.

(Rupees in lakhs).

INDUSTRY	Fifth Plan 1974-78 Actual Expd.	Five year plan 1978-83 proposed.			1978-83				
		Total	Capital	Foreign exchange	1978-79 approved outlay	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.</b>									
Reorganisation of the Department of Industries.	1.922	17.75	9.00	...	3.50	3.85	4.00	3.60	2.80
	19.22	17.75	9.00	...	3.50	3.85	4.00	3.60	2.80
<b>SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.</b>									
<b>A. Continuing Scheme :</b>									
1. Model production-cum-service Unit on Carpentry and Blacksmithy at Kummarghat, Teliamurra, Arundhuti-nagaar & Udaipur	17.629	10.650	3.050	...	5.000	2.400	1.750	0.750	0.750
2. Model Blacksmith Unit at Dharmanagar	2.235	4.700	4.700	...	0.700	2.000	2.000	...	...
3. Technical service Laboratory-cum-library	3.581	14.000	9.000	...	1.750	4.000	4.000	2.100	2.150
4. Marketing & Publicity	10.289	35.000	9.600	...	7.000	5.500	6.250	7.800	8.350
5. Financial assistance to small Industrial Units and Technical entrepreneurs	8.754	18.900	16.000	...	3.000	3.500	4.100	4.100	4.200
6. Expansion of Tripura Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	11.000	16.000	16.000	...	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	4.000
7. Power subsidy.	1.365	5.00	...	...	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25
8. Providing subsidy on the rates of interest.	0.513	4.00	...	...	0.45	0.55	0.75	1.00	1.25
9. Providing subsidy on the difference between Bank Loan & Departmental Loan	...	1.50	...	...	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50
10. Training Centre on Tailoring and Knitting	0.630	5.00	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11. Stipend to Apprentices.	...	4.40	...	...	0.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12. Scheme on processing ground nut and supply of lac seeds.	0.141	0.05	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...
13. Expansion of production Unit at Arundhutinagar.	0.183	0.10	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...
14. Training expenses and study tour of Industrialists.	0.183	0.33	...	...	...	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.10
<b>TOTAL :-</b>	<b>56.503</b>	<b>119.63</b>	<b>58.35</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>23.05</b>	<b>24.30</b>	<b>25.23</b>	<b>22.50</b>	<b>24.55</b>
<b>B. NEW SCHEME :</b>									
15. Training of Officers and staff.	...	0.50	...	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.1

## VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. Margin money to individuals/Units.	...	0.30	...	...	...	0.30	...	...	...	...
17. Engineering Cell.	...	4.55	...	...	...	0.55	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.1.00
18. Subsidy to Tripura Small Industries corporation for Sugar Mill.	...	10.00	...	...	...	...	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.2.50
19. Grant to work cabins for foot wear Unit.	...	1.50	...	...	...	...	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.0.40
<b>Total :</b>	...	16.85	...	...	...	0.95	3.90	4.00	4.00	4.4.00
<b>Total Small Scale Industries</b>	56.503	136.48	58.35	...	...	24.00	28.20	29.23	26.50	228.3.55
<b>II. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE :</b>										
<b>A. Continuing Scheme :</b>										
1. Construction of Shed at Arundhutinagar/ boundary wall.	6.181	2.15	2.15	...	...	1.15	1.00	...	...	...
2. Construction of Industrial Estates Dharmanagar.	9.093	17.40	17.40	...	...	2.40	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.3.00
3. Organisational set-up of Industrial Estates/ Area.	0.510	3.70	2.30	...	...	0.85	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.0.73
<b>Total Industrial Estate :</b>	15.788	23.25	21.85	...	...	4.40	5.70	4.70	4.72	3.3.73
<b>III. B. NEW SCHEME :</b>										
4. Installation of generating set at Industrial Estate.	...	3.00	...	...	...	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	...
5. Development of Industrial areas	...	9.50	9.50	...	...	0.50	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.0.00
6. Repairing and construction of boundary wall at Badharghat Industrial Estate.	...	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...
7. Construction of Shed at Badharghat.	...	3.00	3.00	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	...
8. Construction of Shed at Udaipur	...	3.00	3.00	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	...
9. Construction of Bath/ Toilet, drainage and Development of Arundhutinagar Industrial Estate.	...	1.50	1.50	...	...	...	0.75	0.75	...	...
<b>Total :—</b>	...	21.00	18.00	...	...	1.00	7.25	5.75	5.00	2.2.00
<b>II. Total for Industrial Estate :</b>	15.788	44.25	39.85	...	...	5.40	12.95	10.45	9.72	5.5.73
<b>III. KHADI &amp; VILLAGE INDUSTRIES :</b>										
1. Grant to Tripura Khadi & village Industries Board.	9.100	17.30	...	...	...	3.00	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.3.80
<b>TOTAL :—</b>	9.100	17.30	...	...	...	3.00	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.3.80

## VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

	1	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>NEW SCHEMES :</b>										
Grant to Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board for implementation of Khadi and Village Industries Scheme.	...	7.50	...	...	...	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	
<b>Total :-</b>	...	7.50	...	...	...	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	
<b>CGRRA AND TOTAL :-</b>	9.100	24.80	...	...	3.00	4.30	5.00	5.70	6.80	

## IV. HANDLOOM :

## A. Continuing Scheme.

1. Subsidy on transport cost of yarn.	0.295	0.90	...	...	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	
2. Share Capital loan to Handloom Co-operative Societies.	0.211	0.45	...	...	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	
3. Share Capital contribution to Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation.	6.050	21.00	21.00	...	1.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
4. Rebate on sale of Handloom fabrics.	3.731	8.00	...	...	1.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	
5. Specialised training in weaving.	0.184	0.70	...	...	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
6. Annual Seminar on Handloom Industry.	0.130	0.22	...	...	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
7. Managerial grant to Mahila Samity.	0.244	0.28	...	...	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
8. Grant for purchase of equipments to weavers societies. (75%)	0.570	0.75	...	...	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
9. Research and Design Centre at Kailashahar.	0.822	2.25	1.50	...	0.75	0.50	...	...	...	
10. Dye House at Agartala.	0.935	0.50	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	
11. Grant for purchase of yarn, equipment/looms to tribal and distressed weavers (75%)	4.450	15.00	...	...	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
12. Pilot Centre on Handloom Industry.	4.560	13.55	0.75	...	5.05	1.00	2.00	2.75	2.75	
13. Revitalisation of dormant Coop. societies.	2.850	2.60	...	...	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
14. Margin money to Co-operative Societies.	...	0.50	...	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	
15. 100% grant for construction/repairing of workshop to distressed weavers.	1.600	8.75	...	...	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	
16. Grant for fisherman for procurement of Nylon Yarn for fishing net (100%).	0.580	2.50	...	...	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
17. Study tour of handloom weavers.	0.150	0.50	...	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	
<b>Total :-</b>	27.362	78.45	23.25	...	14.90	15*85	15.40	16.15	16.15	



## VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES :

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10)
<b>B. NEW SCHEME :</b>										
18. Opening of Research & Design Centre in the South District.	...	2.50	...	...	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.500
19. Subsidy on Transport cost of finished products.	...	0.50	...	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.100
<b>B. NEW SCHEME :</b>										
20. Strengthening of Handloom Organisation.	...	2.50	...	...	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.500
21. Opening of Model Design Centre at Brajapur.	...	0.89	...	...	...	0.29	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.200
22. Re-imbursement of Commissions on sale of handloom products of Coop. through Govt. Emporia/Consumers Co-operative Societies.	...	0.40	...	...	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.100
Total :—	...	6.79	...	...	1.10	1.49	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.400
Total of Handloom :—	27.362	85.24	23.25	...	16.00	17.34	16.80	17.55	17.55	17.555
<b>V. POWERLOOM :</b>										
<b>A. Continuing Scheme :</b>										
1. Establishment of Sizing, Clendering and Dyeing Plant.	1.391	3.73	...	...	2.33	1.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.100
2. Training Centre on Powerloom.	0.231	0.02	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...
3. Transport subsidy on Sized Beams.	...	0.12	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.02	...	...	...
4. Power subsidy for powerloom Unit.	...	0.25	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.055
5. Margin money to individuals.	...	1.00	...	...	0.50	0.25	0.25	...	...	...
6. Power connection grant for Powerloom Unit.	...	0.06	...	...	0.02	0.02	0.02	...	...	...
7. Loan for purchase of powerloom to Coop. Individuals.	...	4.00	...	...	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	...
8. Managerial grant to Powerloom Coops.	...	0.09	...	...	0.03	0.03	0.03	...	...	...
Total :—	1.622	9.27	...	...	5.00	3.50	0.47	0.15	0.15	0.155
<b>HANDICRAFTS :</b>										
<b>A. Continuing Scheme :</b>										
1. Re-organisation of Design Extension Centre.	3.301	16.00	11.70	...	3.40	3.70	3.75	3.80	3.80	1.355
2. Multipurpose Handicrafts Production unit.	1.671	2.80	...	...	0.90	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.555
3. Training of Craftsman outside Tripura.	...	0.25	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.055
4. Payment of grants to Handicrafts Units/Coop. Societies(75%)	0.813	1.50	...	...	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.400

## VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. T Training-cum-Production: Centre on Motre n maat making.	0.306	1.30	...	...	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	
6. C Common facility C Centre on Handicrafts.	0.196	0.25	...	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	
7. I Intensive Survey on F Handicrafts.	...	0.20	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	
8. T T.C.P.C. on Pine-apple Fibre Fabrics M Manufacturing.	} 0.145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. C Quality control.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. I Publication of illustrative brochure on F Handicrafts.	...	0.60	...	...	0.10	...	0.25	...	0.25	
11. T Training-cum-production Unit on Cane and Bamboo works.	...	5.35	...	...	0.80	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.25	
12. I Providing 75% grant on treatment chemicals to Artisans for F Handicrafts products.	...	0.25	...	...	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	
13. S Scheme for silk S Screen Printing.	...	2.02	...	...	0.22	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	
14. E Rebate/special rebate on sale of Handicrafts products through T.H.H.D.C. & Sales Emporia.	...	0.85	...	...	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.25	
15. C Cost of reward/prizes and certificate of merit to Master Artisans.	...	0.35	...	...	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	
Total :—	6.432	31.72	...	...	6.50	6.20	6.82	7.04	5.16	
<b>NEW SCHEME :</b>										
16. G Grant to distressed Artisans for repairing of workshed.	...	0.32	...	...	...	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	
17. 7. 50% Transport cost subsidy to handicrafts Units.	...	0.38	...	...	...	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.15	
18. 8. 50% Grant towards purchase of cane by distressed Tribal artisans.	...	0.31	...	...	...	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.10	
19. 9. Reimbursement of commission on sale of handicrafts Products of Coop. Societies/Units through (Govt. Emporia/Consumers Societies/ T.H.H.D.C.	...	0.18	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.08	
20. 0. Share Capital loan to Coop. Societies.	...	0.70	...	...	...	0.10	0.16	0.20	0.24	
21. 1. Share Capital to Tripura Handicrafts Development Corporation.	...	20.00	20.00	...	...	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
TOTAL :—	...	21.89	20.00	...	...	5.128	5.45	5.51	5.65	
Total for Handicrafts	6.432	53.61	31.70	...	6.50	11.48	12.27	12.55	10.81	

## VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	80
<b>SERICULTURE :</b>										
<b>A. Continuing Scheme :</b>										
1. Strengthening Sericulture organisation including District level organisation.	3.799	8.25	...	...	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.50	2.00	
2. Eri Seed Grainage at Champaknagar.	2.769	4.55	2.65	...	2.00	1.25	0.55	0.35	0.40	
3. Training Programme in Sericulture.	0.151	1.25	...	...	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
4. Supply of Rearing appliances.	0.680	6.00	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.50	
5. Supply of Eri Spinning Machine.	0.124	0.50	...	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
6. Grant for Construction of rearing house.	0.838	13.00	...	...	2.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	
7. Silk Warm Rearing and Demonstration Centre-2.	1.569	6.70	5.50	...	3.20	2.00	1.00	0.50	...	
8. Sericulture Farm for Mulberry Silk Warm, Bislamganj.	4.394	4.15	2.05	...	1.20	1.50	0.60	0.40	0.45	
9. Subsidy on purchase of pumping set.	0.078	3.50	...	...	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00	
10. Subsidy on rate of interest.	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
<b>TOTAL :—</b>	<b>14.702</b>	<b>48.10</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12.25</b>	<b>10.65</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>8.75</b>	
<b>B. NEW SCHEME :</b>										
11. Mulberry Extension Centre at Jumpui Hills, Mohanpur, Kathalia & Amarapur and Ganganagar.	0.745	38.50	...	...	6.75	8.50	8.00	7.50	7.75	
12. Silk reeling/twisting spinning-cum-Weaving Centre.	...	12.50	...	...	1.00	5.25	3.00	1.50	1.75	
13. Extension of Silk reeling and demonstration Centre at Bogafa and Karamcharra.	...	10.30	...	...	3.00	2.80	2.00	1.35	1.15	
14. Grant for establishment of Mulberry Garden.	...	8.00	...	...	1.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	
15. Mulberry Extension Centre at Sabroom and Khowai.	...	11.70	...	...	...	2.60	3.00	3.00	3.10	
<b>TOTAL :—</b>	<b>0.745</b>	<b>81.00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>20.65</b>	<b>17.50</b>	<b>15.35</b>	<b>15.75</b>	
<b>Total of Sericulture :</b>	<b>15.447</b>	<b>129.10</b>	<b>10.12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>24.00</b>	<b>31.30</b>	<b>25.80</b>	<b>23.50</b>	<b>24.50</b>	

## VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

ANNEXURE—III.

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES-DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1979-83.  
STATEMENT OF PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIVEMENTS.

Sl. No.	Industry	Five Year Plan 1978-83 Targets.					1981-82	1982-83
		Fifth plan 1977-78 Achievement.	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
C)	Investment proposed (lakhs)	14.00	17.00	20.00	23.00	26.00	29.00	
2.	No. of Unit going in for Expansion/diversification*	27	8	10	12	14	16	
	Similar information as for 1(a), (b) and (c) + (a) above may be supplied.							
		20	7	6	2	8	2	
	(b) Servicing, oil, Timer-same as Co. 3	(c) 7.00 lakh	1.60	2.00	2.40	2.80	3.20	
3.	Addl. Employment Created (No. of Persons)	100	35	45	50	58	70	
	in Urban areas.	80	25	30	35	40	50	
	in Rural areas.	20	10	15	15	18	20	
4.	Loans advanced under state Aid to Industries Act/Rules.							
	— Amount (Rs. lakhs)	8.294	2.50	3.50	4.00	5.00	5.00	
	— No. of Units.	159	50	60	65	75	75	
5.	Margin/Seed money Advanced							
	— Amount (Rs. lakhs)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
	— No. of Unit.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
V.	Industrial Estate.							
1.	No. of Estate/area completed but not functioning	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.	No. of functioning Estates/ areas.	3	4	4	4	4	4	
	— No. of sheds.	53	61	61	61	61	61	
	— No. of Units-Working.	25	30	40	45	50	65	
	— No. of Persons employed	200	250	300	350	350	500	
VI.	Handicrafts.....							
1.	Addl. employment Created (No.)	900	300	300	350	350	350	
2.	Sales through State Emporia (Rs. lakhs)	1.50	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	
VII.	Sericulture.							
1.	Production (Lakhs Kgs.)	.0995	.091	.060	.125	.147	.180	
	— Mulberry.	.0015	.016	.040	.100	.120	.150	
	— Non-Mulberry.	.0980	.075	.020	.025	.027	.030	
VIII.	COIR INDUSTRY	**	**	**	**	**	**	
IX.	General. (Enclosed)							

## INDUSTRY

## SPECIAL COMPONENTS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES :

A number of scheduled castes artisans would be benefited from the sub plan as well as out of sub-plan areas.

Though numbers of exclusive schemes for Scheduled Castes are less but most of them are in the same profession, separate schemes for scheduled castes were not done. But they would be benefited with the schemes mentioned below. Rs. 3658.650 lakhs have been provided in the plan period from 1979-80 to 1982-83, out of which Rs. 405.26 lakhs are provided for scheduled castes which is about 11% of the total provision. But, here, benefit derivable from the construction and provision to Tripura Handloom Corporation and Tripura Handicraft Corporation were not shown. If these items are included, provision for scheduled castes would be more 12½%.

## Abstract of provision for Sch. Castes during 1979-80 to 1982-83

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Industries.	36.89	49.01	141.99	141.99
Small Scale Industries.	2.10	2.28	2.06	2.02
Khadi & Village Industries.	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.40
Handloom.	1.63	1.86	1.82	1.87
Powerloom.	0.18	0.05	0.03	0.03
Handicraft.	0.89	0.91	1.00	0.81
Sericulture.	2.70	2.70	2.92	3.12
	49.19	57.81	151.02	151.24
	=405.26			

## PROVISION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Paper Mill.	25.00	37.50	125.00	125.00
2.	Jute Mill.	4.50	0.50	0.12	0.12
3.	Training Programme.	0.19	0.31	0.62	0.62
4.	Tea Industry.	—	3.50	2.50	2.50
5.	Geological C.P.L.	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.65
6.	Spinning Mill.	6.00	6.00	12.50	12.50
7.	Mini Cement Factory.	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
	Industry & Mineral Sub-Total :	36.89	49.01	141.99	141.99

## INDUSTRY

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Re-Organisation of	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.35
9.	Model Production centres.	0.30	0.22	0.09	0.09
10.	Financial assistance.	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50
11.	Power Subsidy.	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
12.	Subsidy on rates of interest.	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
13.	Subsidy on difference between Bank loan & Departmental loan.	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06
14.	Training Centre on tailoring & Knitting.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
15.	Stipend to apprentices.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
16.	Study tour of industrialists.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
17.	Training of Staff.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
18.	Engineering Cell.	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
19.	Grant to work cabin for footwear units.	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40
	Small Scale Sub Total :-	2.10	2.28	2.06	2.02
20.	Khadi & Village Industries.	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.40
21.	Specialised training weaving.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
22.	Managerial grant to Mahila Samities.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
23.	Grant for purchase of Yarn & equipment to tribal & distressed weavers.	0.45	0.50	0.45	0.45
24.	Pilot Centre on Handloom Industry.	0.13	0.25	0.30	0.35
25.	Revitalisation of dormant societies.	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
26.	Margin money to Co-op. Societies.	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
27.	100% grant for construction of distressed weavers.	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
28.	Grant to Fishermen for procure- ment of Nylon Yarn.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
29.	Study tour of Handloom weavers.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
30.	Subsidy on transport cost of fini- shed products.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
31.	Handloom organisation. Handloom Industry :	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
		1.63	1.86	1.82	1.87
32.	Estab. of Sizing, Calendering & Dying unit.	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.02
33.	Power subsidy for Powerloom unit.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
34.	Margin money to individuals.	0.02	0.02	—	—
	Power loom :	0.18	0.05	0.03	0.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Re-organisation of Design Extension-centre.	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.20
36.	Multipurpose Handicrafts production unit.	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.08
37.	Training of craftsman outside Tripura,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
38.	Payment of grants to Handicrafts units/Co-op. Societies (75%)	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
39.	Training cum production centre on Motra mat making.	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06
40.	Training cum production unit on cane and bamboo works.	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25
41.	Providing 75% subsidy on treatment chemicals to artisans for Handicrafts products.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
42.	Scheme for silks screen printing,	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.08
43.	Rebate on Handicrafts products.	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
44.	Cost of Reward/Prizes and certificates of merit to Master Artisans.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
45.	Grant to distressed Artisans and repairing of work shed,	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
46.	50% Transport cost subsidy to Handicrafts unit.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
	Handicraft :	0.89	0.91	1.00	0.81
47.	Strengthening Of Sericulture Organisation including District level organisation.	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.25
48.	Eri Seed Grainage at champaknagar.	0.18	0.07	0.05	0.05
49.	Training programme in Sericulture.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
50.	Supply of Rearing appliances.	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.40
51.	Supply of Eri Spinning machine.	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
52.	Grant For Construction of Village rearing house.	0.60	0.60	0.75	0.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
53. b.	Sericulture farm for Mulberry at Bishramganj.	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.05
54. c.	Subsidy on purchase of pumping set.	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.20
55. d.	Subsidy on the rate of interest.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
56. e.	Mulberry Extension Centre at Jampai Hills, Mohanpur, Khatalia, Amarpur & Ganganagar.	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.30
57. f.	Silk Ruling/twisting cum weaving centre at Bhadharghat.	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
58. g.	Extension of Silkworm Rearing & Demonstration Centre at Bagafa & Karamcherra.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
59. h.	Grant for Establishment of Mulberry garden.	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50
60. i.	Mulberry Extension Centre at Siabroom and Khowai.	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.25
Sericulture :		2.70	2.70	2.92	3.12



## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION  
ROADS & BRIDGES

## 1. INTRODUCTION :

1. 1. Development of road communication system plays a vital Role for the economic growth of a country. The process of economic growth is accelerated with the development of road communication system and this is more important for a state like Tripura where entire burden of communication depends on roads. Prior to independence there were few roads in Tripura and access to this Territory was through the then Bengal by means of Roads & Railways system existent in that province. Hence the development of the State could take place along its periphery only and the rest of the state was completely undeveloped due to shortage of roads available inside the state.

1. 2. After independence and the merger of the state with the union of India entire complex of things had to be changed completely. Tripura is now a land locked state and is connected to the adjoining state by Road, Rail & Air. Of these, the state is very poorly served by the Railways and there is no inland water Transport system inside the state. So the entire communication system is based on roads. Total length of all types of roads have been increased in a phased manner during the last Five Year Plans. During the Five Year Plan 1978-83 the basic idea is to improve the rural road communication and bring all the villages within a reasonable distance ( 1.6 Km ) of all weather road so that the villages get scope for their economic growth and development.

## 2. REVIEW OF OVER ALL DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1960-61.

2. 1. Since the economy of the state is mainly dependent on the roads in absence of other transport facilities, the development of road deserved priority in all the plans. The road length in Tripura was only 80 Kms. at the time of independence and increased to 526 km. during the 2nd Five Year Plan i. e. at the end of March, 1960. During the 3rd and 4th Plans period importance was given to the construction of new roads for meeting the need of all section of people. A network of roads of different categories have been constructed since 1960-61, comprising of 1341 kms. Surfaced & 2440 kms. unsurfaced roads. Surfaced roads includes 767 kms of B. T. 234 Kms of W. B. M. & 340 Km. of road with only brick soling. So the bulk of the roads remained unsurfaced during that period.

## 3. REVIEW OF FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN ( for Four-Years period 1974-78 ).

3. 1. In the 5th plan it was proposed for adding 989 Km of new road and improving 244 Km of existing road formation. But due to inadequate outlay and expenditure these targets could not be achieved. During this plan outlay 422 km of new road has been added and only 426 km. of existing road formation could be improved by way of providing surfacing like brick soling.

3. 2. For Fifth Five Year Plan ( 1974-79 ) the state P. W. D. submitted a proposal for Rs. 195 crores but the Planning Commission approved outlay Rs. 8.58 crores. Consequently a number of roads included in the draft fifth plan had to be dropped. Out of Rs. 8.58 crores about 30% was required for the spill over schemes. During the four years ( 74-78 ) of 5th plan the total expenditure under state plan for roads and bridges has been Rs. 631.57 lakhs. Thus there had been practically no shortfall in expenditure over the plan outlay during 1974-78. The total length of road at the end of March, '78 is 4203 Km.

## ROADS &amp; BRIDGES

3.3. The main reason for shortfalls of implementation of road development works in Tripura is due to scarcity of stone materials in the state. As a result inferior substitutes like bricks are used for road works. As there is no coal deposits in Tripura, manufacturers of bricks also poses a big problem. Moreover, brick fields are also not feasible at all places as per requirements due to hilly topography in two third area of the State. As the production centre of cement, steel, bitumen etc. are situated at a long distance from the state, it is always a problem to carry these materials to the centre of development in this state through a long circuitous route. Shortage of such materials often delays the construction of roads, bridges and culverts etc. For construction of permanent bridges there is also shortage of competent constructional agencies in Tripura. All these factors delay the progress of road development in Tripura and the bottleneck mentioned above are of permanent nature and likely to be encountered in all the coming years.

## 3.4.41. IMPACT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES ;

Floods are common in Tripura and in every year some parts of the state are affected by floods. The streams and rivers in Tripura are of flushy nature. Most of the streams and rivers crossings are provided with timber bridges of Semi-Permanent nature. During floods these timber bridges are either damaged or get washed away. Maintenance of traffic on roads after each flood there poses great problem. It is therefore very much necessary to replace all timber bridges by permanent bridges.

In plain areas, many important roads connecting Sub-Divisional town and important growth centres get submerged during floods. It is therefore necessary to raise these roads above H. P. L. to make them serviceable all through the year and to protect these from damages by floods.

## 4.4. BENCH MARK SURVEY AS ON 1ST APRIL, 1978.

The total length of different categories of roads in Tripura as on 1-4-78 are tabulated below :—

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Categories</u>	<u>Total length</u>
11.	National highways	199.60 Km.
22.	Major District Roads	287.10 „
33.	State High ways.	136.00 „
44.	Town Roads.	119.38 „
55.	Other District Roads.	741.70 „
66.	Village roads.	2719.22 „

In the Five Year Plan 1978-83 it is proposed to construct 250 Km. of new roads and to improve 171722 Km. of existing roads.

## 5. FORMULATION OF OBJECTIVE FOR NEW PLAN :

5.1. Growth of employment : An investment of Rs. 3356 lacs for road development work for the state fund in the five year plan 78-83 will generate employment of 1,16,316 man-years of technical personnel, 4,65,264 man-years of non-technical staff and 23,26,320 man-years of unskilled labours.

## 5.2. Main physical target :—

In the five year plan 1978-83, it is proposed to construct 250 Km. of new roads and to improve 171722 Km. existing roads. The basic idea for this plan is to bring all the villages including the villages at remote areas to a reasonable distance (say 1.6 Km.) from the all weather road. In this plan greater

## ROADS &amp; BRIDGES

importance has been given to the rural areas where there is no proper communication system. As the majority of population, live in rural areas, it has been proposed to extend communication facilities to these areas by constructing all weather roads to connect villages with population of 1500 persons. It is also proposed to connect all the tribal growth centres, market places by all weather roads. It is further proposed to construct bridges of permanent nature on all the major river crossings so as to ensure an uninterrupted road traffic all through the year. In the flood effected areas the major timber bridges will be replaced by permanent bridges. Similary for replacement of some of the S. P. T. culverts by permanent culverts on Major District Roads and other District Roads a provision has been made in the plan. Some of the existing roads which are deficient in geometrics have also to be improved. This is specially required for facilitating execution of projects of 'National importance' such as drilling by O. N. G. C. Though some improvements have already been done during all the last plan much is yet to be done. Keeping in view of this provision has been made in the Five Year Plan 78-83.

## 5. 3. Minimum Needs Programme :

In this plan it is proposed to extend road communication facilities to all villages with a population size of 1500 persons and above and to connect all market centres in tribal areas. In the Fifth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 400.00 lacs was approved by Planing Commission under Minimum Needs Programme. Though an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lacs was approved, the actual outlay was Rs. 190.00 lacs only under M.N.P. upto March '78. During that plan period (74-78) 78 Km. of Katcha road has been provided with brick soling and expenditure upto March, 1978 was Rs. 148.98 lacs. The proposed outlay for roads under MNP during five year plan 1978-83 is Rs. 866 lacs.

In the five year plan (1978-83) provision has been made to provide soling on new 250 Km of village roads connecting villages with more than 1500 population in addition to the target of providing soling on 200 Km. of existing village roads connecting market centres and tribal areas. Some roads were constructed by the Block Development authority under schemes viz T. R. G. Rocrush programe and rural roads development etc. These are mostly unclassified roads & need to be improved. Accordingly provision has been made under Minimum Need Programme for the improvement of 1250 Km. of Block roads.

## 6. FINANCIAL RESOURCES :

6. 1. For road development programme during the Five Year plan 78-83 a total sum of Rs. 3356 lacs would be requiried out of which Rs. 866.00 would be meant for roads under MNP.

6. 2. As per the existing practice no provision has been made for the maintenance expenditure of road that will be created during this plan. Normally the maintenance cost is met from the grants under non-plan heads.

Regarding infrastructure, the existing set up of the state PWD would be adequate to take up and execute all the proposed works under roads and bridges.

7. Resources for development from institutional sources :— For roads development No fund is proposed to be taken on credit from institutional finances.

## 8. FORMULATION OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STATE PLAN :

The formulation of objectives of the state plan covering (a) policy frame work (b) spactal distribution of investments and targets have been discussed under item no. 5 (c) state of preparedness projects and programme (d) Employment created :— This has been discussed under item No. 5

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

Rs. CRORES.

## INVESTMENT OF PROJECTS

	Fifth Plan	%	Next Five Year Plan	%
Continuing projects	4.30	50.11%	6.31	19.52%
New Projects.	4.28	49.89%	26.00	80.48%
a a) already sanctioned				
b b) Feasibility studies				
c c) Preliminary investigations made.				
d d) at proposal stage.				

New work will comprise only improvement of old 1722 Kms un-surfaced formation. Only 250 Km new village roads including bridges & culverts will be constructed to connect important markets and admn. centres within tribal growth centres.

Total :-

## d. EMPLOYMENT CREATED :-

Year	Approved/Proposed outlay. Rs. in lakhs.	Skilled		Un-skilled man days.
		Tech. man days	Non-tech. man days.	
1977-78	260.00 (Approved)*	46,800	1,87,200	9,36,000
1979-80	600.00 (Proposed)	1,08,000	4,32,000	21,60,000
1980-81	800.00 (Proposed)	1,44,000	5,76,000	28,80,000
1981-82	950.00 (Proposed)	1,71,000	6,84,000	34,20,000
1982-83	621.00 (Proposed)	1,11,780	4,47,120	22,35,600
	3231.00 lakhs	5,81,580	23,26,320	1,16,31,600

\*Rs. 140.00 lakhs addl. allotment for 78-79

## 9. REVISED MINIMUM NEED PROGRAMME.

9.1 During 5th Plan period a target was fixed to add 950 Kms of new roads under MNP to cover the distressed pockets of the state. But the achievement has not been fulfilled due to non-availability of requisite fund from the Planning Commission. Only 422 Kms of katcha roads were constructed during this plan, out of which 100 Kms length of road was added during 1977-78. During 78-79 it is proposed to construct 50 Kms of new unsurfaced roads and to improve the formation of 50 Kms of existing roads. Rs. 130.30 lakhs + addl. allotment 60.00 lakhs has been estimated for this purpose during 1978-79.

9.2 While preparing the five year plan 78-83 much emphasis has been given to improve all Katcha roads in rural areas. It has been decided by the Government of India to extend communication facilities in rural areas by constructing all weather roads to connect villages with population of 1500 persons

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

and above and market places in Tribal areas. The Katcha roads will be improved in a phased manner. The approved outlay of Rs. 866 lakhs under MNP will be distributed during this plan period as shown below-

Total approved outlay under M. N. P.	Year	Anticipated expenditure
Rs. 866.00 lakhs	78—79	Rs. 130.00 lakhs. + 60.
	79—80	Rs. 180.00 „ lakhs addl.
	80—81	Rs. 230.00 „ addl. Allotment
	81—82	Rs. 250.00 „
	82—83	Rs. 76.00 „

\* 60.00 lakhs add. allotment

It is anticipated that sufficient progress will be achieved during this plan and physical achievement as anticipated at the end of march 83 under MNP as given below.

1. Permanent bridges (span more than 6 m)	700	M.
2. Spun pipe culverts/R. C. C. culverts	1000	M.
3. New all weather roads.	250	Kms.
4. Improvement of old Katcha roads into all weather roads.	450	Kms.

## 10. TRIBAL SUB-PLAN.

The state Tripura has got an area of 1047 sq. kms and 66.7% of the total land is marked as tribal sub-plan area according to tribal population. Normally tribal villages are not properly grouped and scattered in such a manner that villages could not be linked with all weather roads due to difficult terrain.

Upto the end of 4th Plan period there was no separate banner for tribal sub-plan and development made under state plans were not identified separately for want of proper demarcation of tribal areas.

During 5th Plan period a separate sub-plan for tribal area within state plan was framed and Rs. 213.00 lakhs out of Rs. 632.00 lakhs spent to reduce the gap between under developed tribal areas with the other developed areas of the state. A pen picture of the roads within tribal areas in comparison to whole state will clear the position.

<u>CATEGORY OF ROAD</u>	<u>STATE'S POSITION AS ON 3/78.</u>	<u>WITHIN TRIBAL BELT</u>
1. Black topped (all weather road)	800 Km.	331 KM
2. WBM & soled road (fair weather road)	967 KM	381 KM
3. Earthen roads (Seasonal roads)	2436 KM	1918 KM
Total road length :—	4203 KM	2630 KM

Statement shown out of 2630 Km. roads only 331 KM are all weather roads and 2299 KM roads require further improvement in a phased manner to cover the tribal villages for economic development of the state.



## ROADS &amp; BRIDGES

Besides this untill and unless certain important roads outside sub plan area completely developed the programme within tribal belts will suffer. So sufficient stress also imposed upon the trunk roads covering the tribal and non-tribal area of the state.

Rs. 1260 lakhs out of 3231.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the development of roads with in tribal areas. This amount will cover construction of 250 Kms new roads and improvement of 1080 Kms un-surfaced road within tribal area.

11. Since the areas where the scheduled Caste community live have not yet been demarcated, it will not be possible to identify the beneficiaries and the flow of funds correctly.

12. The Five Year plan 78-83 has been prepared in such a way that roads and bridges will be constructed in those areas where at presents there are deficiencies in communication particularly the interior hill areas. As a result of the five year plan 78-83 all the areas in the state will have balanced communication facilities.

13. No comments.

14. In the plan proposals for 78-83, emphasis has been given for development of rural areas.

15. So far as implementation of roads development by the state PWD is concerned, the elective bodies could help in a great way by arranging land free of cost required for construction of rural roads under M N P.

FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83  
V. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION  
R O A D S

ROADS & BRIDGES  
STATE—TRIPURA  
STATEMENT TRI—I.  
(Rs. lakhs)

Item.	Category SH/MDR etc.	Total Cost.	Fifth plan outlay.	Expdr. upto 77-78 in case of spill over schemes.	Proposed outlay 1978-79.	78-79.	79-80.	80-81.	81-82.	82-83.	Employment potential, in MAN—DAYS Un- SKILLED ski- Tech.Non lled. Tech		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Schemes for removal of deficiencies in the existing road net work.												
	A. Missing Road link.												
	(II) New Schemes.												
(1)	cost of Diversion road from 16.50 KM to 18 KM of Teliamura Khowai Road.				0.50	2.00	2.00	1.45	...				
			5.95										
2.	Missing Major bridges.												
	(i) Spill over schemes.												
(1)	Cost of steel truss bridge over river Dhalai on Kamalpur—Halahali Fatikroy Road.		14.22	15.06	2.00	0.50	...	...	...				
(2)	Cost of permanent bridge over river Deo at Kumarghat—Kailashahar Road.		18.01	17.97	0.04	...	...	...	...				
(3)	Construction of steel Truss bridge over river Manu at Kailashahar near Kamrangabari.		16.07	0.16	0.20	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.71				
			51.64	33.19	2.24	5.50	5.00	5.00	0.71				
C.	Missing Minor Bridges.												
	(i) Spill over Schemes.												



## ROADS &amp; BRIDGES

TR-I—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(1)	Constn. of SPT bridge over cherras between Larmipur & Gashirampur on K-N road.	6.97	1.97			2.00	2.00	1.00	...	...	Tribal		
(2)	Constn. of R.C.C. spun pipe culvert & bridge on Manurmukh to Birchandranagar Rd.	6.86	6.41			0.40	0.05	...	...	...	Tribal		
(3)	Constn. of SPT bridge (Class (IX) loading of Amarpur-Chelagang road/ sector-II/ portion from Chelagang to Jalaya- (TP/COM/374).	5.87	5.65			0.05	0.17	...	...	...	Tribal.		
(4)	Constn. of Kamalpur-Maracherra Ambassa Road/Gr-II/ portion from Maracherra Market to Modangang/Const. of SPT bridges.	6.50	1.50			0.50	2.00	2.00	0.50	...			
(5)	Constn. of road from Gandacherra to Raima/ Gr.I/MP 0 to 6/Const. of SPT bridges.	5.00	1.50			1.50	1.00	1.00	...	...	Tribal.		
		31.2	73.010			4.45	5.22	4.00	0.50	...			
C.	Missing Minor bridges.												
	(ii) New schemes.												
(1)	Constn. of RCC spun pipe culvert on Ambassa-Bogafa road/Section-II/ Portion from MP 14 to 37 (Rekhafabari to Dangabari) (TP/COM/1051).	8.86				0.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.86	Tribal.		

ROADS & BRIDGES  
( TR-I Contd. )

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(2)	Constn. of SPT bridge & spun pipe culverts on Manu-Fatikroy Road.	15.00				0.50	5.00	5.50	4.00	...	...		
(3)	Constn. of road from Gandacherra to Raima/ Gr-II/MP 5-12/const of SPT bridge.	6.50				1.00	2.50	3.00	...	...		Tribal.	
(4)	Constn. of SPT bridges & culverts and over cherras between Laxmipur and Gashirampara/Portion from Tribungjoy para to Anandabazar.	7.00				0.10	4.00	2.00	0.90	...		Tribal.	
		37.36				2.10	14.00	13.00	7.40	0.86			
D. Improvement to low grade sectors.													
(i) Spill over schemes.													
(1)	Blacktopping of raised portion of Agartala-Melaghar-Sonamura Road.	6.95		6.53		0.05	0.37						
(2)	Metalling and black topping of Agartala-Simna road/Portion from Kalacherra to Simna.	13.26		12.26		0.50	0.50						
(3)	Metalling and surface dressing of Hrishyamukh, Samarndraganj road ( 8 miles TP/COM/290)	11.18		9.18		0.50	1.50						
(4)	Soling and Metalling of Ambassa-Bogafa road/Section II MP (TP/COM/471).	7.77		5.52		0.25	2.00					Tribal.	
(5)	Soling, Metalling & stabilizing constn. on Ambassa-Kamalpur Rd. from MP 0 to 12/RF.	13.00		9.75		2.00	1.25						
		52.16		43.24		3.30	5.67						

ROADS & BRIDGES  
TR—I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
II. Replacement of existing road net work.													
A. Weak Major Bridge.													
(i) Spill over schemes.													
(i)	Replacement of existing SPT bridge class 18 R steel truss over Kulai cherra on K. A. Road.	7.50	3.00	1.00	2.00	1.50							
II. B. Strengthening of weak pavements.													
(a) single lane section.													
(i) Spill over schemes.													
(1)	Re-sectioning and surface painting of Gandhigram to Bamutia Rd. MP 0 to 7/4 (TP/COM/788).	5.41	4.00	0.10	1.20	0.11							
(2)	Re-sectioning and black topping of Kalacherra-Padma-bill road/Portion from MP 0 to 11/Gr-I/TP/COM/958).	16.29	0.75	2.00	6.00	3.00	3.00	1.54					
(3)	Re-sectioning and black topping of Sonamura Nidya road (TP/COM/753).	7.78	6.59	0.25	0.94	—	—	—					
(4)	Re-sectioning and black topping of road from Belonia to Barapathari ( Belonia—Raj-nagar road ) MP 0 to 6/0 F ( TP/COM/855 ).	7.11	0.50	1.50	4.00	1.00	0.11	—					
(5)	Re-sectioning of Road from Natunbazar to Tirthamukh (TP/COM/544).	8.96	1.07	0.10	3.00	4.00	0.79	—					
		45.55	12.91	3.95	15.14	8.11	3.90	1.54					

ROADS & BRIDGES  
STATEMENT TR—I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>II. B. New Schemes.</b>													
(1)	Strengthening of Pavement of D.A. Road.	10.00				2.50	4.00	3.50					
<b>II. C. Minor bridges/culverts.</b>													
(i) Spill over schemes.													
(1)	Re-construction of S. P. T. bridges 1, 15, 17 on Teliamura—Khowai road.	5.48		4.48		1.00							
(ii) New schemes :—													
(1)	Re-construction of S. P. T. bridge and spun-pipe culverts by Permanent culverts/const. of R. C. C. culverts at MP 10/5-6 F. on K. A. Road.	6.15				0.50	4.20	1.45					
<b>III. Additional Facilities to cater for traffic needs.</b>													
<b>A. Widening / Providing shoulders to roads for two lanes.</b>													
Widening of two lane carriage-way.													
i) Spill over schemes :—													
	1. Imp. of H. G. Basak road, Agartala/portion from Post office chowmohani to Battala (TP/Com/98).	5.60		0.20		3.00	1.30	1.10	—	—			
B.	Construction of By-passes.	—		—		—	—	—	—	—			
C.	Replacement of Rail level crossings by over/under bridges.	—		—		—	—	—	—	—			
D.	Widening roads to four lanes.	—		—		—	—	—	—	—			

ROADS & BRIDGES  
TR-I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
II. D. Submersible bridges :—													
III. Additional facilities to cater for traffic needs.													
S. Improvement to Geomatics													
(i) Spill over schemes :—													
(1)	Improvement of Sub-Divisiona road/Metalling black topping of Sonamura Road (TP/COM/46).	6.68	5.43	0.20	0.05								
(2)	Improvement of Sonamura town road (Phase-I)	5.86	5.76	0.10									
(3)	Improvement of Belonia town Road (TP/COM/283)	5.70	2.65	0.35	2.00	0.70							
(4)	Improvement of Manughat to Amlighat road 14 KM.	7.40	0.15	0.25	3.00	3.00	1.00						
(5)	Improvement from Tirthamukh to Rushyabari/Section from Tirthamukh to Chailongcherra Gr-I.	7.93	0.50	1.00	5.00	1.00	0.43						
(6)	Improvement of road from Tirthamukh to Rushyabari/section from Chailongcherra to Rushyabari/Gr-III/TP/COM/922).	8.50	0.50	1.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	0.50			Tribal		
(7)	Improvement of 6 nos roads in town Pratapgarh area (TP/COM/256).	7.63	5.38	0.75	1.00	0.50	—	—					
(8)	Improvement of road in Dhaleswar area (L.A.)	9.72	8.52	1.00	0.20	—	—						

ROADS & BRIDGES  
TR-1 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(9)	Improvement of road from Ranirbazar to Engineering College via. Chalkbasa.	7.56		3.02		1.50	2.00	0.98	—	—	Tribal.		
(10)	Improvement of Khowai-Teliamura road/portion from 13 to 19 KM.	15.65		2.00		2.00	6.00	3.00	2.50	0.15	=		
(11)	Improvement of Dharma-nagar town road/providing soling, Metalling and black-topping.	9.54		7.22		2.00	0.30	0.02	—	—	=		
(12)	Improvement of road from Jirania khola to Jampaijala via. Belbari (TP/COM/899).	11.15		.30		0.05	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.80	Tribal.		
(13)	Improvement of road from Jirania to Gurupada Colony (TP/COM/918)-7.22 KM.	5.77		0.20		5.00	0.50	0.07	—	—	Tribal		
(14)	Providing soling & SPT bridge on Ranigoan-Jarulbachi road (TP/COM/943).	10.95		0.20		1.00	3.75	4.00	200	—	Tribal.		
(15)	Improvement of road from Chandrapur to Nayanamura upto G. B. Hospital.	5.60		0.10		0.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	—	=		
(16)	Improvement of road from Hezamara to Achribazar.	10.70		0.20		1.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	1.00	=		
(17)	Improvement of Central road extension from suspension bridge to Maheshkhola.	5.15		0.10		1.00	3.00	1.00	0.05	—			

ROADS & BRIDGES  
TR—I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(18)	Providing Brick soling on Kakraban Tulamura Road Via. Murakilla.	7.57	0.50	3.07	2.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(19)	Improvement of Road from Tainanibazar to Catahambari Via Vibekananda Chowdhury Para.	7.90	0.10	0.15	3.75	2.00	1.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
(20)	Providing soling from Kalacherra Takumba-Bankulbazar 10.25 KM.	6.07	3.48	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.09	—	—	Tribal	—	—	—
(21)	Improvement of Road from Kakulia to Ailmara Via S. K. Ba i.	8.46	0.01	0.05	2.40	3.00	2.00	1.00	—	Tribal	—	—	—
(22)	Improvement of Road from Manubazar to Paikjula Via Lalmu a.	6.02	0.40	0.10	2.50	2.00	1.00	0.02	—	Tribal	—	—	—
(23)	Improvement of Road from Uttar Kalabaria J. B. School to Manumukh Via. Bahau-pura.	6.07	0.40	0.10	1.50	2.00	1.00	1.07	—	Tribal	—	—	—
(24)	Soling, Metalling & stabilising on A—B Road MP O-14/OF(Soling only)/section —III/portion from O to 14).	16.65	2.40	1.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	2.25	—	Tribal	—	—	—
(25)	Soling, Metalling and stabilising coat board section -II/portion from Gumti crossing to Rekhafabari O-4(TP/COM/721).	16.63	7.31	1.00	4.00	2.00	2.32	—	—	Tribal	—	—	—
(26)	Improvement of Road from Jalaya to Silchar (TP/COM/809).	5.04	3.75	1.00	0.29	—	—	—	—	Tribal	—	—	—

TR—I (Contd.)  
ROADS & BRIDGES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(27)	Road from Amarpur to Mailek Road (TP/COM/825).	14.81		0.38		0.50	5.50	3.00	3.00	2.43	Tribal		
(28)	Improvement of road from Fatikroy to V. A. Road Via. Gobindatilla (TP/COM/933).	5.19		0.50		0.10	3.50	1.09	—	—	—		
(29)	Brick soling on Barukandi Ranga Brajendranagar Sat-sangam Road.	5.75		1.50		3.00	1.25	—	—	—	—		
(30)	Improvement of Roads at Mayapara of Dharmanagar.	9.20		0.10		0.10	4.00	3.00	2.00	—	—		
(31)	Providing single brick flat soling on Chailengta Chowmanu Road.	13.25		1.75		1.50	4.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	Tribal		
(32)	Improvement of road from Mandai to Simna Chahobazar.	5.38		0.23		1.00	2.10	1.00	1.00	—	Tribal		
(33)	Improvement of Road from 1 to 2 KM. of Teliamura Khowai road to Wanchumara Via. Mandi, South Pulipur Adhupababari etc. under Teliamura Sub-Division.	5.75		0.15		0.10	2.50	2.00	1.00	—	—		
II. NEW SCHEMES.		281.18		65.25		31.97	83.09	56.36	33.29	11.22	—		
(1)	Imp. of road from Udaipur to Bishramganj road to Manikya Via. Daria Bagma (TP/COM/754).	5.74		—		0.10	2.64	1.00	1.00	1.00	—		
(2)	Improvement of Kadamtala Maheshpur Road.	12.07		—		3.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	1.07	—		



## ROADS &amp; BRIDGES

TR—I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3)	Improvement of Hiracherra Tea Garden road under Kailashahar Sub-Division.	5.64	—	—	—	0.60	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.04	—	—	—
4)	Soling, Metalling and black topping of Ambassa Gandacherra road/soling form 12/2F to 17/2F and Metalling 6 to 17/2F.	15.00	—	—	—	0.50	2.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	—	Tribal.	—
5)	Metalling and black-topping of Manu-Chailengta-Chamanu road. (25 KM).	30.00	—	—	—	0.50	6.50	8.00	6.00	9.00	—	Tribal	—
6)	Soling, Metalling, black topping of Churaihari-Pearichari Ranibari road (16 KM).	32.00	—	—	—	8.00	4.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	—	—	—
7)	Imp. of road from Anandanagar (near Ramesh Debnath's house towards Nutan bazar) Jarulbachai.	6.06	—	—	—	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.06	—	—	—
8)	Improvement of road from Kakraban to Lulunga via Kushamara.	5.63	—	—	—	1.00	1.53	1.10	2.00	—	—	—	—
9)	Improvement of road from Kanchanmala to Gabardi bazar.	6.06	—	—	—	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.06	—	Tribal.	—
10)	Providing soling on road from Dasda to Anandabazar/portion 3/2F to 13/4F upto Anandapur.	21.00	—	—	—	0.20	7.00	9.00	2.00	2.00	—	Tribal.	—
11)	Imp. of road from Fatikroy to Radhanagar upto Kalitilla.	5.35	—	—	—	0.05	2.30	2.00	1.00	—	—	Tribal.	—

## ROADS &amp; BRIDGES

TR-I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(12)	Improvement of road from 1 to 2 Km. of Gopalnagar-Maharanipur road to Ghilatali Bazar under Khowai Sub-Division (TP/COM/1000)	6.32	...	...	...	0.10	2.20	2.00	1.00	1.02		Tribal.	
(13)	Imp. of road from T.K. road (near Khowai Govt. Girls H.S. School) to Hatimara tilla upto Tehsil office via Durganagar and Singhicherra (TP/CYM/989).	5.28	...	...	...	0.10	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.18			
(14)	Imp. of road from Ranirbazar to Rajchantraibari via Durganagar.	7.85	...	...	...	0.10	2.75	2.00	2.00	1.00		Tribal.	
(15)	Imp. of road from Krishnatali to Engineering College via Brojonagar.	5.12	...	...	...	0.10	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.02			
(16)	Imp. of road from Tulsikar to Pramodenagar under Khowai Sub-Division (TP/COM/967).	6.28	...	...	...	0.10	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.18			
(17)	Imp. of Khowai Champahowar road via Jambora marketing upto Chebri-Halahali road.	17.35	...	...	...	0.40	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.25			
(18)	Providing soling on the road from Dasda to Anandapur Section-II/portion from Anandabazar to Anandapur (24.5 Km.)/(Job No. TP/COM/1047).	10.37	...	...	...	0.20	5.00	5.00	0.17	...		Tribal.	

## ROADS &amp; BRIDGES

TR—I (Contd.)

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(19) Providing soling on Hala- hali Fatikroy road Group No. II MP 4 to MP 14 (TP/ COM/1048)	7.59	—	—	—	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.59	Tribal		
(20) Imp. of Hiracherra Tea Gar- den road under Kailashahar Sub-Division (TP/COM/1054)	5.64	—	—	—	0.60	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.04	—		
	216.35				18.35	59.42	56.10	42.17	30.31	—		
II. F. Misc. works like raising of formation etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
IV. Expansion of existing net work.												
„ (A) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
„ (B) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
„ (C) Roads in backward areas.												
(i) Spill over schemes.												
(1) Constn. of Bishalghar- Golaghati Road (TP/COM/ 548)	9.10	—	4.00	—	2.00	2.00	1.02	—	—			
(2) Constn. of link road from Hatipara (on Agartala- Simna road) to Mudda- para (on Assam-Agartala road)	16.10	—	1.50	—	3.00	4.60	4.00	2.00	1.00			
(3) Constn. of Golaghati- Takarjala Road (TP/ COM/627).	7.03	—	2.88	—	3.00	1.15	—	—	—		Tribal	

## ROADS &amp; BRIDGES

TR—I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(4)	Construction of Bishramganja Sonamura road via Kalachari/ Portion from Sonamura to Taksapara (TP/COM/292)	7.72	—	5.32		1.00	1.40	—	—	—			Tribal
(5)	Construction of Kakraban-Barapathari road Gr-I/MP 0 to 1 (TP/COM/466)	6.91	—	6.90		0.01	—	—	—	—			
(6)	Construction of Kakraban Barapathari Gr-II/Earth work in formation i/c. S. P. T. Bridge/culverts & Spun pipe culverts. (TP/COM/689)	20.69	—	16.48		1.71	2.00	0.50	—	—			
(7)	Constn. of Amarpur Chelagang-Jalaya road (Soling & Metalling Gr-II)/portion from Chelagang to Karbook upto Junction of Nutanbazar Jalaya and — Amarpur — Chelagang — Jalaya Road (TP/COM/45)	11.60	—	11.10		0.50	—	—	—	—			
(8)	Constn. of road from Katal to G. B. Hospital/ Constn. of Dhaleswar Road No. 1 (TP/COM/668)	6.19	—	2.58		1.00	2.50	0.11	—	—			
(9)	Constn. of road from Maharani to Gopalnagar (Gr. No. 1).	14.80	—	5.80		1.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	—			

ROADS & BRIDGES  
TR—I ( Contd. )

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(10)	Constn. of Kamalpur-Maracherra Ambassa Road/Gr-II/portion from Maracherra market to Madanganj.	7.65	—	4.92	—	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.23	—	Tribal		
(11)	Constn. of Kamalpur-Maracherra-Ambassa Road/Gr-V/portion from Maracherra to Ambassa/MP 10 to 24.	7.35	—	3.94	—	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.91	—	—do—		
(12)	Construction of Manu-Fatikroy Road.												
	a) Gr. No. III	5.92	—	1.51	—	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.21	—do—		
	b) Gr. No. IV	7.77	—	1.10	—	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	—do—		
	c) Gr. No. V	8.12	—	1.00	—	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	0.12	—do—		
(13)	Imp. of road from Kakraban from to Taibandal via. Dhanpur.	5.80	—	3.46	—	1.00	1.34	—	—	—			
(14)	Constn. of road from Laxmicherra to Birendranagar (TP/COM/914).	14.94	—	1.80	—	1.50	3.50	4.00	2.00	2.14			
(15)	Improvement of Road from Mayacherra to Lembucherra.	6.04	—	0.20	—	1.00	2.00	2.00	0.84	—			
(16)	Road from Purba sorang to Ompi-Amarpur Road.	10.72	—	0.51	—	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.21			
(17)	Constn. of proposed road from North end of DM. Colony road near G.M. Road at 3 KM. to Ramkrishnapur Reang Colony.(TP/COM/1013)	5.39	—	0.15	—	0.10	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.14			
		179.84	—	75.23	—	22.02	37.49	24.63	13.98	6.49			

## ROADS &amp; BRIDGES

TR—I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NEW SCHEMES :													
1.	Nutanbazar to Chellagong Road. (TP/COM/1030).	6.84	—	—	—	1.00	3.84	1.00	1.00	—	Tribal		
2.	Constn. of road from North Ghilatali to Promodenagar via. Barman Colony, Kotch Colony (15 Km.)	14.15	—	—	—	0.10	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.05	—do—		
3.	Proposed road from west side Kailang bridge to Gaimer Hill (TP/COM/1010).	5.11	—	—	—	0.10	2.00	2.00	1.01	—			
		26.10	—	—	—	1.20	9.84	7.00	6.01	2.05			
IV. D.ROADS IN HILL AREA :													
1.	Constn. of road from Simnacherra Tea-Estate to Khengrabari road via Satchari. (TP/COM/678).	7.42	—	3.51	—	0.50	2.00	1.00	0.41	—			
2.	Constn. of Udaipur-Takerjala road (TP/COM/288).	9.48	—	8.98	—	0.50	—	—	—	—			
3.	Constn. of road from Garjee to North Maharani via Tainani. (TP/COM/720).	14.64	—	5.17	—	1.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	0.47	Tribal.		

## ROADS &amp; BRIDGES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Constn. of road from Baisnabpur to Sonaicherra Via Ludhua & Chattak chari-12. Km.	8.34	—	0.30	—	0.20	4.00	2.00	1.50	0.34	—	Tribal.	
5.	Constn. of road from Chebri-ghat (Khowai) to Manik bhandar (Halahali) Road-23 miles.	8.35	—	2.97	—	0.50	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.38			
6.	Constn. of Ambassa-Bagafa/section-III/portion from Ambassa to Dangabari/section-I/MPFO to 17/2F.	9.82	—	9.57	—	0.25						Tribal.	
7.	—do—section-III/portion from Khurshidhanpara to Ganganagar/section-1/MP 12/2F to 17/2F.	7.21	—	5.54	—	0.75	0.92	—	—	—		Tribal.	
8.	—do—section-II/ Dharmanghilla to Dhumduma/MP 4 to 14.	13.09	—	12.94	—	0.15	—	—	—	—		—do—	
9.	—do— —do— section-III/ Dhumduma to Fatikroy/MP-14 to 25.	8.65	—	8.50	—	0.15	—	—	—	—		—do—	
10.	Constn. of Ambassa-Bogafa Road/Section-III/portion from Ganganagar to Iswanbari from MP 17/2F-21/7F.	6.44	—	6.24	—	0.20	—	—	—	—		—do—	
		93.44	—	63.72	—	4.20	12.92	8.00	3.41	1.19		—do—	
	(ii) NEW SCHEME.												
1.	Constn. of Udaipur-Nagai Road.	16.50	—	—	—	1.00	4.50	5.00	3.00	3.00		—do—	
2.	Constn. of Road from Chebri-ghat (Khowai) to Manikbhandar Gr-II MP 8/0 to 14/0 F.	8.20	—	—	—	0.50	3.70	2.00	2.00	—		—do—	

## ROADS &amp; BRIDGES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Constn. of Road from Chebri-ghat (Khowai) to Manikbhandar Gr-III/MP.14/0F. to 19/4F(TP/com/1032)	7.78	—	—	—	0.50	2.00	3.00	2.25	0.03	—	Tribal.	
4.	Constn. of AB Road Section-III portion from Iswanchandrabari to Dhangabri sec-IV/Formatic including spun pipe.	9.45	—	—	—	0.05	2.40	3.00	3.00	1.00	—	—do—	
		41.93	—	—	—	2.05	12.60	13.00	10.25	4.03	—	—do—	
IV. G. Roads in areas served as special projects. Irrigation Projects.													
(i) Spill over schemes :—													
1.	Constn. of road from Raima to Rushyabari/formation i/c. SPOT. bridges and culverts.	7.68	—	—	—	4.68	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	—	—do—	
2.	Constn. of road from Gangabari to Gandacherra/formation including BOT bridges & culverts.	14.61	—	—	—	8.44	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.17	—	—do—	
3.	Constn. of road from Gandacherra to Raima/Gr -II/Earth Work in formation including spun pipe culverts.	8.92	—	—	—	5.76	0.50	1.50	1.00	0.16	—	—do—	
		31.21	—	—	—	18.88	3.50	4.50	4.00	0.33	—	—do—	



V. ABSTRACT OF TOTALS.

ROADS & BRIDGES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Schemes for removal of deficiencies in the existing road net work.													
i) Spil Over schemes													
a) costing more than 5 lacks and above.		144.50	—	102.46	42.04	10.49	16.34	9.00	5.50	0.71			
b) costing less than 5 lacks and above.		75.94	—	36.14	39.80	39.80	—	—	—	—			
		<u>220.44</u>											
ii) New Schemes.													
a) costing Rs. 5 lacks & above		43.31	—	—	43.31	2.60	16.00	15.00	8.85	0.86			
b) costing less than 5 lacks		106.69	—	—	106.69	2.30	20.39	34.00	40.00	10.00			
		<u>150.00</u>											
2. Replacement of existing road net work.													
i) Spill over scheme.													
a) costing 5 lacks & above.		58.53	—	20.39	38.14	5.95	17.14	9.61	3.90	1.54			
b) costing less than 5 lacks.		39.82	—	24.16	15.66	15.66	—	—	—	—			
		<u>98.35</u>											
ii) New Schemes.													
a) costing 5 lacks & above.		16.15	—	—	16.15	3.00	8.00	4.95	—	—			
b) costing less than 5 lacks.		273.85	—	—	273.85	2.00	71.85	90.00	100.00	10.00			
		<u>290.00</u>											
3) Additional facilities to cater for of ice needs.													
i) Spill over schemes.													
a) Above 5 lacks.		286.78	—	65.45	221.32	34.97	84.39	57.46	33.29	11.22			
b) blow 5 lacks.		177.23	—	96.75	80.48	67.29	13.19	—	—	—			
		<u>464.01</u>											

## ROADS &amp; BRIDGES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ii)	New Schemes.												
	a) above 5 lacks.	216.35	—	—	216.35	18.35	59.42	66.10	42.17	30.31			
	b) below 5 lacks.	1493.65	—	—	1493.65	1.71	160.94	331/	500.00	500.00			
		1710.00											
4)	Expansion of existing net work												
	i) Spill over scheme.												
	a) above 5 lacks.	304.49	—	157.83	146.66	29.72	54.91	36.63	17.72	7.68			
	b) below 5 lacks.	91.89	—	45.00	46.89	21.76	25.13	—	—	—			
		396.38											
	ii) New Schemes :												
	a) above 5 lacks.	68.03	—	—	68.03	3.25	22.44	20.00	16.26	6.08			
	b) below 5 lacks.	381.97	—	—	381.97	1.15	29.66	126.26	182.31	42.60			
5.	Grand total.	450.00											
	Spill over works.	1179	—	548.00	631.00	225.64	211.10	112.70	60.41	21.15	2271.600	113580	454320
	New works.	—	—	—	2600.00	34.36	388.90	687.30	889.59	599.85	9360000	468000	1872000
	Total of all works.	1179	—	548.00	3231.00	260.00	600.00	800.00	950.00	621.00	11631600	581580	2326320
	Others.	—	—	—	125.00	15.00	50.00	40.00	10.00	10.00			
		1179	—	548.00	3356.00	275.00*	650.00	840.00	960.00	631.00	11631600	581580	2326320

\*Rs. 140.06 lakhs additional fund allotted during

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

ROADS & BRIDGES.

RURAL ROADS—OUTLAY/EXPENDITURE

Rs. in Laks.

STATEMENT TR-2

Item	Total cost.	Fifth plan outlay	Expenditure upto end of 1974-78	Proposed outlay 1978-83	Outlays					Employment potential in mandays.		
					1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	unskilled	Skilled	
											Technical	Non-technical
Total Rural Roads of which												
I. MNP	400.00	149.00		866.00	130.00*	180.00	230.00	250.00	76.00	3117600	155880	623520
II) Other than MNP	458.00	483.00		2365.00	130.00*	420.00	570.00	700.00	545.00	8514000	425700	1702800
<b>TOTAL :-</b>	<b>858.00</b>	<b>632.00</b>		<b>3231.00</b>	<b>260.00</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>950.00</b>	<b>621.00</b>			

\*Additional allotment Rs. 140.00 lakhs for (78-79)

MNP Rs. 60.00 ,,

Other than MNP Rs. 80.00 ,,

**ROADS & BRIDGES.**

Statement TR-3

In KMS.

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83.

**ROADS PHYSICAL TARGET & ACHIEVEMENT.**

Sl. No.	Item	As on 31. 3. 78	As on 31. 3. 78	As on 31. 3. 79 anticipated.	As on 31. 3. 1983 target.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Surfaced	1748	1767	2087	3489
2.	Unsurfaced.	2277	2436	2166	2214
3.	Total.	4025	4203	4253	5703*
4.	Rural Roads out of total road length including other district roads & village roads of which.				
i)	MNP.	205	305	355	1005
ii)	Other than M. N. P.	2952	3030	3030	3164
5.	Roads other than Rural Roads	868	868	868	1534

\* 5703 Km Road includes 1250 Km. roads constructed under Cd/Block etc.

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978—83  
ROADS-MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME TARGET & ACHIEVEMENT.

1	2	3	
1. Target in the Plan 1978-83.			
a) Length Kms.		1500 Kms	
b) Total Nos. of village in the state		4725* Nos.	
c) No. of village to be connected.		5 Nos.	} With fair weather road,
i) with a population of 1500 and above.		24 Nos.	
ii) with a population between 1000-1500		1421 Nos.	
iii) with a population below 1000			
2. Achievements in 1974-78.			
i) Length completed.		422 Kms.	
ii) No. of village connected.			
a) Population 1500 and above.		6 Nos.	
b) With population between 1000-1500		10 Nos.	
c) With population below 1000		250 Nos.	
ii) Length likely to be in progress.			
a) For village with a population 1500 above.		20 Kms.	
b) For village with a population between 1000-1500		30 Kms.	
c) Village with a population below 1000		100 Kms.	
3. Nos. of Villages not connected with roads as on 31.3.78.			
a) With population 500 and above.		24 Nos.	
b) With population between 1000-1500		64 Nos.	
c) With population below 1000		2246 Nos.	
4. Roads taken up in 1978-79.			
a) Length in Kms.		50 Kms.	
b) No. of village likely to be connected.			
i) With a population 1500 and above		5 Nos.	} With fair weather road,
ii) With a population between 1000-1500		15 Nos.	
iii) With a population below 1000		150 Nos.	

\* As per 1971 Census total number of villages 4733 out of which 11 nos. merged with Urban arer.

**ROADS & BRIDGES**  
**EMP-I**

**PROFORMA**  
( For district employment only )

Employment likely to be generated in the Transport and Communication Sector during the next Five Year Plan 1978-83.

State/ Tripura  
Department—P.W.D.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme :— Roads & Bridges.
2. Financial outlay for the project ( in lakhs )  
for the next Plan as a whole. Rs. 3356.000
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—
 

	Rs.	
1978-79	275.000	(Rs. 140.00 additional allotment for 78-79)
1979-80	650.000	
1980-81	840.000	
1981-82	960.000	
1982-83	631.000	
4. Employment potential of the Scheme/Project.
  - A. Total
  - B. Year-wise.
    - i) 1977-79 1978-79 1170000 Mandays.
    - ii) 1979-80 2700000 Mandays.
    - iii) 1980-81 3600000 Mandays.
    - iv) 1981-82 4275000 Mandays.
    - v) 1982-83 2794500 Mandays.
  - a) Unskilled or Uneducated 1,16,31,600 mandays.
  - b) Educated.
    - i) Technical 581580 Mandays.
    - ii) Non-technical 2326320 Mandays.

## V— TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83  
ASSISTANCE TO TRANSPORT SERVICES.  
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT CELL

Road transport plays predominant role and vehicular traffic for carriage of cargo and passengers is the only mode of transport in Tripura except 12 Kms. of railway line within Dharmanagar Sub-division in the northern District extended from Kalkalighat Railway Station of Cachar District. Due to growth in different sectors of the economy and to connect rural areas by way of providing new road and development of the existing roads there would be the need of increasing further fleet of cargo and passengers vehicles.

To ascertain the different date for the existing road net work and also for future demand of traffic, the necessity of efficient planning cannot be over emphasised for providing optimum goods traffic and passenger transport facilities. Creation of Planning & Development Cell under Transport Department is imperative.

Following staff would be required to conduct the survey during the Sixth Plan period in ascertaining for further need of transport requirement throughout the State. To carry out survey a jeep is essential to take the survey team to different parts of the State—

1. Inspector	— 1 (one)—	Rs. 350-725/-
2. Investigator	— 1 (one)—	Rs. 325-665/-
3. Assistant		
Investigator	— 2 (two)—	Rs. 240-480/-
4. Driver	— 1 (one)—	Rs. 240-380/-
5. Peon	— 1 (one)—	Rs. 196-255/-

## FINANCIAL TARGET

	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	Total
Staff	18,000	29,000	31,000	32,000	1,10,000
Contingencies with T.A.	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	19,000
Cost of Jeep with trailer.	65,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	71,000
	87,000	36,000	38,000	39,000	2,00,000

## V—Transport and Communication.

## TRIPURA ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

## FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83.

Tripura Road Transport Corporation was constituted in October, 1969 as a Plan Programme of the Fourth Five Year Plan. During the Fourth Plan period capital contribution of 218.76 lakhs was made for starting its operational activities throughout the length and breadth of Tripura.

2. In the Fifth Plan programme the Corporation sought further investment of Rs. 270.00 lakhs but ultimately an amount of Rs. 92.00 lakhs was approved for the five year period of this plan. Out of this amount only Rs. 21.69 lakhs were paid upto 1976-77 and a further amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs during 1977-78. Thus the total investment during the four years of the fifth plan was only Rs. 51.69 lakhs.

3. The development activities of the Corporation at a glance is as below :—

Fourth Plan Period.	Strength of fleet.		Annual operation—K. M. achieved.		Annual Plan allotment.
	Truck	Bus	Truck	Bus	
upto 73-74	75	30	11.87 Lakhs	13.79 Lakhs	Rs. 38.74 Lakhs
74-75	85	30	12.34 "	12.61 "	Rs. 15.00 "
75-76	85	30	16.49 "	20.03 "	Rs. 20.00 "
76-77	70	75	8.33 "	26.63 "	Rs. 25.00 "
77-78	68	75	8.43 "	30.85 "	Rs. 30.00 "
78-79	68	112	10.00 "	38.00 "	Rs. 43.00 "

4. At the very inception of the Corporation its planned development went out of gear due to developments in Bangladesh and consequent arrival of fifteen lakh refugees almost equal to the total population of Tripura. As a result the Corporation had to take up initially goods transport instead of the passenger transport services. A fleet of 85 trucks was acquired but in the absence of nationalisation of goods transport in any sector the capacity of this fleet of transport in the public sector remained largely unutilised. Due to this non utilisation of capacity losses had to be sustained in taking up whatever carriage was available in competition with private carriers. At one stage the Corporation decided to do away with the Goods Transport Services gradually and with that end in view 15 trucks were converted into buses and one truck disposed of to a Government Development Further disposal was also under contemplation. Hence no further investment for goods transport was initially sought for during Sixth Plan period.

5. On a further review Government has since decided to maintain a sizable transport fleet in Public Sector under Tripura Road Transport Corporation. This is on account of the fact that Rail way Transport Out Agency which is being operated by Tripura Road Transport Corporation now should continue to be so operated as a matter of public policy. Besides abandonment of goods transport by Tripura Road Transport Corporation is likely to result in hiking of goods transport rate in this land locked hilly area as the entire transport should then remain under the whims and caprices of private transport operators who have formed a syndicate in Tripura. It has been felt that Tripura Road Transport Corporation need not maintain a large fleet for this purpose. A fleet strength of fifty trucks may serve the purpose.



## ROAD TRANSPORT

6. The existing goods transport fleet was acquired in early 1971 and will outlive its economic maintenance life by 1979. One vehicle has already been condemned and another forty vehicles will have to be phased out in next two years. Rest of the fleet leaving about ten will have to be phased out by the end of 1981-82. Thus in order to maintain a fleet of fifty vehicles purchase of 40 new vehicles will have to be made during the Sixth plan period. Cost involved will be Rs. 44.40 lakhs.
7. Passenger transport services started with a fleet of 30 vehicles during 1972-73. The fleet strength increased to 75 in 1976-77. 17 more vehicles were to be added to this fleet during 1977-78. But due to unavoidable circumstances these vehicles could not be placed on route till June—July, 1978. Substantial improvement in this sector will be necessary during the Sixth plan period which is discussed below.
8. There being no railway lines for meeting the needs of travelling inside Tripura the Road Transport has to cater the entire needs all alone and accordingly the growth rate of road passenger traffic is much higher compared to other states. It has been experienced that the actual number of buses and schedules should be increased by 20% annually for meeting this growth rate of traffic although such figures in other parts are considerably less than 10%. Further due to hilly condition of terrain the fleet utilisation is comparatively less. Accordingly utilisation figures are to be calculated at 70% for all practical purposes. Due to the same reason the vehicle utilisation is also considerably less and only 165 kms per day (average) has been achieved so far. This figure has therefore been taken for the computation of requirement of buses.
9. The Corporation has been allotted monopoly of passenger transport services in areas north of Agartala excluding the route upto Jirania and lately upto Champaknagar where private buses have also been allowed to ply. The road length on which services are being run aggregates 340 KM. This includes the main artery of Tripura i.e. Dharmanagar Agartala Road and the feeder roads Teliamura-Khowai, Telimura-Ompi, Ambassa-Kamalpur, Kumarghat-Kailashahar. Dharmanagar and Pecharthal. Kanchanpur. On 1.10.77-61 buses have been plying on this area which figure has increased to 75 by 31.7.78. The potentiality of growth of traffic here is very high. Twenty percent growth rate per annum for the next ten years may be anticipated. The requirement of additional buses for this area will be 75 during the next five years.
10. Corporation has extended its operation in areas south of Agartala and links all Sub-Divisional headquarters with Agartala except Sonamura. Number of buses plying on these areas as on 1.10.77 is 14 which is likely to increase to 15 by 31.7.78. As the services in this area are run concurrently with private operators the Corporation may not be required to extend its services at rate exceeding ten percent per year. Hence the additional requirement of buses in the area will be 10 during the next 5 years assuming that only about one fourth of the volume of traffic in this area will be operated by Tripura Road Transport Corporation.
11. In addition to extension of services to North and South area the Corporation may be required to take up tourist operation. This operation will be for catering the needs of internal tourists as well as groups and parties visiting Tripura periodically. For this purpose the Corporation propose to introduce tourist type buses. A fleet of ten such buses may be organised and this fleet may also be used as a Reserve Fleet for coping with periodical rush of passengers on occasions.

## ROAD TRANSPORT

12. Thus the requirement of buses will be  $75+10+10=95$ . Besides the Corporation will be required to replace 45 buses which will outlive its effective life of 8 years as below :

1979-80	—	5	(Converted trucks)
1980-81	—	30	(First lot bus)
1982-83	—	10	(Converted trucks)

Annual requirement has been computed as below :

	ADDITIONAL	REPLACEMENT	TOTAL
1978-79	20	—	20
1979-80	20	20	40
1980-81	10	20	30
1981-82	20	5	25
1982-83	25	—	25
	<u>95</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>140</u>

Route-Wise allocation of vehicles has been proposed at Annexure-2.

13. The corporation is yet to develop its workshop facilities. At present only running maintenance and repairs is carried out but facilities for overhauling of engines, fuel pump calibration, body preparing, tyre retreading etc. are yet to be developed. There being extremely limited facilities of such repair job available in private workshops in Agartala it will be essentially required to build up garage and workshop facilities without which the large fleet can not be efficiency run. For establishing a modern workshop complex a very heavy expenditure around Rs. 100.00 lakhs may be anticipated. It was earlier proposed to obtain a project report for this purpose by entrusting the job to a Technical consultant. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs was earmarked for this purpose.

14. The Corporation is having its workshop at Lembuchara on land measuring about 28 acres. Recently the army authorities have requisitioned a vast area including this land belonging to the Corporation for defence purposes. Accordingly another suitable area has been selected and land acquisition process has been taken up. A completely new workshop has to be built on this area to be named as Central Workshop for both Buses and Trucks.

Following major facilities including constructions and equipments will have to be arranged there :

(a) A garage for 50 Vehicles.	...	Rs. 12.50 lakhs.
(b) Engine Overhauling premises.	...	Rs. 5.00 "
(c) Fuel Pump Calibration premises.	...	Rs. 3.00 "
(d) Tyre Retreading Complex.	...	Rs. 6.00 "
(e) Body building and preparing Complex.	...	Rs. 6.00 "
(f) Central Stores & Sub Stores.	...	Rs. 4.00 "
(g) Boundary wall and security arrangements.	...	Rs. 5.00 "
(h) Accommodation for security staff and Resident technical staff.	...	Rs. 3.00 "
(i) Office accommodation.		Rs. 1.00 Lakhs.
(j) Electricity & Water installation.		Rs. 4.00 "
(k) Internal Roads.		Rs. 0.00 "
		<u>Rs. 53.00 "</u>

Expenditure on land acquisition and on development of land will ultimately be met from the compensation to be received from the army authorities.

## ROAD TRANSPORT

15. In addition to the Central Workshop separate running repair and maintenance facilities for trucks will have to be developed at Agartala and Dharmanagar the two terminal points. Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be required for this purpose for providing ten vehicles garage and five vehicles garage respectively with necessary tools and machinery.

16. For Bus Services repair facilities will have to be provided for and/or improved in Krishnanagar, Agartala, in Dharmanagar, Ambassa, Teliamura and Udaipur. Twentyfive Bus shed garage at Krishnanagar. 5 Bus shed garage at Dharmanagar and 3 Bus shed garage at Ambassa and 2 Bus shed garage at Teliamura and Udaipur will have to be provided. Expenditure involved including tools and machinery, washing ramp, inspection pit etc. will be Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

17. Somehow the Corporation could not build up any infrastructure for workshop facilities so long. In the absence of any dependable workshop facilities in this part of the country within the reach of this State vehicles and engines are to be sent out for repair to Calcutta and Gauhati. But even then the Corporation could not be assured of a satisfactory service since the long transit and its consequent risk had taken away the benefit of good workmanship in these places before this could be assembled and tried in many cases. The Corporation can not afford to depend on these outside workshop for its operations in this hilly terrain. Hence the necessity for strengthening the workshop.

Total expenditure on workshop and equipments will be as below :

Central Workshop and Central Stores	Rs. 50.00 lakhs.
Truck Maintenance Units.	Rs. 5.00 "
Bus Maintenance Units.	Rs. 15.00 "
	Rs. 70.00

18. An ambitious project of providing passenger amenities in Agartala Bus Station (Krishnanagar) has been taken in hand. Total cost involved will be around Rs. 30.00 lakhs including the cost of furniture and equipments. The work will be spilled over to Sixth Plan to the tune of Rs. 17.00 lakhs. The passenger amenities and waiting room facilities in Dharmanagar is estimated to cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Such expenditure at Stations in South District including the cost of development will cost Rs. 1.50 lakh.

Total cost Rs. 23.50 lakhs.

19. Goods terminal complex at Kunjaban, Agartala taken over from previous operators has since been renovated. Spilled over works in Sixth Plan period will cost Rs. 0.50 Lakhs.

20. One Break-down Van with pulling and lifting device will be required for the fleet. Cost involved Rs. 2.00 lakhs. Two Jeeps will require replacement during the Sixth Plan period. Cost involved Rs. 0.70 lakh.

Total other vehicles. Rs. 2.70 lakhs.

21. Communication with the stations inside the hills is a big problem. The existing P & T telephone arrangement is not only costly but can not be utilised due to breakdown etc. frequently. It is proposed to have wireless communication system with Teliamura., Ambassa, Kumarghat and Dharmanagar. Cost involved Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

22. Opening of the Gumati Project Reservoir for Boat traffic has opened up a vast area in Tripura which was inaccessible for other vehicular traffic. The length of the water way will be 29 K.M. Accordingly a road cum steammer service is proposed to run on this route by Tripura Road Transport Corporation. For this purpose Two Steam Boats will be placed costing Rs. 3.00 lakhs. One stand by spare full engine for the boat will be also be kept costing Rs. 0.50 lakhs. Terminal Jetty arrangement and booking facilities will cost Rs. 1.50 lakh. Thus the total fund required for this excluding the additional buses will be Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Bus requirement for this route will be met from the other existing fleet initially.

## ROAD TRANSPORT

## PLAN TARGET—FINANCIAL.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Items	Sixth plan proposal	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Purchase of Truck	44.40	...	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
2. Purchase of Bus						
a) Additional Bus 95 Nos.	142.50	30.00	30.00	15.00	30.00	37.50
b) Replacement of Bus 45 Nos.	67.50	...	30.00	30.00	7.50	...
3. Central Workshop and Central Stores.	50.00	5.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Bus Garrages	15.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	2.00
5. Truck Garrages	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6. Passenger amenities						
a) In small stations (Tribal sub plan area)	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
b) In big stations	23.50	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
7. Other vehicles	2.70	2.00	0.35	0.35	...	...
8. Communication equipments	3.50	...	2.00	1.50	...	...
9. Wate Transport	5.00	...	2.50	2.00	0.50	...
<b>Total :</b>	<b>359.30</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>100.65</b>	<b>79.95</b>	<b>69.10</b>	<b>66.60</b>

## ROAD TRANSPORT

## ROUTE WISE BUS REQUIREMENTS.

<u>ROUTES.</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
<u>NORTH AREA.</u>						
Agartala-Dharmanagar	26	31	36	42	46	52
Agartala-Khowai	16	20	22	25	28	31
Agartala-Kamalpur	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agartala-Kumarghat.	2	2	3	3	4	4
Agartala-Kailashahar.	5	6	7	8	8	9
Agartala-Mohanpur	1	1	1	2	2	2
Dharmanagar-Kailashahar.	1	1	1	2	2	2
Dharmanaga-Manu	2	2	3	3	3	4
Dharmanagar-Kanchanpur.	4	5	6	6	7	8
Dharmanagar-Kamalpur.	5	6	7	8	9	20
Dharmanagar-Khowai	3	4	4	5	6	7
Dhaamanagar-Kumarghat	3	4	5	5	6	6
Ambassa-Kamalpur	2	2	3	3	4	4
Teliamura-Ompy	1	1	1	1	2	2
<u>Total</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>150</u>
<u>SOUTH AREA.</u>						
Agartala-Sabroom	5	5	6	7	8	8
Agartala-Belonia	2	3	4	4	5	5
Agartala-Amarpur	2	3	3	3	3	4
Agartala-Kakraban	2	2	2	3	3	4
Agartala-Udaipur	2	2	2	2	2	2
Agartala-Bishalgar.	2	2	2	2	2	2
<u>Total</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Grand Total.</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>175</u>

## FIVE YEAR PLAN : 1978-83

## ROAD TRANSPORT

## ROAD TRANSPORT UNDERTAKINGS : OUTLAYS &amp; EXPENDITURE

State/U.T. TRIPURA.  
Statement TR-5.

(Rs. lakhs)

Schemes	Total cost.	Fifth Plan Outlay.	Expdr upto 1978-79 in the case of spill over,	Proposed outlay for 1978-83.
1	3	3	4	5
1. Purchase of Buses.				
a) for existing rent				
i) Number	...	...	10	85
ii) Cost	...	...	15.00	127.50
b) for new routs				
i) Number.	...	...	5	10
ii) Cost	...	...	7.50	15.00
c) for replacement				
i) Number	...	...	...	45
ii) Cost	...	...	...	67.50
d) Total				
i) Number	...	65	15	140
ii) Cost	...	81.69	27.00	210.00

Outlay					Employment potential in mandays		
1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Unskilled	Skilled	
6	7	8	9	10	11	Tech	Non-Tech.
						12	13
17	17	7	19	25	95	133	19
26.50	25.50	10.50	28.50	37.50			
3	3	3	1	...			
4.50	4.50	4.50	1.50	...			
...	20	20	5	...			
20	30.00	20.00	7.50	...			
20	40	30	25	25			
30.00	60.00	45.00	37.50	37.50			

## ROAD TRANSPORT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2. Purchase of truck if any													
i) Number		...	...	...	40								
ii) Cost		...	...	...	44.40								
3. Workshop including Workshop buildings.		...	7.00	0.50	70.00								
4. Staff quarter.		...	...	...	...								
5. Other expenditure including purchase of auxiliary vehicle.		...	3.31	2.50	34.90								
6. Grand Total.		...	92.00	30.00	359.30								
7. Fleet at the end of the year.													
i) Busses (Number)		...	115*	92	187								
ii) Trucks (Number)		...	70	68	50								
	—	10	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8.00	19.00	15.00	15.00	13.00	95	140	19					
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5.00	10.55	8.85	5.50	5.00	13	13	15					
	43.00	100.65	79.95	69.10	66.60	203	286	53					
	112	132	142	162	187								
	68	58	48	50	50								

\* Including conversion of 15 trucks into bus.

ROAD TRANSPORT  
T. P.—19  
STATEMENT—TR—7.

## FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978—83

## INLAND WATER TRANSPORT—OUTLAYS &amp; EXPENDITURES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	Total cost.	Fifth Plan Outlay	Expenditure upto 1977-78 in the case of spill-over schemes.	Proposed outlay 1978-83			
				1	5		
1	2	3	4	5			
Water Transport	5.00	Nil	Nil	5.00			
	Outlay			Employment potential in mandays			
1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Unskilled	Skilled	
					Technical	Non-Technical	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	2.50	2.00	0.50	...	10	10	6

**PROFORMA : EMP 1**  
(For direct employment only)

Employment likely to be generated in the TRANSPORT

Sector during the Next Five Year Plan 1978-83.

State/U. T. TRIPURA.

Department. TRIPURA ROAD TRANSPORT  
CORPORATION.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme : Road Transport.
2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) for the Next plan as a whole : Rs. 359.30 lakhs.
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :
 

1978-79	Rs. 43.00	Lakhs.
1979-80	Rs. 100.65	„
1980-81	Rs. 79.95	„
1981-82	Rs. 69.10	„
1982-83	Rs. 66.60	„

4. Employment potential of the Scheme/Project

A. Total 542

B. Year wise	Unskilled & Uneducated.	Educated	
		Technical	Non-Technical
1978-79	33	35	8
1979-80	46	50	9
1980-81	28	65	10
1981-82	48	66	12
1982-83	48	70	14
a) Unskilled or Uneducated	203		
b) Educated			
i) Technical	286		
ii) Non-Technical	53		



Sector-V. Transport and Communication :

TOURISM

DRAFT 6TH PLAN PROPOSAL FOR THE PERIOD FROM  
1978-79 To 1982-83.

1. Tourist Centres :  
The Dumboor Lake :

a) The Dumboor Reservoir which is of recent origin has a water area of 40 S q.Km. The water are as surrounded by small hills covered by green vegetation. In the midst of the vast and transport water area is situated a number of small island with beautiful trees and plants. The Reservoir is now utilised for pisci-culture.

We have already initiated a proposal of constructing a Rest House at Nutan Bazar a growing semi-town environment of the area. The construction of the Rest House at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs will be hastened.

The surrounding of the Reservoir need to be renovated and beautified under proper Botanical and Horticultural care. Likewise, all the island in the water area are proposed to be built up as picnic Spots. Two small cotage type Rest House (befitting to the environment) are proposed to be constructed on the two best island. Initially 5 House Boats as are found in Daal Lake of Kashmir are also proposed to be built and placed on the Lake.

The entire water area will be under care of a joint body consisting of experts from the fisheries Department and Directorate of Tourism.

The Scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 6th plan for which an expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed.

(Mention may be made that the road to Reservoir area from Agartala is now an all weather road and it takes some 3 (three) hours' time to reach there by car)

Jampui Hills :

b) No where in Tripura nature was to much obstrusive with her grace and grandeur as in the Jampui Hills. The hill is a stretch of luctious natural beauty. Nature's vestness mingling with her excellence have rendered the area a pleasant appearance for which a worn-out mind had always felt thirsty. It is said, Jampui Hill a seat of Autumn. The first blush of Winter adore the Jampui Hills with bewildering colour and put a magic spell on it. Ripe oranges hanging, from thousnads of orang trees on the slippes of the hills make the area enthralling and enchanting. Village bells clad in colour robes go on singing along with hill tracks. With her lustrous apparal and endearing songs the Jampui Hills in those days have a bewitching profile. Down below the hills is a dale, portion of which can easily be covered into a lake.

We proposed to take up a multipple scheme for the development of the entire area. The area, it may be mentioned is now easily accessible by Motor Car.

Other than construction of Tourist Lodge on the slope Jampui Hills, and a Beautiful Tourist Bungalow at Kanchanpur ( a block Headquarter) we propose to place the entire hill range under the Botanical and Horticultural care. Subsequently, a Golf course can also be built up in the area.

The excavation of the proposed lake may not be difficult and expensive. Considering the total approach of the scheme we propose to initiate acquiring land for the excavation of the lake from the beginning of the next plan. Financial proposal will be made after making a survey of the whole area this year.

Sipahijala :

c) Sipahijala the beauty spot in a dense forest is growing up with much dignity and elegance under the care of the State Forest Department. The natural Botanical and Zoological gardens are being built up in the mid-forest which has been connected by all weather road from Agartala. A lake with boating facilities for the children has already come up. A small Dear Garden is also growing up. All these have attracted the people from different parts of the State.

We propose to transform Sipahijala into a place for holidaying. This will be a joint venture with the State Forest Department.

The Forest Department have already built a beautiful Dak Bungalow on the bank of the lake. The accommodation being insufficient we propose to construct a Tourist Lodge with accommodation facilities for twenty persons in the vicinity of the lake. A total amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for the 6th plan period.

Neer Mahal :

d) During 1977-78 renovation of Nirmahal on Rudrasagar Lake has been taken up. During the 6th plan period development of surroundings and the Lake itself is proposed to be taken. For this a total outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed during 6th plan period.

Others :

Dewtamura and Pillak :

These two places are also important as tourist spots. The rocks around these places are strewn with images and with engravings. A survey may be made during 1978-79 to find out tourist potential of these places. Proposals for 6th plan will be submitted on receipt of survey report.

i) The continuous plot of land lying vacant in front of the 'Swet Mahal with the high ponds inside may be utilised for the purpose of converting the same into a beautiful park on the pattern of 'Mughal Garden'. The ponds located in the area may be developed into swimming pools for the Tourists.

ii) The existing Children's Park within the close proximity of the palace may be beautified by starting Flower Garden and a Children's corner may be opened there.

iii) The lake attached to the Assam Rifles ground may be reclaimed and facilities for boating and fishing may be introduced.

iv) Tripura enjoys a distinct entity for her past association with poet Rabindranath. The poet had personal acquaintance with the Maharajas of Tripura, and he had stayed at Agartala in the Kunjabam for sometime. The 'Malanchani bas Palace' located in Kunjabam area may be taken over by the Government and may be converted into 'Rabindrasadan' for preservation of Tagore's writings/manuscripts on Tripura and other articles displaying Tagore's association with this land, which may go a long way in attracting student tourists who might as well be interested in carrying on research work on Rabindranath and his publications. For these proposals an outlay of 5 lakhs is proposed for 6th plan.

The total 6th plan outlay proposed is Rs. 65,000 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 80,000 lakhs has, however, been allotted during 1978-79 out of the proposed 6th plan outlay for meeting expenditure in connection with survey of the spots and renovation of Neermahal.

## TOURISM

## 2. Tourist Accommodation :

a) Tourist Lodge at Agartala: The tourist lodge at Agartala has already been taken up during 1977-78 with an approved outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs. The estimated cost of the Lodge is 10 lakhs. It is expected that the Lodge will be completed by the third year of the 6th plan. As such a further amount of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed for 6th plan.

b) Tourist hutment at Matabari; This is one of the 51 (fiftyone) piths of India. Pilgrims and Tourists as well come throughout the year to visit Matabari. Construction of a Rest House for pilgrims in the vicinity of Matabari is proposed during sixth plan. The proposed sixth plan outlay is Rs. 6.00 lakhs

c) Tourist hutment at Unokoti: The rockcut murals of Unokoti attract not only the pilgrims but also the student tourists and scholar in search of materials for research. During 6th plan period an amount of Rs. 1 lakhs will be required for the development of Unokoti area and construction of the Rest House. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakhs is proposed for 6th plan.

d) Tourist hutment at Tirthmukh. This is also a pilgrims where a Rest House for pilgrims is proposed to be built during plan period with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakhs.

On completion of a part of the Lodge, the Tourist Lodge at Agartala is expected to be opened for tourists during 1978-79. As such the following posts are proposed to be created:

- Care taker ..... 1 post.
- Cook ..... 1 post.
- Caterer ..... 1 post.
- Mali ..... 1 post.

Moreover, some furniture etc. will also be purchased during 1st plan year. For this an amount of Rs. 5.000 lakhs is proposed for the 6th plan period.

The total 6th plan outlay will amount to Rs. 20.000 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 3.98 lakhs have been allotted during 1978-79.

## DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :

With a view to implementing the above schemes and dissemination of information in various aspects of Tourism in Tripura the following posts are proposed to be created in addition to the existing posts. It may be stated that no officer other than an Assistant Tourist Officer is there to supervise the works of Tourism.

1. Dy. Director ..... 1 (one)
2. Asstt. Director ..... 1 (one)
3. Information Asstt. 2 (two)
4. Office Supdt ..... 1 (one)
5. Head Clerk ..... 1 (one)
6. Steno grapher (Eng) ... 1 (one)
7. U.D. Clerk ..... 2 (two)
8. L. D. Clerk ..... 2 (two)
9. Peon ..... 2 (two)

An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for the 6th plan period. Out of the amount an amount of Rs. 0.775 lakhs has been allotted for 1978-79 the entire outlay being earmarked for meeting expenditure on pay and allowances of existing posts and some new posts including the post of Dy. Director and running of the office.

**TOURIST TRANSPORT SERVICES :**

The Department has at present one Tourist Coach which carry to its to the Tourist Spots in south District of the state . As this is insufficient a proposal to purchase another Tourist vehicle during the year 1977-78 with an approved outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is already under process . This Coach will also carry to its to the South District . With the development of the spots mentioned in the 1st Scheme more vehicles will be neessry for tourists visiting those places . As such during the 6th plan two more vehicles are proposed to be purchased for tourists who be visiting the newly developed spot in North and South District.

The following posts are required to be created to facilitate transport service for tourists:

1. L.D. C. .... 2 (two) posts .
2. Driver ..... 1 (one) ”
3. Cleaner ..... 1 (one) ”

Moreover, one big garrage-cum-workshop for the new Tourist Bus is required to be constucted as soon as the new Bus is procured .

An outlay of Rs. 7.000 lakhs is proposed for the scheme to 6th plan period out of which an outlay of Rs. 2.135 lakhs has been allotted during 1978-79 .

**PUBLICITY ON TOURISM:**

Publicity on Tourism is very important for Promotion of tourism in a State like Tripura . As in the past years an amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been earmarked for publicity on tourism during the year 1977-78 . During the 6th plan similar publicity on tourism through the media like publications hoardings, display etc. will continue .

With a view to promoting tourist in Tripura 2 (two) Information Centres may started, one at Calcutta and the other at New Delhi, with adequate staff which may be accomodate existing office premises of the controller of Supplies at Calcutta and in the Circuit House of Tripura Government in New Delhi .

Since our total plan allocation under the Head of Development 'Tourism' during 5th plan period was below our requires especily when everything was to be built up from a sketch (including re-organisation of the pircorate of Tourism) a liberal assurance for fimicial assistance during the plan peiroid is a necessity . Opening of new Information Centres will necessiate creation of the following posts during 6th plan period .

- Assistant Tourist officer ... .. 2(two) posts .
- L. D. Clerk ... .. 2(two) ”
- Peon ... .. 2(two) ”

Again, for wide publicty folders, booklets, etc . on Tourism are to be published, Hoarding on Tourism to be installed at important places

An outlay of Rs. 10.000 lakhs is therefore, proposed for the scheme for 6th Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 2.310 lakhs has, however, been allotted for the scheme during 1978-79 which is earmarked for publications of some folders, installation of some hoardings and opening of the Centres.

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
Tourism : Outlay & Expenditure

( Rs. in lakhs )

Scheme	Total Cost	Fifth plan outlay	Exp. upto 77-78 in the case of over spill scheme	Proposed outlay 78-83	Outlay					Employment potential in mandays		
					78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	unskilled	Skilled Tech.	Non-Tech.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Direction & Administration	—	1.000	—	6.000	0.775	0.955	1.200	1.400	1.670			
2. Tourist Transport Service.	—	0.750	—	7.000	2.135	1.950	0.850	0.950	1.115	30,000	8,000	7,000
Accommodation.	—	4.550	—	20.000	3.980	8.500	2.600	2.700	2.220			
4. Tourist Information & Publicity.	—	2.000	—	10.000	2.310	2.900	1.600	1.700	1.490			
5. Tourist Centre.	—	6.250	—	65.000	0.800	15.300	18.000	19.000	11.900			
<b>Total :</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14.550</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>108.000</b>	<b>10.000</b>	<b>29.605</b>	<b>24.250</b>	<b>25.750</b>	<b>18.395</b>			

## PROFORMA

EMP—1

( For direct employment only )

Employment likely to be generated in the Tourism Sector during the Next Five Year Plan 1978-83

State—Tripura.

Department : Public Relations and Tourism  
Govt. of Tripura.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme : Tourism
2. Financial outlay for the project ( in lakhs ) for the Next Plan as a whole : 108·000
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :

( Proposed during 78-83 )

1978-79	—	—	10·000
1979-80	—	—	29·605
1980-81	—	—	24·250
1981-82	—	—	25·750
1982-83	—	—	18·395

4. Employment potential of the Scheme/Project

A. Total : 74

B. Year-wise

ii) 1978-79	—	—	23
ii) 1979-80	—	—	8
iii) 1980-81	—	—	10
iv) 1981-82	—	—	15
v) 1982-83	—	—	18
a) Unskilled or uneducated :—			25
b) Educated :			
i) Technical :			18
ii) Non-technical :			31

## SECTOR—VI : SOCIAL &amp; COMMUNITY SERVICES :

## DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

1. REVIEW OF THE STATE'S FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN ON EDUCATION  
FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1974-78.

## A) GENERAL EDUCATION.

In the field of elementary education, the Fifth Plan stressed more on the enrolment of children of the age-group 6-11 (classes I—V) than on their regular attendance and retention. On the whole during the Fifth Plan period elementary education schemes were placed under the minimum needs programme. But while comparing the enrolment figures at the primary and middle stages at the end of the Fourth Plan with that at the end of the 4th year of the Fifth Plan period (as shown below in Table 1)

TABLE—1

Classes	Enrolment (in '000)					
	1973-74 End of 4th Plan period.			1977-78 Fifth Plan		
	T	B	G	T	B	G
I-V	205.7	121.6	84.1	194.0	113.0	81.0
VI-VIII	46.3	27.8	18.5	49.0	29.0	20.0

  

Classes	Enrolment Ratio					
	1973-74			1977-78		
	T	B	G	T	B	G
I-V	88.6	105.4	72.1	76.1	90.0	62.6
VI-VIII	35.8	44.5	27.6	34.2	43.3	26.2

...one can see a fall in enrolment both in terms of absolute figures and in ratio of the age-group population. This is an apparently inexplicable but disheartening situation when one thinks of the additional inputs provided during the period for expansion of elementary education. The Education Department, when confronted with this reality, tried to analyse and investigate the reasons for such shortfall. As a result, it has been found that during the Fourth Plan period there was an unprecedented influx of refugees into Tripura from erstwhile East Pakistan resulting in an abnormal inflation of enrolment at the elementary stage. Firstly, the gradual and steady return of many of these refugees to Bangladesh seems to have brought about a fall in enrolment. Secondly, for various reasons which have been identified separately in the draft document of the State's Master Plan on Universalisation of Elementary Education, there has been a high rate of dropout after the initial enrolment. Thirdly, till 1975, the reference date for collection of statistical data on enrolment was 31st March of each year which marked the beginning of the school year in the State when enrolment figures were the highest, but subsequently this enrolment figure tended to fall gradually owing to dropout with the progress of the session. Consequently, when the Government of India refixed in 1976 the reference date for statistical collection as 30th September, the enrolment reflected from that year onwards was lower than in Maharashtra.

## EDUCATION

For example, while the enrolment in primary stage in March 1975 was 2,03,411 (83.8%), it dropped down to 1,98,606 (80.6%) in September of the same year. Similarly at the middle stage also there has been a decrease from 49,126 to 48,749 from March to September.

At the secondary stage (14-16), the enrolment has risen from 17,207 (Boys 10524 + Girls 6683) i.e. 22% in 1974-75 to 19,000 (Boys 11,000 + Girls 8,000) i.e. 21.47% by 1977-78. This has been achieved by upgrading 20 senior basic schools to high schools. Twentynine high schools/Class XI schools were upgraded to Class XII (+2 stage) schools by the end of 1977-78 with an enrolment of 3092 (3.09%) (Boys 2,190 + Girls 902) students of the age-group 16-17. As the findings of the vocational survey are yet to be received, no vocational school could be started during the period. Of the various incentives given to the students, particularly the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students and girls, mention may be made of free supply of text books through books banks, free supply of dresses to girl students of classes III to VIII and boarding house stipend to those reading in classes VI to VIII.

Since the Planning Commission did not agree to the mid-day meal incentive programme for elementary school children, in the education sector this could not be implemented. But in view of extreme poverty of the rural population it is felt that this incentive programme, if approved, would have not only boosted enrolment in rural areas but also reduced the rate of dropout considerably.

In regard to the attempt to improve physical facilities in schools, it is important to mention the condition of school and boarding houses. Majority of our school houses and boarding houses are frail kutcha structures built with bamboo and other locally available cheap forest materials which require frequent repair/reconstruction. These structures do not last even for one full cycle of seasons because of frequent gales and rain in the State. In 1977-78 modest beginning had been made to convert some of these kutcha elementary school houses into semipucca structures in a phased manner. Departmental construction of such houses has been taken up in respect of 18 middle schools during 1977-78. But inadequate technical staff and inadequate delegation of financial powers to the executive heads have stood in the way of achieving greater and quicker progress in this field. It is pertinent to point out here that the construction works undertaken by the Department have been much cheaper and execution of the work comparatively quicker than what used have been done by the Public Works Department. Amongst provision of other physical facilities Rs. 1.141 lacks (Rev.) has been spent during the period for purchase of science equipments, furniture etc. Under the quality improvement programmes the state prepared comparatively cheap but quality text books in science for classes III and IV. Short orientation training was arranged for science teachers under the UNICEF assisted science education programme.

A major portion of the backlog of untrained undergraduate teachers in service was cleared during the period in the three teacher trainings colleges. The backlog of untrained inservice teachers at the elementary stage now remains at 1100 approximately. The two existing basic training colleges will be able to cater for their training needs during the next four years.

The State Institute of Education which is expected to function as the academic wing of the Education Directorate has been started only towards the end of the Fourth Plan period. However, this Institute could not be developed and strengthened to the desired level during the Fifth Plan period. As such it could only look after the improvement of science education programmes at the elementary stage by organising in-service orientation course for the science teachers, science supervisors, inspecting officers and also attend to preparation of science text books, development of science equipments with



locally available materials etc. In view of a wider spectrum of activities which the State Institute of Education is expected to undertake, it is necessary to expand and strengthen the State Institute during the 6th Plan period. Increased emphasis on work education in the revised curriculum of the secondary schools presupposes organisation of inservice orientation course for the craft teachers of secondary schools at the Craft Teachers Training Institute which remains to be developed and strengthened in this regard. A separate Board of Secondary Education had also been established in the State during the period.

Regarding administration and supervision at the elementary stage, it may be mentioned that towards the end of the fifth Plan period, steps were taken to reorganise the Inspectorates so that there could be one Inspectorate in each of the 17 developmental blocks. Although the Block Inspectorates have just been set up, the reorganisation is yet to be completed by realigning the jurisdiction of the Asstt. Inspectors of Schools at the circle level and providing adequate supporting staff for their new Offices. All these new Inspectorates started functioning only during the current year and that too in rented accommodation and with inadequate staff and equipments.

Adult education did not receive the priority it deserved during the Fifth Plan and in the previous Plans. However achieved through the normal programme of eradication of illiteracy among the population of the age group 15-35 there were some Social Education / Adult Literacy Centres with an enrolment of approx. 3600 persons. The number of such centres during 1977-78 is 627 although the enrolment in these centres is poor. Drought, Floods etc. coupled with poor socioeconomic condition of the rural people are considered major factors for such slow progress in enrolment in the Adult Literacy and Social Education Centres.

In the field of higher education there has been no addition to the existing number of six degree colleges during the fifth Plan period. Only there has been consolidation and strengthening of the government colleges but very little could be done during the period for providing physical facilities in non-government colleges. The present fall in enrolment in the colleges has been due to the switchover to the 10+2 pattern of education. In the absence of any vocational courses in the State as yet and in view of the increase in the enrolment in high schools and plus two stage schools, there is a likelihood of increase in enrolment at the collegiate stage in the coming years. A significant advancement at the university education stage has been the setting up of postgraduate Centre with financial assistance from the University Grants Commission.

In the field of games and sports, athletics meets, rural sports and gymnastics competitions were reorganised, play fields developed and constructional work of the indoor stadium (Gymnasium) almost completed. There has also been strengthening of the supervisory and administrative machinery in physical education. With assistance from the North Eastern Council preliminary steps were taken to start a Regional College of Physical Education during the period.

Towards the end of 1977-78 a start has been made to set up a Planning and Monitoring Machinery at the state and district levels with the appointment of a Chief Planning Officer and 3 District Planning Officers and two Senior Research Officers. An attempt has also been made to have a nucleus of an Engineering Cell at the state level. The Planning Survey and Engineering Units at district and state levels are yet to be adequately staffed for performing their functions efficiently. The Directorate of Education set up Tribal Language cell for developing the main tribal dialect (Kok-borok) and orienting teachers for teaching through the medium of Kok-borok in selected primary schools. Publications of books, periodicals on topics of educational importance were made by the Education Department during the period.

### B) ART AND CULTURE

In the only Music College in Tripura B. Mus Course was introduced. The college organised music festivals and conferences and awarded scholarship to talented students in music.

Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhawan and the Government Museum were also strengthened during the period.

The Public Libraries expanded from 14 in the beginning of the Fifth Plan to 19 by 1977-78 and the total collection of books and journals increased from 1,82,159 to 2,29,048, by 1977-78.

### C) TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Tripura Engineering College established in 1965 and the Polytechnic Institute established in 1958 are the only two technical institutions fulfilling the technical manpower needs of the State in particular and the N. E. region in general.

The North Eastern Council has given financial assistance for construction of a hostel for the Engineering college and the work is progressing.

### D) SOCIAL WELFARE

In the field of Social Welfare the Fifth Plan period witnessed the establishment of a boys orphanage in North Tripura, girls' orphanage in South Tripura, home for abandoned and unclaimed babies, homes for unattached widows in South Tripura, besides strengthening of the existing Institutes for speech rehabilitation for deaf and hard-of-hearing children and the Institute for visually handicapped and the infirmary.

### 2. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME.

During the fifth Plan period some schemes under elementary education were classified as the Minimum Needs Programme of the Education sector. Under this programme, 315 primary schools/units, 60 middle stage schools, 5 non-formal education centres at the middle stage were opened during the year 1974-78. Incentives in the form of supply of school dress to scheduled caste/Scheduled tribe girl students, boarding house stipends to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students, establishment of book-banks for free supply of books to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe and needy students, free supply of nationalised text-books for classes I and II to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe students were envisaged in the scheme for which a sum of Rs. 33.122 lacs (Rev.) was spent. A number of elementary school houses, buildings boarding, houses, sanitary blocks etc. were repaired/reconstructed/constructed during the period for which a sum of Rs. 37.452 lacs (Rev. and Cap.) was spent. For effective supervision and administration at the elementary stage, six additional block level Inspectorates were also established. A total of Rs. 134.510 lacs (Rev. and Cap.) were spent under the Minimum Needs Programme during the period under report.

A statement of progress of Fifth Five Year Plan outlay by major heads of development against achievement is given below :—

Head of Development	Fifth Plan outlay (1974-79)	Achievement (1974-78)
General Education.	Rs. 363.320 lacs.	Rs. 235.785 lacs
Art & Culture.	Rs. 25.730 lac.	Rs. 10.076 lacs
Technical Education.	Rs. 28.430 lacs.	Rs. 13.980 lacs
Social Welfare.	Rs. 11.350 lacs.	Rs. 7.997 lacs
<b>Total—</b>	<b>Rs. 428.830 lacs.</b>	<b>Rs. 267.838 lacs</b>

## EDUCATION

During the sixth five year plan an outlay of Rs. 928·900 lacs has been proposed under Elementary Education and Rs. 110·710 lacs under Adult Education as revised minimum needs programme in order to achieve the following targets :—

Sub-head	Target	Percentage to total outlay on general education.
Elementary Education.	<p>For achieving 85% enrolment ratio of children of age-group 6-11 and 45·32% enrolment ratio of children of age-group 11-14 by 82-83.</p> <p>(a) Starting of 1275 primary schools/units, (b) 195 Non-formal Education Centres ( Primary stage ), (c) 500 Pre-Primary Schools/sections, (d) 125 Senior Basic Schools, (e) 200 Part-time non-formal education Centres ( middle stag ) (f) Preparation of 2000 School area registers, (g) giving of various incentives to Sch. Tribes, Sch. Castes and other needy students, (h) Construction/repair/reconstruction of elementary school buildings, School-houses, boarding houses, teachers quarters/barracks etc. (i) preparation of Block Development Plan, (j) engagement of school mothers to augment enrolment to a satisfactory level, (k) strengthening of administration and supervision of elementary education etc.</p>	43·80%
Adult Education.	<p>(a) Starting of 500 Adult literacy centres. (b) 3 District libraries (c) 17 block level libraries, (d) strengthening of training institute, (e) 17 Reading Cum recreation centres, (f) introduction of self employment programme, (g) establishment of 2 Audio-visual unit, (h) organisation of training courses and strengthening of administration and supervision etc.</p>	

### 3. OBJECTIVES AND POLICY.

No bench mark survey data for the State as a whole covering the various sectors of development is available at present although the Tribal Welfare Department is believed to have done a bench mark survey for the tribal sub-plan area only. It may take some more time before the findings of this survey are made available.

During the new plan period, the national objectives of educational development will be :—

1. To achieve 100% enrolment of children in the age-group 6-11 and to retain them in schools and also to ensure their regular attendance in schools, and improvement of quality of instruction to achieve 100% enrolment and retention of children of the age-group 11-14 within a period of 5 to 10 years.

## EDUCATION.

2. To make 10 crores of illiterate persons in the age-group 15-35 literate during the sixth five year plan period.

The above two programmes have been classified under the minimum needs programme by the Government of India.

3. Top priority at the national level has been given to vocationalisation of education since this should be the preparation of the post-middle and post-high school leavers for employment in different occupations and sectors of the economy.

4. General, secondary and university education will be at a normal place of development and emphasis will be on consolidation of facilities rather than on expansion.

5. In the field of technical education, developmental facilities should continue to be based on manpower requirement approach. The process of consolidation of existing facilities and qualitative improvement of technical education would be continued on a priority basis and special measures should be taken up to modernise the laboratories and workshop in the institutions.

6. In the field of culture, priority is to be given to schemes relating to preservation of the cultural heritage, particularly monuments, repositories of manuscripts and art objects.

7. The programmes relating to tribal sub-plan areas should be prepared keeping in view the specific requirement of these areas. The schemes which will directly benefit scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and dispersed tribals are to be identified and the total investment for such schemes quantified and, when possible, some weightage given for their backwardness.

Objectives and guidelines of the State's sixth plan, in so far as education is concerned, are not different from the national objectives stated above. It is the intention of the State Government to prepare a modest but realistic plan based on the earlier Plan development and implementation procedure. Both for planning and monitoring the role of Panchayats and Blocks should be clearly appreciated.

1. While the State keeps the objective of universalisation of elementary education as a top priority item, in view of its past experience in increasing enrolment and retention rates, it has been decided to fix the target of enrolment at the primary stage (6-11 age-group) at 85% interested of cent percent by the end of 1982-83. While striving to achieve this modest but more realistic target of enrolment, it is also necessary to plan for ensuring higher retention rate and regular attendance of the children enrolled. Every effort is to be made to serve the remote and unserved habitations with schooling facilities.

2. The adult literacy programmes have also been given the same emphasis and priority as has been given by the Union Govt. at the national level.

3. While the third priority in the new plan may be given on vocationalisation of education at the post-middle and post-high school stage, it may be mentioned that in the absence of any major industry in the State and the vocational survey yet to be completed, it may take some more time to collect relevant data in this field on the basis of which a need based realistic plan can be formulated.

4. In the field of high and higher secondary education, while the state will be concentrating on consolidation and strengthening of the existing schools, it is felt that as a result of education being made free upto Class XII, there is a likelihood of a larger number of children seeking admission in the high and higher secondary schools. With need-based vocational courses at the post-middle and post-high school stage are yet to be identified and specialised job opportunities and self employment oppor-

tunities still uncertain and, in view of the prevailing fascination for white collared jobs, the demand for general education at the high and higher secondary stages is likely to increase in the immediate future. This will necessitate some expansion at this stage. In the same context it will be necessary to have some expansion in the educational opportunity offered at the college level also while taking effective steps to consolidate and strengthen the existing degree colleges. Although no separate university is contemplated during the sixth plan period, it will be necessary to strengthen and expand the post graduate centre.

5. In the field of technical education the State will attempt mainly to consolidate and strengthen the two existing institutions namely, the Engineering College and Polytechnic Institute. But since there are bright possibilities of forest-based and agro based industries growing up in Tripura and in the North Eastern Region, suitable courses may be introduced within the existing intake capacity of those institutions with assistance from the North Eastern Council.

6. Since Tripura has a rich heritage in art and culture, schemes will have to be taken up to explore, preserve and propagate these in a systematic and scientific way.

7. The requirement of the tribal sub-plan areas is to be identified and necessary measures taken for development of education in the sub-plan areas and reduction of imbalance in the level of achievement therein.

#### EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

It is expected that the draft sixth plan schemes will generate employment for 12000 persons (approx) full time and part-time.

#### RESOURCE

Education Department is not a revenue earning Department. The entire expenditure of this department is considered as investment aimed at social welfare and development over a long span of time. The annual collection of revenue is fees, fines, etc. from the students. Constitution provisional of education upto the age of 14 (Class-VIII) has been well taken care of in Tripura since long. It has been the accepted policy of the Government to impart general education to all children upto class X which in fact marks the termination of formal education for many students (almost 50%). The students belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes communities enjoy free education upto the college level. The girl students and students belonging to other backward communities also did enjoy free tuition in schools upto the secondary stage (Class X). From the current year education has been made free upto the Class XII. Therefore, the revenue of the department is obviously very meagre.

During 1976-77, while the total expenditure on education was Rs. 9.53 crores, revenue was only 0.11 crores. During 1977-78 the revenue receipt was Rs. 0.14 crores against a revenue expenditure of Rs. 11.16 crores. It may be stated that hardly 1.15% of the total expenditure of education is met out of the resources of the Education Department. During the new plan period, with the expected increase in enrolment of fee paying students we may expect a revenue of Rs. 0.25 crores at the average rate of Rs. 5 lacs per year.

It is acknowledged that every effort should be made to mobilise resources locally to meet the increasing cost of education, but in so far as Tripura is concerned, the possibility of raising additional resources is extremely limited because :

## EDUCATION.

(a) 42% of the population consists of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, (b) education of students upto Class—XII is free, (c) Tripura is overwhelmingly rural in as much as more than 90% of the population live in rural areas, (d) the economy of the state is agrarian in nature and (e) there is no railway line in the State which cause inter-state and intra-state communication difficulties. The main drive of our effort in the coming years will be directed towards consolidation of education in terms of content, methodology and evaluation, so that internal efficiency of the system can be improved in response to the socio-economic and cultural needs of our State. So, for a considerable time to come liberal assistance from the Central Government is essential for development of education in this hilly State with an obscure geographical location and economy that will take a long time to reach the take-off stage.

In so far as special central assistance is concerned, it is expected that this may be available for setting up Ashram Schools, construction of School houses, boarding house etc. in tribal Sub-Plan areas.

#### 6. STRATEGY AND PROPOSED TARGETS FOR THE SIXTH PLAN PERIOD.

The development schemes of education are broadly grouped under the following heads viz :—

- (A) General Education (B) Art and Culture  
(C) Technical Education and (D) Social Welfare.

The major sub-heads under general education are given below :—

1. Elementary Education.
2. Secondary Education.
3. Teacher Education.
4. University Education.
5. Adult Education.
6. Physical Education.
7. Direction and Administration.
8. Other programmes.

#### 1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Providing elementary education for the children of the age-group 6 to 14 within a limited period of time has been, and it still remains, a constitutional obligation. All these years attempts were being made for achieving these objectives but with limited results. The enrolment of children of this age group as on 30. 9. 77 is given below :—

TABLE—2.

Enrolment (Prov.) as on 30. 9. 77

Class	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I—V.	113.0	81.0	194.0
VI—VIII	29.0	20.0	49.0
I—VIII	142.0	101.0	243.0

## EDUCATION

In order to make universal provision of schooling facilities at the primary stage it is very important to carefully plan and locate new school units. While it may not be possible in this State to stick to a fairly big population criteria for starting primary schools or to insist on community contributions, because of extreme poverty of the people living in remote and hilly areas, it may be necessary to relax these conditions while deciding to set up new schools in remote and thinly populated rural habitations.

On the otherhand, since it is a constitutional obligation on the part of the Govt. it will have to take the entire responsibility on itself for giving all facilities including a school house, equipments and teachers for setting up a school in a locality or area where investigation reveals (by preparing educational plans and maps at block/mouja levels) that such a school is necessary.

It has already been mentioned earlier in the review of the 5th plan that the position in regard to enrolment of children of the age-group 6 to 11 (primary stage) is 1,94,000 (provisional) as on 30.9.77 which means that as per revised population figures furnished by the Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, enrolment ratio will be 76.1%. If 100% enrolment of this age-group is to be achieved by 82-83, the total gap in enrolment to be covered during the period (78-79 to 82-83) will be 93,140 which means that there will be a need to enrol on an average 18,628 children per year. It may be seen from the following table that during the past 7 years the average rate of increase in enrolment has been only 4,400 per year.

TABLE—3

Average annual additional enrolment and the increase in enrolment proposed for the period 78-83.

Class (Age— groups)	ADDITIONAL ENROLMENT (in '000)											
	1971-78			1978-83 (proposed)			AVERAGE ANNUAL 71-78			78-83 (proposed)		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
I—V (6—11 age group)	14.6	16.0	30.6	23.0	17.0	50.0	2.1	2.3	4.4	3.3	3.9	7.2
VI—VIII (11—14)	4.1	4.7	8.8	10.8	14.2	25.0	0.6	0.7	1.3	2.0	6.6	5.6
I—VIII (6—14)	18.7	20.7	39.4	33.8	41.2	75.0	2.7	3.0	5.7	4.9	5.9	10.8

B=Boys; G=Girls; T=Total.

## EDUCATION.

So, even after assuming that the additional efforts being put in during the Sixth Five Year Plan period for stepping up enrolment will yield tangible results, yet, taking a more realistic view, it may not be feasible to achieve 100./ enrolment at this stage by 82-83. Therefore, after discussion on the Master Plan on Universalisation of Elementary Education with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education, and in pursuance of the consensus arrived at during the discussions, the target has been brought down to 85./. Even this will mean a total additional enrolment of 50,000 children for the five year period from 1978-83. It is proposed to slowly step up the annual enrolment target from 7,000 in the initial year (1978-79) to 14,000 in the fifth year (1982-83). This is proposed to be achieved through both formal and non-formal system of education at this stage. In order to achieve this it is proposed to start 1275 primary schools/units (some of these may be even sub-primary schools), and 195 non-formal education Centres during the period. The number of non-formal education centres proposed has been kept on the low side in consideration of the fact that this is a new experimental field the state is embarking upon and, hence, at this early stage it is difficult to predict correctly the enrolment targets to be achieved separately through this non-formal channel of education.

At the middle stage, however, it is necessary to give priority to the opening of middle stage schools. Unlike in the case of primary schools opening of middle school in each unserved habitations will undoubtedly involve enormous expenditure and thereby make it uneconomical. It is, therefore, proposed to set up carefully located middle schools with boarding house facilities, wherever necessary, having a cluster of primary schools within a certain area. Such middle schools may also function as resource centres for other primary schools within its ambit.

At the middle stage (11 to 14 age group) the enrolment by 1977-78 stands at 49,000 (34.17./ as against an age-group population of 1,44,400. obviously, at this stage we have to go a long way for achieving 100./ enrolment ratio by 1982-83. It may be seen from the table (Table-5) that the average rate of increase in enrolment at the middle stage during the past 7 years has been only 1,300. So, any expectation to achieve 100./ enrolment ratio at this stage in the course of a 10 year period will be nothing but wishful thinking, for the gap to be covered for achieving this will be an enrolment of 1,36,900 additional children of the age group 11-14 during the ten year as against the projected population of 1,85,900 by 87-88. Although the working group which discussed the Master Plan on universalisation of elementary education advised raising the enrolment target at the middle stage (11-14 age group) to 57./ by 1982-83, in consideration of the annual growth rate for the last seven years and taking a more realistic assessment of achievement feasibility, it is proposed to keep the total enrolment target at 45./ only for the present. Even this will mean an additional enrolment of 25,000 children during the five year period from 1978-83 at an average rate of 5,000 per year. In the initial year, however, it is proposed to keep the enrolment on the low side (3,000) to be stepped up gradually in subsequent years. This will include enrolment through both formal and non-formal channels. Besides this, in order to increase the retention rate in schools and ensure regular attendance particularly of ST/SC students incentives like mid-day meals, supply of free dresses twice in a year, boarding house stipends, free books, attendance scholarships etc. are proposed to be given.

These benefits are proposed to be given to elementary school children in the tribal sub-plan area which has a major percentage of sch. caste and sch. tribe students. The following table (Table 4) shows that there is a heavy drop out after Class I and Class V.



TABLE—4  
Rates of Dropout at the Primary and Middle Stages

Year	Enrol- ment Class—I (Cohort in '000)	Rate.					Enrol- ment in Class- VI (Cohort in '000)	Rate		Total (VI—VIII)
		I-II	II-III	III-IV	IV-V	Over- al (I-V)		VI-VII	VII-VIII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1964-65	30.74	32.03	6.64	8.51	7.33	54.51	8.95	41.44	12.22	24.66
1965-66	33.84	33.76	6.64	10.90	6.02	57.34	9.22	11.41	10.80	22.21
1966-67	33.57	32.03	8.07	8.32	5.62	54.04	10.06	14.56	11.73	26.29
1967-68	33.43	31.73	7.30	7.01	7.37	43.41	11.47	20.35	11.62	31.97
1968-69	36.50	34.51	5.33	9.22	7.88	56.94	11.97	17.82	5.50	23.32
1969-70	34.46	27.76	7.75	9.23	6.77	51.53	12.26	13.87	8.23	22.10

N. B. The rates have been computed after eliminating stagnant students from the enrolment figures.

TABLE—5  
Rates of wastage at the primary & Middle stages according to community.

Community.	Rate of wastage.						
	Primary stage (19—72)			Middle stage (1973—74)			Overall
	Boys	Girls	Ove-all	Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
S. C.	73.58	76.06	75.11	39.14	49.52	42.52	
S.T.	79.41	83.86	80.83	48.12	36.27	45.12	
Other- Community	57.98	59.31	58.57	32.35	28.20	30.58	
Overall	66.76	67.19	66.94	35.54	30.59	33.58	

N. B. The rates has been calculated on the basis & enrolment figures. The reason for this as explained earlier may be seen from the following table :

TABLE---6

Reason for non-enrolment/drop out (Sample study)

Reason for non-enrolment/ dropout.	Percentage of cases
Pove ty	77.8
Apathy of Guardian/students.	5.6
Guardianless	3.7
Early marriage	3.7
Others	9.2

It is, therefore, proposed to improve the situation by starting non-formal education centres both at the primary and middle stage levels. Teachers in such centres will be expected to follow specially developed curriculum flexible enough to suit to the individual requirement of students in particular and need of the community in general. The responsibility of developing such a curriculum and its try out at the experimental stage will rest with the State Institute of Education. This Institute, therefore, will be developed and strengthened for the purpose.

The stepping up of enrolment of elementary school children and their retention in schools is proposed to be achieved by (a) starting 1275 primary schools/Units specially in remote and unserved habitations, (b) 195 non-formal centres (primary stage), (c) 125 senior basic schools (d) starting 200 part time non-formal education centres (middle stage), (e) giving various incentives to students particularly of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities and girls, (f) improving the physical condition and instructional standard of the schools, (g) engagement of school mothers to augment enrolment and ensure regular attendance particularly of girls and, (h) strengthening of administrative and supervisory machinery at the elementary stage.

In order to meet the demand of the local tribal people (Tripuri) to impart instruction in primary schools through their mother tongue (Kok-Borok), the existing scheme to develop suitable text books for them and appointment of Kok-Borok knowing teachers in schools where majority of students are Tripuris, will be continued.

Qualitative improvement is proposed to be achieved by improving professional competence of the teachers through various inservice orientation programmes, production of quality text-book at a comparatively cheap rate and by providing special coaching facilities to the accidently backward students, particularly those belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities.

Side by side with this it is also proposed to set up proper planning and monitoring machinery at various levels. After the Fourth All India Educational Survey is completed the planning machinery at the Block/District/State levels will be preparing educational development plans and maps at the village/Block/District and State levels and this will enable the Government to locate new schools/units in a more rational and scientific way.

An outlay of Rs. 928.900 lacs has been proposed under elementary education for the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

## 2. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

While the State Government intends to keep the development of secondary education at its normal pace, it cannot ignore the fact that general education facilities for studying up to class-X have to be extended to all those who seek the same. With the abolition of tuition fees at secondary and higher secondary stages and the anticipated increase in enrolment at the middle stage and with the implementation of universalisation of elementary education programme, it is but natural to expect that the demand for secondary education facilities will increase in the coming years. In order to cope with the demand it is proposed to upgrade 50 existing middle schools to high schools at the rate of approximately 10 schools per year and 5 non-formal centres per year. It is expected that by this measure and by increasing the intake capacity in existing schools a total number of 7600 additional children of the age-group 14 to 16 will be enrolled through both formal and non-formal channels of education at this stage during the period from 1978 to 1983. The enrolment will be slowly increasing after the initial year with the addition of one more class and additional sections in both the new schools and schools which have been upgraded during the previous plan periods. By this additional enrolment, the total enrolment would have risen from 19,000 (21.47%) in 1977-78 to 26,000 (26%) by 1982-83.

With the likely increase in enrolment at the high stage and the steps being taken to improve the quality of education at all stages absence of any vocational institutions at present and the abolition of tuition fees in class-XI & XII from the current year, it is expected that enrolment at the +2 stage will increase in the immediate future.

As such, it is proposed to start 28 class XII Higher Secondary schools (by upgrading the existing Class X schools) during the 6th plan period. Since the demand for admission into the Class-XII schools is being felt immediately in the absence of any alternative institution conducting vocational courses at this stage, the need for opening more schools out of this proposed total of 28 schools will be imminent in the current year and the next. It is hoped that by 1979-80 vocational schools will be established and a part of the student population who pass out from Class-X will be able to get admitted into these institutions, thus reducing the pressure for admission in purely academic courses. Besides giving incentives like supply of text-books through Book Banks, boarding house stipends, supply of free dresses to girl students etc., it is also necessary to improve the physical facilities of the secondary and higher secondary schools in order to ensure better achievement of objectives. One of the more important programmes to be taken up in this context will be the construction of school houses and boarding houses, majority of which are at present kutcha structures requiring frequent repair/reconstruction. It is proposed to convert some of these structures into semi-pucca ones in a phased manner. Since work experience and vocationalisation assume great importance at the secondary and higher secondary stages during the Sixth plan, it is proposed to strengthen science education and work education programmes in schools and counselling and guidance services at various levels. It is also proposed to augment the facilities in the existing secondary and higher secondary schools during the sixth plan period so that uniform standard could be maintained at all levels.

An outlay of Rs. 616.160 lakhs has been proposed under Secondary Education for 1978-83.

## 3. TEACHER EDUCATION.

With the introduction of the new pattern of school education and the urgent need for achieving universalisation of elementary education, side by side with qualitative improvement, it is essential to

re-orient teachers besides clearing the backlog of normal training of teachers both at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels. In view of the enhanced emphasis having been laid on work education and science education in the new curriculum, orientation of inservice training courses for work education teachers and science teachers has become inevitable. The new trend and emphasis on non-formal education and adult education, qualitative improvement programme in science teaching, teaching in single-teacher schools and scores of other similar problems have placed upon the State Institute of Education, a hard and demanding job as this institution is considered the academic and professional wing of the Education Directorate. Sufficient emphasis has, therefore, been laid during the 6th plan period for developing and strengthening this key institute. It is also proposed to revitalise The Hindi Teachers' Training College and the Hindi Prachar Centres in order to step up the pace of propagation of Hindi in the State with the greater national objective.

An outlay of Rs. 26.200 lacs has been proposed for the development of teacher education programmes during the period.

#### 4. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

With the introduction of the 10+2+3 pattern of education there has been an initial fall in enrolment in colleges which can be presumed to have been caused by the transitory phase in which both the old eleven year and the present twelve year schooling system co-existed. However, with the complete switchover to the new system from the current year and as a result of the measures proposed to be taken for stepping up enrolment at the elementary and secondary stages, it is expected that the enrolment in degree colleges will also slowly increase in the coming years. At present there are only 6 degree colleges for general education in the whole State, out of which four are located at Agartala, one at Kailashahar and another at Belonia. The demand of the local people has been growing year after year to have 3 more colleges in the State. It has been observed that there is one college for every 1,65,700 persons at the All India level whereas in Tripura there is at present only one colleges for 3,10,000 persons approximately. It is also important to point out that out of the existing colleges, one is a Women's College and another is an Evening College sharing the accommodation with another college. Obviously the facilities for collegiate education appear to be inadequate in the State. Hence it has been proposed to set up 3 more colleges at three Sub-Divisional headquarters, one at Khowai, another at Dhermanagar and the third one at Udaipur.

While it is expected that some community contribution will be forthcoming for setting up these colleges initially, the people being extremely poor, Government will have to bear major portion of the expenditure in establishing and running them.

Besides, it is also proposed to develop and augment the facilities already available in the existing Degree Colleges. In consideration of the rush for admission particularly of girls, in certain science subjects like life sciences, and since facilities for bio-science course exist only in one Government College in the State at present, it is proposed to introduce bio-science course in the only Women's College in the State. Further, since the existing non-Government Colleges have not yet attained optimum level of efficiency because of poor physical facilities there, it is proposed to improve such facilities of non-Govt. Colleges with UGC assistance.

The Calcutta University Post Graduate centre established in 1976 is proposed to be further developed during the 6th plan period in order to make this centre function as a truly autonomous centre.

## EDUCATION

Since Tripura became a full-fledged State and with the temporary setting up of a division bench of the Gauhati High Court at Agartala there has been an ever increasing demand from the public for facilities for studying law as a part-time course. It is, therefore, proposed to establish an Evening Law College during the 6th plan period.

A total outlay of Rs. 265.130 lacs has been proposed during the sixth plan under this sub-head of "university education."

## 5. ADULT EDUCATION

As in the case of universalisation of elementary education, a major thrust of developmental activity is proposed to be given for the programme of adult education and the eradication of illiteracy during the 6th plan period. According to 1971 census about 70% of the population of Tripura are illiterate. This is higher in the case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribe communities. In order to remove illiteracy particularly among the rural population time-bound schemes like starting of adult literacy centres, training of workers, development of rural libraries and reading-cum-recreation centres, development of Audio-Visual Unit etc. will be taken up during the 6th plan period. Based on the growth in literacy rate during the period from 1961-71 and the revised population figures recently furnished by the Registrar General of India it has been estimated that in 1978 there will be about 2,66,000 illiterate persons in the State in the age-group 15 to 35. Of them about 83,000 are males and 1,83,000 females, 48,490 sch. castes and 1,04,000 sch. tribes. A nation-wide campaign for eradication of illiteracy has been envisaged by the Central Government under the Adult Education Programme during the Sixth Plan period. This is expected to be achieved by launching projects initially in compact areas. During the year 1978-79 it has been proposed to open 1000 such centres under the State Plan Sector, the financial assistance for an additional 700 centres including non-formal-education Centres and farmers functional literacy centres may be given by the Central Government. Such centres are expected to make, on an average, 30 persons literate per centre per year, thereby increasing the number of literate persons under the schemes by 44,000 each year from 1979-80. This is a minimum needs programme and an outlay of Rs. 110.710 lacs has been proposed for the purpose in the State Sector. No enrolment is expected in the new centres during 1978-79, since this will be an year of advance action for starting the programme.

## 6. PHYSICAL EDUCATION—GAMES AND SPORTS

Tripura has made remarkable strides in the field of physical education, games and sports during the past decade. It has made its mark in many all-India competitions. However, it is necessary to identify talented children and youths particularly in rural areas in the field of gymnastics, sports and games. After identification of such talented children it is proposed to give them adequate facilities and incentives to develop their talents in their appropriate fields of interest. In this connection it has been proposed to give sports talent scholarships, set up special sports, school, organised coaching camps, organise rural sports, play centres and sports complexes, construct playground stadium, swimming pools etc. Strengthening supervisory and administrative machinery for physical education is also envisaged.

A total outlay of Rs. 62.130 lacs has been proposed for the programme during the 6th plan period.

## 7. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

During the past two decades there has been considerable expansion in education. The volume of educational and social welfare activities to be undertaken during the 6th plan period is also enormous. Unlike in other States, in Tripura, voluntary agencies are far too few to handle the various ongoing and proposed educational and social welfare activities and, as such the Government machinery alone has been handling them. In this context it may be pointed out that at the end of 1977-78 about 40% of the total number of government employees of the State are employed in the Education Department. This is because about 89% of the educational institutions of the State are under direct government control and management. Commensurate with this expansion there has been no re-organisation and strengthening of the administrative machinery at the Directorate level, resulting in considerable difficulties in proper and timely implementation and systematic management of educational programmes. In spite of such great expansion in personnel and programmes there has been only one executive head for the department, who is the Director of Education. He looks after the entire range of educational and social welfare activities of the State from pre-primary education to university education, adult education, technical education, art and culture and social welfare. He is assisted by a few Dy. Director of Education, two Joint Directors of Education whereas in most of the States, collegiate education, technical education, elementary education & Secondary Education, Social Welfare are looked after by separate Directors. In order to ease this pressure on the present single Directorate which is also doing the work of administrative department it is proposed to reorganise the present administrative and executive set up of the Education Department by having 3 separate Directorates instead of the present one, namely, (1) Directorate of School Education (2) Directorate of Higher Education including technical education, art and culture and libraries and (3) Directorate of Social Education and Social welfare.

During the 4th plan period measures had been taken to decentralise educational administration in the State and with this end in view, necessary action was taken to set up zonal offices in the 3 Districts which required strengthening. In order to make the decentralisation plan work more effectively it is proposed to strengthen the planning and evaluation machinery at the State level and district level.

Since the Education Department has to promptly attend to the repair/reconstruction of a large number of school houses every year, it has also been proposed to strengthen the Engineering Unit at the District level and the State level during the 6th five year plan period. A total outlay of Rs.102.200 lacs has been proposed under the scheme during the 6th plan period.

## 8. OTHER PROGRAMME

Under this sub-head it is proposed to develop the local tribal languages and take all measures for preparation of suitable text-books at the primary stage. At present there are primary schools teaching through the medium of Kok borok (the major tribal dialect of the State). The number will be increased during 1978—83. Kok-borok knowing teachers will be oriented and close supervision will be kept of the schools selected for teaching through the medium of Kok-borok. The tribal languages cell and the publication units will be further strengthened for the purpose.

Some provision has also been made for encouraging researches on topics of educational importance which may help in formulating better and more scientific educational plans and in ensuring effective administration in future.

An outlay of Rs. 11.700 lacs has been proposed for the purpose during 1978—83.

### B. ART AND CULTURE

In order to identify, preserve, develop and propagate the rich heritage of art and culture of Tripura it is proposed to set up a semi-autonomous body which will combine the functions of the Lalit Kala-Sangeet-Natak Academies. The Government Music College and Art College will be further developed and strengthened during the 6th plan period. Government Museum and the State Archaeological Unit will be expanded and strengthened during the period. The library services in the State will be further expanded and strengthened during the 6th plan period with the objective of providing one library each at the district, sub-divisional and block levels. Each of these libraries will also be provided with a separate children's section during the period. Provision has also been made for adequately staffing these libraries and constructing buildings for their proper accommodation. An outlay of Rs. 120.600 lacs has been proposed for the purpose during the period 1978—83.

### C. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

There are only two institutions namely, the polytechnic Institute and the Tripura Engineering College imparting technical education in the State at the Diploma and Degree level respectively. Both these institutions are Govt. institutions.

While during the 6th five year plan period attempt will be concentrated mainly on strengthening and consolidation of these institutions, in consideration of the technical manpower needs; of the State in particular and the north-eastern region in general and in view of the difficulties the State Govt. experienced in getting qualified technical personnel from outside the State, it is proposed to introduce two or three new courses at the diploma and degree levels within the existing intake capacity of these institutions. It has, therefore, been proposed to start a timber technology diploma course in the Polytechnic and a chemical engineering and telecommunication engineering course at the degree level in the Engineering College. The scheme for starting timber technology has been already included under the North Eastern Council scheme for 78-79 and is, therefore, not reflected here.

An outlay for non-recurring expenditure for the new courses in the Engineering College has been proposed under the North Eastern Council's scheme for 78-83 and for recurring expenditure has been proposed here under the State Plan scheme for 78-83.

A total outlay of Rs. 120.300 lacs has been proposed for technical education during the 6th plan period.

### SPECIAL COMPONENT FOR SCHEDULED CASTES ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Majority of schemes under Education are integrated in so far as flow of benefits of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students are concerned. For example when schools are set up in unserved areas, no school will cater exclusively for scheduled caste or scheduled tribe students but it may be set up in areas which have a predominantly particular type of community. Since the scheduled caste population in Tripura is intermingled with others it is difficult to quantify the benefit flowing exclusively to scheduled caste students in respect of educational schemes.

## EDUCATION

However, in the following schemes under Elementary Education an indication of the possible flow of benefits to scheduled caste students both directly and indirectly during the Five Year Plan period 1978-83 and Annual Plan 1979-80 are given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Target during the Five Year Plan period (1978-83)		Target for the Annual Plan period 1979-80	
		Physical	Financial (Rs. in lac)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Preparation of Block Development plans for Universalisation of Elementary Education.	—	0.446	—	0.086
2.	Starting of new school/units in backward and unserved areas & new units in existing school areas.	Admission of 4300 sch. caste students.	35.435	Admission of 100 additional sch. caste students,	5.829
3.	Starting of part-time Non-Formal Education Centres at the Primary stage.	Admission of 300 adl. sch. caste students.	0.585	Admission of 40 adl. sch. caste students.	0.015
4.	Preparation of school area Registers and undertaking enrolment drive in each school areas.	—	0.490	—	0.149
5.	Incentives.	Award of boarding house stipends, free dresses, attendance scholarships etc.	23.970	Same as Col No. 3.	4.300
6.	Special Coaching facilities for the less able students	Special coaching facilities to be provided to sch. casts boarders residing in the boarding house of elementary schools.	0.138	Same as Col. No. 3	0.014
7.	Construction of school buildings, boarding houses, teachers' quarters/barracks etc.	Construction of 5 Boarding houses	3.000	Construction of 1 Boarding house	0.6000
8.	Upgradation of existing Primary Schools into Middle Schools.	Admission of 5300 additional sch. caste students	51.386	Admission of 850 additional sch. caste students	7.227



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1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Starting of part-time Non-formal Education centres at the Middle stage.	Admission of 340 additional sch. caste students.	0·935	Admission of 50 additional sch. caste students.	0·093
10.	Qualitative Improvement.	Supply of Nationalised Text Books to sch. caste students and supply of Science equipments etc. to schools for strengthening of Science Education.	1·075	Same as Col. No. 3.	0·167
<b>GRAND TOTAL—</b>			117·460		18·480

## PROFORMA

( For direct employment only )

Employment likely to be generated in the Social and Community Services  
sector during the Next Five Year Plan—1978-83STATE—TRIPURA.  
DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION

1. Project/Scheme/Programme. General Education.

2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs )  
for the Next Plan as a whole. (1978-83)=Rs. 2123.200 lacs.

3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—

1978-79	Rs. 171.000
1979-80	Rs. 330.804
1980-81	Rs. 467.925
1981-82	Rs. 542.340
1982-83	Rs. 611.131

4. Employment potential of the scheme/project.

A. Total : 9,497 Persons.

B. Year-wise :—	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
a) Unskilled or Uneducated.		1431	663	327	178	150
b) Educated						
i) Technical		26	30	28	26	6
ii) Non-Technical		2026	1686	1036	986	388

## PROFORMA

( For direct employment only )

Employment likely to be generated in the Social and Community Services  
sector during the next Five Year Plan—1978-83.STATE—TRIPURA  
DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION

1. Project/Scheme/Programme. Art &amp; Culture

2. Financial outlay for the project ( in lakhs ) Rs. 120.600 lacs  
for the the next Plan as a whole. (1978-83)

3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—

1978-79	Rs. 8.000 lacs
1979-80	Rs. 21.235 lacs
1980-81	Rs. 31.945 lacs
1981-82	Rs. 30.500 lacs
1982-83	Rs. 28.920 lacs

## EDUCATION

## 4. Employment potential of the scheme/project.

A. Total (1978-83)	321 persons					
B. Year-wise :—	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
a) Unskilled or Uneducated.		39	15	12	12	6
b) Educated						
i) Technical		11	...	...	...	...
ii) Non-Technical		48	55	48	43	32

## PROFORMA

EMP 1.

(For direct employment only)

Employment likely to be generated in the Social and Community Services sector during the next Five Year Plan-1978-83.

STATE—TRIPURA.

DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION

## 1. Project/Scheme/Programme. Technical Education

2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) Rs. 120.300 lacs.  
for the next Plan as a whole. (1978-83)

## 3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—

1978-79	Rs. 13.850 lacs
1979-80	Rs. 24.059 lacs
1980-81	Rs. 32.418 lacs
1981-82	Rs. 27.407 lacs
1982-83	Rs. 22.566 lacs

## 4. Employment potential of the scheme/project.

A. Total (1978-83) 189 persons.

B. Year-wise :-	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(a) Unskilled of Uneducated.		2	49	32	10	2
(b) Educated						
i) Technical		11	32	16	4	1
ii) Non-Technical		6	12	6	5	1

**BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS  
DURING THE PLAN PERIOD 1974—78**

**DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978—83**

**MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.**

a) New Primary Health Centre :— At the beginning of the 4th plan period there were 24 PHCs and by the end of the 4th Plan period the number increased to 27. During 5th Plan, one PHC at Baijalbari, Khowai was included. The construction work of the said PHC is nearing completion and it is expected that the same would be opened during 1978-79. Total provision for the scheme is Rs. 6.00 lakhs and provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs with capital component of Rs. 1.40 lakhs. During 1974-78, sum of Rs. 0.495 lakh spent.

b) Backlog construction of PHC :— To provide additional accommodation e. g. laboratory room, clinical room, training room, store room etc. to PHCs, the planning commission recommended to include the continuance of construction works of Maharani PHC, Chowmanu PHC, and Gandacherra PHC and to include new PHCs under the programme. During 1978-79 plan, construction works for the aforesaid PHCs would be continued and be completed and new construction at Kalaynpur Kulai, Manu (N), Silachari and Ompi included with a total provision of Rs. 4.56 lakhs. Total 5th plan provision is Rs. 15.00 lakhs. During 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 3.37 lakhs, Rs. 3.48 lakhs, Rs. 0.586 lakh and Rs. 0.270 lakh spent. (Totalling Rs. 7.706).

The anticipated spill over to 6th plan is the continuance of construction works proposed during 1978-79.

c) Backlog construction of staff quarters of PHCs :— Most of the PHCs are shortage of residential accommodation. The programme was recommended to be continued during 5th Plan period and a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was provided for the 5th plan period. The construction works for quarters at Kakraban, Manu (N), Santirbazar, Kadamtala, Pecherthal, Kanchanpur and Fotickroy started and a sum of Rs. 0.23 lakh, Rs. 0.069 lakh, Rs. 2.525 lakhs and Rs. 0.887 lakh spent during 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78. During 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 10.20 lakhs with capital component of Rs. 9.00 lakhs provided in the plan for construction works already undertaken and new construction at Ompi, Jirania, Kulai, Kalyanpur, Silachari & Maharani PHCs. As the PWD could not take up the new construction yet, the programme would be carried over to 6th Plan programme.

d) Drugs for the existing PHCs :— In addition to the existing provision in the normal budget, it was recommended to spend additional amount towards additional drugs to the existing PHCs and accordingly a sum Rs. 0.149 lakh spent during 1978-79 against total provision of Rs. 1.35 lakhs provided in the plan for 1978-79.

e) Sub-centres (New) :— During the 5th Plan period, opening of 33 Sub-centres with a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was recommended. Out of the total 33 sub-centres, 8 sub-centres already opened, construction works for the 6 sub-centres continuing and construction of 19 sub-centres would not be started yet due to some unavoidable circumstances which are to be included in sixth plan programme.

During 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 1.54 lakhs, Rs. 1.00 and Rs. 0.362 lakh totaling Rs. 2.902 spent and the provision of Rs. 7.62 lakh with capital component of Rs. 4.00 lakhs provided for 1978-79 plan.

## HEALTH

f) Backlog construction of sub-centres :— For re-construction/repairing of Dispensary building including staff quarters to the sub-centres already opened earlier the programme was taken up. Till 1975-76, construction works for 7 sub-centres started with an estimated cost of Rs. 10.31 lakhs and during 1978-79, construction works for 4 more sub-centres started with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.417 lakhs. The construction work for 8 more sub-centres as per programme are yet to be started.

During 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, sum of Rs. 1.27 lakhs, Rs. 1.409 lakhs, Rs. 4.766 lakhs and Rs. 3.146 lakhs spent and a provision of Rs. 4.14 lakhs made in the plan for 1978-79.

The construction of 12 sub-centres (4 continued and 8 to be started) will be carried over to the 6th plan Programme.

g) Upgrading of PHCs into 30 bedded rural hospital into 30 bedded Rural Hospital During 5th plan upgradation of 4 P H S was recommended with a total provision of Rs. 32.00 lakhs. The construction works of PHCs at Kanchanpur completed and is expected to be opened soon. The construction work for 3 more PHCs viz. Teliamara, Takarjala and Nutan bazar are yet to be started and as such the above programme would be carried over to the 6th plan programme.

During 1975-76, 1976-1977 and 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 1.578 lakhs Rs. 2.513 lakhs and Rs. 0.54 lakhs spent and provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

h) Additional inputs for sub-centres with 6 beds : During 5th plan Programme construction of 6 sub-centres were recommended of which construction works for Boxonagar, Tilthai and Maracharra completed and opened. Construction works for Anandanagar completed except water supply. Construction works for Srinagar and Kanchanbari have been taken up by the PWD.

In 1975-76, 1976-77 & 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 4.15 lakhs Rs. 4.045 lakhs, and Rs. 0.582 lakhs spent. Provision for the 5th plan is Rs. 12.96 lakhs and for 1978-79 is Rs. 2.05 lakhs.

The construction works for the last 2 sub-centres as aforesaid to be carried over during 6th plan programme.

## 2. HOSPITALS DISPENSARIES.

a) Expansion of G. B. Hospital including opening of Physiotherapy Unit :— As per recommendation of the planning commission, construction works for addl. 200 beds in G. B. Hospital was taken up. During 5th plan, a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was provided for construction. Out of the 200 beds targeted, only 46 beds completed and remaining 154 beds are yet to be constructed. As the year 1978-79 is inclusive of the years of 6th plan programme, the construction works would be carried over to 6th plan.

During 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 4.58 lakhs, Rs. 5.935 lakhs, Rs. 1.396 lakhs and Rs. 3.22 lakhs spent and provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

The construction work for Physiotherapy Unit is yet to be taken up by the PWD and as such would be included in the 6th plan programme.

b) Upgrading of sub-divisional hospitals for rendering specialised services : During 5th plan, upgradation of 5 Sub-Divisional hospitals viz. Khowai, Amarpur, Belonia, Sabroom and Melaghar were recommended with a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Construction works for Khowai and Amarpur completed. Beds opened at Khowai Hospital and the beds at Amarpur Hospital would be opened soon. Necessary posts have been created. Construction works for the rest hospitals would be carried over to 6th plan programme as construction works could not be taken-up yet by the PWD.

## HEALTH

During 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 2.459 lakhs, Rs. 2.578 lakhs, Rs. 3.149 lakhs and Rs. 1.14 lakhs spent and provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

c) District Hospital : As per recommendation of the Planing Commission, construction of 25 beds in each of the Districts Hospitals was taken up with a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Construction work of 25 beds at V. M. Hospital is nearing completion and expected to be opened during 1978-79. Necessary staff created. The construction work for the remaining District Hospitals would be carried over to 6th plan programme as the same not yet started by the PWD.

During 1976-77 & 1977-78, a sum Rs. 1.004 lakhs and Rs. 1.37 lakhs spent and provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

d) Eye hospital : This is a new scheme for construction of 20 bedded eye ward at GB Hospital with a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 1.00 lakhs. The work would be included in 6th plan programme as the construction could not be started yet by the PWD.

e) Paediatric Hospital : As per recommendation of the Planning Commission, construction of a 20 bedded paediatric hospital was taken with a plan provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The construction work is in progress and expected to be completed during 1978-79. During 1976-77 & 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 2.815 lakhs and Rs 0.55 lakh spent and provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

f) Central sterilisation services at GB Hospital : As per programme, the construction work completed and bulk sterilisers installed. The programme is expected to be opened soon.

Expenditure during 1975-76, 1976-77 is Rs. 0.564 lakhs, Lakh Rs. 0.389 lakh and against the total provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs and provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 0.25 lakhs

g) Blood Bank :

For improvement of the existing blood bank at G. B. Hospital a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs provided in 5th plan and provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 0.50 lakhs. Necessary posts created as per programme.

h) Ambulance Services : As recommended by the planning Commission, it was decided to purchase total 9 Ambulance during 5th plan period. 9 Ambulance Vans purchased and it is expected to get 3 more ambulances vans as per programme of 1978-79.

A sum of Rs. 0.36 lakh, 0.577 lakhs 0.601 lakh and Rs. 5.292 lakhs spent during 1974-75 1975-76 1976-77 & 1977-78. Provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

i) District Laboratory : The target was for opening of District Laboratory at Udaipur with a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh. Provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 0.50 lakhs. Subsequently, establishment of District Laboratory upgrading the existing one has been decided and accordingly necessary posts created. The upgraded laboratory is expected to be started functioning soon.

j) Addl. 6 beds in each of the sub-divisional hospitals for treatment of infectious diseases : This is the new scheme included during 1978-79 plan for construction of 5 additional beds in 5 sub-divisional hospitals viz. Belonia, Sabroom, Kamalpur, Melaghar and Dharmanagar with a plan provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. The construction works have not yet been started and thus would carried over in 6th plan programme.

### 3. ISM & HOMEOPATHY :

During 5th plan, it was decided to open 10 Homeopathy and 10 Ayurvedic Dispensaries with a total plan provision of Rs. 13.20 lakhs. The programme was subsequently been curtailed due to shortage of homeopathy & Ayurvedic doctors and target refixed to 2 Ayurvedic & Homeopathy Dispensaries to be

## HEALTH

constructed during 1978-79 with a plan provision of Rs. 1.90 lakhs. The construction works of the dispensaries as aforesaid not yet started and thus would be carried over to 6th plan programme.

b) Grant-in-aid to the Ayurvedic & Homeopathy dispensaries being run by the public body/ panchayet etc : This is the new scheme to provide grant-in-aid with token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakhs for 1978-79. The scheme would be implemented after finalisation of grant-in-aid rules.

## 4. MEDICAL EDUCATION &amp; RESEARCH :

a) Payment of share money for reservation of seats in R.M.C. Manipur for admission of Tripura nominee students : Total outlay for the 5th plan programme is Rs. 25.00 lakhs. 52 seats utilised upto 1977. Expenditure during 1974-77 and 1977-78 is Rs. 15.756 lakhs and Rs. 5.704 lakhs. The provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 6.20 lakhs.

b) Training Programme : Under this programme payment of stipend are being paid to students studying in medical and para-medical courses in India with a total 5th plan provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Provision for 1978-79 is 5.00 lakhs.

During 1974-77 and 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 8.37 lakhs and Rs. 3.158 lakhs spent.

5. CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES : Under the programme, operational costs for the following schemes have been included in the State Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 10.05 lakhs.

- i) Cholera Control Programme.
- ii) Leprosy Control Programme.
- iii) V. D. (STD) Control programme.

A sum of Rs. 0.063 lakh, 0.544 lakhs, Rs. 0.686 & Rs. 1.028 lakhs spent during 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 & 1977-78.

Further, following are the new schemes including during 1978-79 Plan a) prevention of water pollution with a provision of Rs. 0.10 lakhs. Government is setting up of a committee to find out ways and means to prevent water pollution b) National programme for prevention of blindness etc.

i) 10 addl. beds in one District Hospital at Kailashar with a provision Rs. 1.50 lakh. The programme would be included in 6th plan programme as the construction works may not be possible to start during 1978-79.

ii) Operational cost for 10 PHCS under the above programme with a provision of Rs. 0.55 lakhs.

Necessary staff created for the whole programme and expected to start the programme under (ii) above soon.

## 6. OTHER PROGRAMME

a) Drugs & Food Laboratory : For development of the existing drug and food laboratory, a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was provided in 5th plan and Rs. 1.10 lakhs provided for 1978-79. Construction work for additional accommodation has not yet started. Provision towards equipment, furniture and staff would be spent.

## HEALTH

During 1974-77 & 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 0.599 lakh and Rs. 0.217 lakh spent.

b) Strengthening of Health Directorate : Total provision for the 5th plan is Rs. 5.33 lakhs and provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Under the programme a sum of Rs. 0.911 lakh spent during 1974-78. The construction works for the Health Directorate building at Assam Rifle ground could not be taken up by the PWD due to some technical difficulties. This portion would be included in the 6th plan programme.

c) District Health Administration : Under the programme few staff for 3 C.M.Os for 3 districts have been appointed. Total provision was Rs. 1.50 lakhs and provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 0.40 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0.030 lakhs and Rs. 0.048 lakh spent during 1976-77 and 1977-78.

d) Health Statistical Bureau : As per programme, a Health Statistical bureau has been formed and few staff appointed for the Bureau. 5th plan provision is Rs. 1.50 lakh and 1978-79 provision is Rs. 0.30 lakhs

During 1976-77 & 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 0.121 lakh and Rs. 0.107 lakh spent for the scheme.

e) Setting up of a medical record section at VM/GB Hospital : The is new scheme included during 1978-79.

f) Cancer Diagnosis & Treatment Centre : Construction work for the Cancer Hospital started during 1974-75 with total provision of Rs. 28.00 lakhs and is progressing. A sum of Rs. 8.537 lakhs and Rs. 2.951 lakhs spent during 1974-77 and 1977-78.

g) Engineering Cell : As per programme, the scheme has been started with one Section Officer and a sum of Rs. 0.030 lakh and Rs. 0.12 lakh spent during 1976-77 and 1977-78.

## OBJECTIVE/TARGET AND STRATEGY

Tripura is rural in character with a population of about 17 lakhs. There are nearly 5000 villages with average population of 350 per village. But the actual distribution of the population is uneven. The distribution of population is responsible for physical condition of Tripura and poor communication facilities. Approx, 2/3 of total area are covered with hilly tract with poor communication.

Out of the total population, approx 30% population belongs to Scheduled Tribes and 10% belongs to Scheduled castes.

Quite a large number of population are living below the poverty line. Keeping in mind of the living condition (both physical and economical) the proposed draft 6th five year plan is framed so that the benefit of Health care facilities may reach to the door end of the people of Tripura. Maximum efforts has been given for the development of health care facilities to the rural areas.

So far 11 Hospitals (inclusive of Head quarter hospitals and 2 dist. hospitals) 117 dispensaries, 27 primary health centres, 4 subsidiary health centres with 6 beds have been set up in Tripura and there is a plan to (i) establish one PHC (ii) upgrading of 4 PHC into 30 bedded Rural Hospital (iii) subsidiary health centres (iv) 25 sub-centres and (v) expansion of GB Hospital, VM Hospital, District and 5 Sub-Divisional Hospitals during 1978-79 plan. Considering all these development yet programmes these are considered inadequate to cater the need of the people of Tripura.

Therefore, the objective of the 6th Five Year Plan is formulated considering all perspective with a view to (i) extend medical facilities to the people of rural areas by setting up of new PHCs, upgrading of PHCs, into 30 bedded Rural Hospital and subsidiary centres with 6 beds in each, establishment of sub-centres (dispensaries), opening of dispensaries



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for indigenous system of Medicine and Homeopathy (ii) improvement of M. C. H. facilities keeping in mind of the objective of the family welfare programme (iii) expansion of GB Hospital, District Hospitals, Sub-divisional Hospitals for providing referral facilities (iv) improvement of existing Drugs & Food Laboratory for effective control of food and drug adulterations (v) control and eradication of communicable diseases (vi) production and re-production of technical manpower to fill up the gap already exists as well as to supply technical manpower for the proposed programmes.

In the earlier years, when Tripura itself a district, a large number of population were depending on the medical facilities of the State Head quarter hospitals. But the objective of the 5th Five Year Plan and 6th Five Year Plan is to minimise the increased load on the State Head Quarter Hospitals. The main strategy of the proposed 6th plan would be to extend specialised treatment facilities to the patients to be referred from Dispensaries & PHC to rural hospitals, from Rural Hospital to Sub-Divn. Hospital or District Hospitals and to Head Quarter Hospitals.

Implementation of the proposed plan largely depending on the generation of manpower both technical and non-technical. The generation of manpower not only to help implementation of the schemes but also to solve the unemployment problem. The technical manpower on the other side will induce the youths to build their career. The world is fast moving in the field of medical science and we must not lag behind. To keep pace with the trend, it is necessary to create technical manpower in the field of modern medical science.

## DETAILS ON INDIVIDUAL SCHEME (1978-83)

## (1) RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMME :

The Rural Health Programme (previously known as Minimum Needs Programme) are introduced to replenish the shortage of rural health structures of the State. The infrastructure proposed for the 6th Five Year Plan (1978-83) is aimed at promoting the rural health care facilities to ensure the availability of health care facilities at the door end of the rural people.

Tripura is rural in character having an estimated population of about 17 lakhs. The population is unevenly distributed due to its geographical position and poor communication. About 70% population resides in rural areas.

Until 4th plan period, a large number of population of the state dependent on the medical facilities available at the State Head Quarter Hospitals resulting in overcrowding of the hospitals. From 4th Five Year Plan onward, efforts were made to promote rural health care facilities in rural areas as thereby reducing the dependence on State Head Quarter hospitals to a considerable extent. Economic condition also plays a vital role to promote the rural health structure. Most of the rural population are living below the poverty line and their poor economic condition does not allow them to come and receive treatment from Sub-Divisional Hospitals or State Head Quarter Hospitals in time.

The health care facilities so far provided in rural areas are considered inadequate and keeping this factor in view, the proposed draft 6th Five Year Plan on rural health services has been proposed. The components of the proposed 6th Five Year Plan are as under :

## (a) OPENING OF NEW PRIMARY HEALTH CENTERS

Considering the factors as explained above, 6 more new Primary Health Centres in rural areas are proposed to be opened during 6th Five Year plan. At present there are 27 Primary Health Centres and 1 more Primary Health Centre at Baijalbari in Khowai Sub-division is expected to be opened during 78-79. With the proposed 6 Primary Health Centres, the total number will be increased to 34 (27 + 1 + 6). The ratio proposed is 1:50,000 population.

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For the scheme, a sum of Rs. 61.20 lakhs. is proposed for 6th five year plan with the following break-up :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital (P. H. C building and staff quarter)	1.40	5.00	19.60	10.00	—	36.00
Equipments & Furnitures	0.10	—	—	5.90	—	6.00
Staff	0.20	0.97	0.97	3.00	6.00	11.14
Medicine	0.08	0.32	0.32	0.95	1.95	3.62
Diet, Bedding & Clothing and other charges	0.09	0.35	0.35	1.20	2.45	4.44
	1.87	6.64	21.24	21.05	10.40	61.20

(b) UPGRADING OF PRIMARY HEALTH  
CENTRES INTO 30 BEDDED RURAL HOSPITAL

As already stated, in consideration of the geographical position and economic condition, the upgradation of Primary Health Centres into Rural Hospitals was taken up during 5th plan period. The programme is aimed at meeting emergencies and cases of acute illness referred to it from the neighbouring Primary Health Centres or Dispensaries.

During the 5th plan programme, upgradation of 4 primary Health Centres into 30 bedded Rural Hospitals was taken up under this scheme. The construction work for upgradation of 1 Primary Health Centre into 30 bedded Rural Hospital at Kanchanpur has been completed and it is expected to be opened during 78-79.

The construction works for the remaining 3 Rural Hospitals also would be taken up during 78-79. In addition, 5 more Primary Health Centres are proposed to be included in the 6th plan programme thereby raising the total number to 9. As per norms prescribed, Tripura is entitled 9 Rural Hospital (1:4 P. H. Cs).

The existing Primary Health centre at Jirania is required to be shifted to a suitable place at Jirania immediately; because there is severe land erosion by the river and a portion of the PHC building has been partially damaged in the meantime. In view of the above, the construction of the new PHC building and its upgradation into rural hospital may be taken up simultaneously.

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The estimated cost for construction of the building and staff quarters including running expenditure during the 6th plan period for the whole programmes are as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	11.00	20.00	30.00	25.00	4.00	90.00
Equipment & Furniture	2.00	—	—	14.00	—	16.00
Staff	0.45	1.80	1.80	9.50	15.10	28.65
Medicine	0.16	0.63	0.66	3.02	5.00	9.49
Diet, bedding, clothing & other charges	0.20	0.75	0.75	5.40	5.40	12.50
	13.81	23.20	33.21	56.92	29.50	156.64

NB; Total allotment for the 5th five year plan was Rs. 32.00 lakhs. Anticipated spill over to 6th plan is Rs. 26.00 lakhs. Running Expenditure for one rural hospital to be opened this year is included in the proposed expenditure of 6th five year plan.

## SUE-CENTRES (NEW)

The establishment of Sub-centres (Dispensaries) is aimed at ensuring (i) removal of the deficit of medical care facilities in rural areas and (ii) availability of medical care facilities at the door end of the rural people. As per norms, Tripura is entitled 170 sub-centres (Dispensaries) i. e. 1 : 10,000 population. By the end of 4th five year plan, there were 101 Dispensaries (sub-centres) in Tripura. During 5th plan, the target was to establish 33 sub-centres. But only 8 sub-centres have been opened so far raising the number to 109.6 more sub-centres<sup>s</sup> are under construction and are expected to be opened during 78-79. There will be spill over of 19 sub-centres to 6th plan and in addition, it is proposed to open 21 more sub-centres thereby fixing the target of 40 sub-centres for 6th five year plan with an estimated expenditure as given below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	4.00	4.00	5.00	2.00	—	14.00
Non-recurring for equipment & furniture	—	0.12	—	0.80	—	0.92
Staff	1.00	0.27	0.27	3.00	8.00	12.54
Medicine & other charges	—	0.24	0.24	1.00	1.50	2.98
	5.00	4.63	5.51	6.80	9.50	30.44

NB: Anticipated spill over from total provision of 5th plan is Rs. 8.00 lakhs. Completion of construction works for 6 sub-centres and their running expenditure has been shown during 6th plan period.

(d) **BACKLOG CONSTRUCTION OF SUB-CENTRES & MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE OF THE EXISTING SUB-CENTRES**

Most of the existing sub-centres (dispensaries) are in a dilapidated condition and do not have all the requisites. These are required to be re-constructed immediately. Temporary structure involves huge expenditure every year towards repairing. Therefore, semi-permanent structure for atleast 31 sub-centres and providing these with minimum requisites are proposed. During 6th plan period with an estimated cost for construction of Rs. 14.000 lakhs (Rs. 4.14 lakhs is the provision for 78-79 which was inclusive of 5th plan period)

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
4.14	2.00	3.00	2.86	2.00	14.00

(c) **DRUGS FOR THE EXISTING SUB-CENTRES**

As per suggestion of the Planning Commission, a sum of Rs. 8.72 lakhs is proposed @ Rs. 2.18 lakhs for each year for 4 years from 79-80 for 109 sub-centres.

(f) **BACKLOG CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF QUARTERS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES**

At present, there are 27 PHCs and all the PHCs are short of residential accommodation for doctors and other staff. Therefore, to provide residential accommodation, it is proposed to include 20 PHCs under the programme during 6th plan period. Estimated expenditure is as below :—

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
10.20	8.00	10.00	10.00	6.80	45.00

NB: 5th plan provision was Rs. 20.00 lakhs and this year's provision is Rs. 10.20 lakhs. Anticipated spill over is Rs. 11.00 lakhs to 6th plan period.

(g) **BACKLOG CONSTRUCTION OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES**

During 5th five year plan, construction works for providing additional accommodation for 3 primary Health Centres were taken up and the construction works are now in progress. During 78-79, it was decided to provide additional accommodation to 6 more Primary Health Centres. As the year 78-79 is inclusive of 6th plan period, the construction works of 6 Primary Health Centres shall be carried over to 6th plan programmes. In addition to above, 10 more PHCs are proposed to be included thereby fixing the target of 16 PHCs for 6th plan period with an estimated expenditure as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	4.56	7.50	10.00	10.00	2.50	34.56
Non-recurring	—	0.10	—	0.55	1.00	1.65
Recurring	—	0.12	0.12	1.28	2.00	3.52
	4.56	7.72	10.12	11.83	5.50	39.73

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## (h) SUBSIDIARY HEALTH CENTRES

During 5th five year plan it was decided to upgrade 6 sub-centres into subsidiary health centres by adding 6 beds in each. The objective of the beds is not only to provide in-door treatment but also to allow the patients to stay temporarily on their way to Rural Hospital or Sub-Divisional Hospital or District Hospital, as the case may be, for treatment. Out of the total target of 6 subsidiary centres, 3 centres have already been opened and one is expected to be opened this year. The construction work for the remaining 2 centres are expected to be completed during 78-79. During 6th plan, in addition to 2 centres 8 more subsidiary health centres are proposed to be opened. The expenditure estimated to be as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	1.50	3.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	16.50
Non-recurring	—	0.09	0.09	0.36	0.36	0.90
Recurring	0.55	0.30	0.57	3.55	5.03	10.00
	2.05	3.39	5.66	8.91	7.39	27.40

## (2) CONTROL &amp; ERADICATION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES :

The following on going Centrally Sponsored Schemes are proposed to be included in the state health plan during 6th plan period.

- 1) Leprosy Control Programme
- 2) V. D. (STD) „ „
- 3) T. B. Control Programme
- 4) Prevention of Blindness etc.
- 5) Cholera Control Programme

Besides, following on going schemes are also proposed to be included during 6th plan period :—

- 1) 5 additional beds in each of the sub-divisional hospitals for treatment of infectious diseases ; and
- 2) Prevention of water pollution.

## (a) LEPROSY CONTROL PROGRAMME :

The declared leprosy patients in Tripura is 2,555 till July, 1978 though the number is expected to be 10,000. The following programmes are continuing under the central assistance.

- i) One Zonal Leprosy Office at Agartala
- ii) 2 Leprosy Control Unit—One at Manu ( North ) and the other at Manubazar ( South ) having 20 sectors in each control unit;
- iii) 20 S. E. T. Centres in West District.
- iv) 3 Urban Leprosy Clinics at Kailashahar, Khowai and Agartala ;
- v) Re-constructive surgery unit at G.B.Hospital, Agartala, and
- vi) 20 bedded temporary leprosy hospital at Manu ( North ). This is being opened soon.

All the schemes are not yet fully equipped and staffed. The Zonal Leprosy Office at Agartala is not provided with adequate ministerial staff. Therefore, it is proposed to provide a few ministerial staff in the 6th plan with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for the whole period.

## (b) V. D. (STD) CONTROL PROGRAMME

At present, there is only one V. D. Clinic attached to G. B. Hospital. The above clinic can only cover a small portion of population of the State. Therefore to cater to the need, it is proposed to open 2 more V.D. Clinics in 2 Districts (Kailashahar and Udaipur). The proposed expenditure for the 6th Plan is as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-82	1982-83	Total
Capital		1.00	...	...	...	1.00
Non-recurring		0.04	...	...	...	0.04
Recurring		0.12	0.48	0.48	0.48	1.56
Total :-		1.16	0.48	0.48	0.48	2.60

## (c) T. B. CONTROL PROGRAMME

In Tripura, there is only one 50 bedded T.B. Ward at G.B. Hospital and one Chest Clinic at V.M. Hospital to cover the whole of the State.

The Chest Clinic at V. M. Hospital is the only media for investigation and treatment. The large number of population is living below the povertyline and as such, a good percentage of them not in a position to come to Agartala for treatment though they require immediate investigation and treatment.

16000 cases have so far been declared to be suffering from TB. The number is likely to be much more. The incidence of TB is high in rural areas. The domiciliary treatment alone cannot prevent the spread of the disease. Most of the patients do not know the cause of spread of the disease. Infection is spread due to free mixing and spitting of sputum hither and thither. The poor economic condition is also responsible for increase of incidence.

This can be checked substantially if it is possible to isolate the patients by giving admission. The present in-door bed strength is 50 which is most inadequate to meet the crying demand. In view of the above, the following programmes are propose for inclusion in State 6th Five Year Plan :—

- Provision of investigation and treatment facilities,
- Setting up of one Chest Clinic in each of the District Hospitals (Kailashahar and Udaipur)
- to provide in-door treatment facilities.

The existing T. B. ward be provided with additional 50 beds, thereby raising its beds-strength to 100 and 10 (ten) additional beds in each District Hospitals (Kailashahar & Udaipur).

The estimated expenditure for the whole proposed programme is—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital						
Chest Clinic						
V. M. Hospital	...	1.50	1.00	...	...	2.50
Dist Hospital	...	1.00	2.00	...	...	3.00
Addl. 50 beds	...	2.00	3.00	3.00	...	8.00
Addl. 10 beds in each District Hospital	...	1.50	3.50	...	...	5.00
	...	6.00	9.50	3.00	...	18.50

	HEALTH					Total
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Non-recurring						
Chest Clinic						
V. M. Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. Hospital	...	...	3.40	...	...	3.40
For addl. beds	...	...	0.40	2.00	...	2.40
Recurring for all programmes.	0.44	...	7.00	9.00	9.06	25.20
	0.14	6.00	20.30	14.00	9.06	49.50

## (d) CHOLERA CONTROL PROGRAMME

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs during 6th plan period towards purchase of vaccines and operational costs at the rate of Rs. 0.70 lakh per year.

## (e) NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS ETC.

During 1978-79, it was proposed to construct 10 additional beds in the District Hospital at Kailasahar and 10 additional beds in Udaipur District Hospital during next year. The construction of 10 beds at Kailasahar has not yet been started. The whole programme for 10 additional beds in each of the above Districts Hospital may be taken up during 6th plan programme with an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs the break up of which is as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	1.50	2.00	1.50	...	...	5.00

ii) During 1978-79, it was decided to bring 10 P. H. Cs under the programme and a token provision of Rs. 0.55 lakh was provided in the State plan. Now it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the 6th plan period with the following break-up :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Operational cost	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50

## f) 5 ADDITIONAL BEDS IN EACH OF 7 SUB-DIVISION

Hospitals for treatment of infectious diseases.

Every year, Tripura is being effected by flood and therefore, the incidence of Gastro-enteritis, Diarrhoea etc, is common every year. Besides, there is incidence of tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria dysentery, etc. But no bed is maintained in Sub-Divisional Hospitals for treatment of these diseases. With a view to meet up the deficiency, it is proposed to provide 5 additional beds in each of the 7 Sub-Divisional Hospitals for treatment of infectious diseases. During 1978-79 construction of 5 additional beds in each of the 5 Sub-Divisional hospitals was recommended, but the construction work

## HEALTH

could not be stated yet. The entire programme is carried over to 6th Plan. The estimated expenditure for the programme is given below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	2.50	1.50	1.50	...	...	5.50
Non-recurring	...	0.20	0.50	...	...	0.70
Recurring						
Staff	...	0.04	0.32	0.32	0.33	1.01
Medicine	...	0.04	0.33	0.33	0.33	1.03
Diet, bedding & clothing	...	0.08	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.95
	2.50	1.86	2.94	0.94	0.95	9.19

(g) PREVENTION OF WATER POLLUTION

During 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh was provided in the plan. The Government is constituting a committee to find out ways and means to prevent water pollution. During 6th plan period, a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed (Rs. 0.10 lakh for each year for 2 years).

3)

HOSPITAL & DISPENSARIES

The expansion of the urban hospitals viz. G.B. Hospital, V.M. Hospital, District Hospitals and Sub-Divisional Hospitals is proposed, on minimum need based, for providing referral facilities to the patients to be referred from Dispensary or P.H.C or Rural Hospital to Sub-Divisional Hospital and Sub-Divisional Hospital to District Hospital or State Head Quarter Hospital.

(a)

EXPANSION OF G.B. HOSPITAL

To make G.B. Hospital an upto-date fully equipped specialised hospital with all branches of speciality, it is proposed to expand the G.B. Hospital with additional beds and clinics. The proposed programmes are--

i) Construction of 154 beds out of the 200 beds targetted during 5th plan period with an estimated cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs. It is mentioned that the anticipated savings is Rs. 11.00 lakhs out of the total 5th plan provision of Rs 30.00 lakhs. During 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the plan for construction work.

ii) Construction of a 20 bedded cardiology ward with clinic at a cost of Rs. 4.50 lakhs. The G.B. Hospital has an intensive cardiac care unit for the heart patients. But in the absence of proper treatment facilities, some lives are lost every year. Moreover, a good number of patients are being referred to hospitals outside Tripura for investigation and treatment. With the opening of the said ward and clinics, a long time demand would be partially fulfilled. Full demand would be fulfilled when facilities for cardiac surgery would be established. But this will take some more time.

iii) Construction of 20 bedded Neurology ward with clinic at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.50 lakhs. With the opening of the said ward and clinic, deficiency will remain for a Neurosurgical ward with O.T. which would be proposed in the subsequent phase.

iv) Construction of a 40 bedded Eye Ward. During 1978-79, construction of a 20 bedded eye ward at G.B. Hospital was recommended. But the construction work of the same has not yet been started. Therefore, during 6th plan, construction of 40 bedded eye ward is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.00 lakhs.



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v) Physiotherapy Unit was proposed during 1978-79 plan. But the construction work of the same has not been started. The programme is proposed for inclusion during 6th plan with an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

vi) Paediatric Clinic. There is only one Paediatric Clinic at V.M. Hospital. The patients attending the said clinic from north, north-west and north east portion of Sadar Sub-Division are facing tremendous troubles. The attendants who come with the patients are to spend the whole day for the purpose. The patients too do not take diet-ill they go back home. Therefore, it is proposed to set up Pa aediatric clinic at G.B. Hospital. Patients who need admission will be shifted to V.M. Hospital. This will help the patients and attendants to get relief. For the scheme, only recurring and non-recurring expenditure has been proposed.

BREAK UP FOR G.B. HOSPITAL  
EXPANSION

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
Capital	5.00	10.00	20.00	15.00	...	50.00
Non-recurring	...	0.80	0.80	3.08	...	4.68
Staff	1.00	3.74	7.00	15.95	14.95	42.64
Medicine	...	2.04	3.29	5.79	5.79	16.91
Diet	...	1.92	3.84	7.68	7.68	21.12
Bedding, clothing	...	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.29
	6.00	18.55	35.01	47.58	28.50	135.64

(b)

CANCER DIAGNOSIS & TREATMENT  
CENTRE

The above programme was taken up during 5th plan with a provision of Rs. 28.00 lakhs for construction. Provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 8.00 lakhs. The work is nearing completion except the construction of building for installation of cobalt therapy machine. Specification and a allotment of the machine are yet to be received from the Govt. of India.

Therefore, it is proposed to carry the programme during 6th plan for completion of const uction works and opening of the complex.

Amount proposed for 6th plan is as under :-

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
Capital						
(building)	8.00	5.00	---	---	---	13.00
Cobalt Machine	10.00	---	---	---	---	10.00
Staff	1.81	2.41	2.50	2.50	2.55	11.77
Medicine	0.30	0.50	0.70	0.75	0.75	3.00
Diet	0.30	0.52	0.72	0.72	0.82	3.08
Others	0.05	0.15	0.30	0.30	0.40	1.20
Non-recurring	0.50	0.70	---	1.00	---	2.20
	20.96	9.28	4.22	5.27	4.52	44.25

## c) EXPANSION OF V. M. HOSPITAL.

The V. M. Hospital was considered as District Hospital for West Tripura District. The Govt. now intends to use this hospital exclusively for M. C. H facilities (indoor) and therefore, it is proposed that—

(i) The children ward be provided with additional 100 beds (70 beds for medical, 20 beds for surgical, 10 beds for intensive care) raising its bed strength to 200. Construction work for 20 bedded ward is in progress. 80 new beds more are necessary.

The achievement of family welfare programmes largely depend on the improvement of child care. Until and unless assurance as to the reduction of mortality rate is given to the parents, environments will not be created to motivate for smaller family.

The development of the existing Maternity and Gynaecology wards are also very essential. The existing beds in Maternity ward (30 prenatal and 30 post natal) including other services available are considered very inadequate in comparison with the average number of delivery. About 5,000 delivery cases are being conducted every year. Therefore, it is proposed that the bed strength may be increased to 120 by adding 60 beds (30 pre-natal and 30 post natal) with additional 1 labour room having 3 labour tables and other additional rooms for doctor, staff, pantry etc.

The present Gynaecology ward has only 20 beds. The ward is not only being utilised for Gynaec. cases, but also for the M. T. P. cases. Therefore, the improvement of the Gynaecology ward is no less important than that of the maternity ward.

Therefore, it is proposed to increase its bed strength from 20 to 50 by additional 30 beds with provision of additional rooms for doctor, staff, patients examination and pantry.

## (ii) IMPROVEMENT OF O. P. D. BLOCKS

The existing O. P. D building for children does not provide enough accommodation. Heavy attendance of patients with their attendants makes the inside building congested and unhygienic. Therefore, additional accommodation is proposed keeping in view the convenience of patients and staff as well as the necessity of maintaining hygienic condition.

(iii) Construction of 2 separate building—one for providing Radio-logy Deptt. with special equipment for radiology and the other for accommodating Blood Bank, Pathology, store, office etc.

(iv) Laundry for both V. M. Hospital and G. B. Hospital The existing system is that the Hospital Dhobis take dirty linens from the Hospitals to their homes or shops and return the same to Hospitals after cleaning. This involves considerable risk of theft or pilferage. To avoid the existing system it is proposed to start 2 manual laundry-one at G. B. Hospital and another at V.M. Hospital. Necessary spaces are available for the same.

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## BREAK UP OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE EXPENSION OF V. M. HOSPITAL.

	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
Capital	2.00	9.00	16.00	12.00	2.40	41.40
Non-recurring	1.00	0.40	0.80	1.00	1.32	4.52
Staff	0.50	1.85	3.46	5.87	7.23	18.91
Medicine	—	0.64	1.52	3.04	4.18	9.38
Diet	—	0.64	1.92	3.84	5.78	12.18
Bedding, Clothing	—	0.07	0.22	0.44	0.52	1.25
Others	—	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.55
	3.50	12.70	24.07	26.34	21.58	88.19

(d) DISTRICT HOSPITALS AT KAILASAHAR AND UDAIPUR.

As explained earlier, it is proposed to provide additional beds and clinics in each of the District Hospitals for rendering referral facilities in all branches of specialities.

(i) Construction of a building for accommodating physicians clinic, Surgeon's clinic, Eye clinic, Dental Clinic, E. N. T. clinic, Skin & V. D. clinic (already proposed in the scheme for control & Eradication of communicable diseases) Paediatric clinic and orthopaedic clinic, Blood Bank, Pathology, etc.

(ii) Construction of additional 40 beds (25 beds to be spilled over from 5th plan and 15 beds for children).

iii) Laundry (manual).

(iv) Improvement of existing O. T.

The estimated expenditure for the whole expansion programme are as below :—

	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
Capital	2.00	30.00	50.00	—	—	82.00
Non-recurring	0.50	---	2.60	2.60	—	5.70
Staff	1.00	2.94	7.88	8.76	8.76	29.34
Medicine	0.15	0.60	1.30	1.77	1.77	5.59
Diet	0.20	0.82	2.10	3.40	3.40	9.92
Beeding & Clothing	0.07	0.23	0.27	0.31	0.31	1.19
Others	0.03	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.57
	3.95	34.68	64.30	16.99	14.39	134.31

(e) DISTRICT HOSPITAL FOR WEST TRIPURA DISTRICT.

Tripura consists of 3 Districts. But practically, there are 2 District Hospitals one at Kailasahar for North Tripura District and the other at Udaipur for South Tripura District. The V. M. Hospital was considered as West Tripura District Hospital, But considering the necessity for an upto-date, well equipped M. C. H. Hospitals with facilities for Children, Gynaecology and Maternity including other clinical facilities for the whole State, it is necessary to establish separate District Hospital for West

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Tripura District, leaving the V. M. Hospital as the M. C. H. Hospital for the State. The District Hospital for West Tripura District is proposed to be 60 bedded hospital which should include Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Gynaecology, Children beds and all other facilities.

The estimated expenditure for the same is as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital						
Building	...	5.00	10.00	10.00	...	25.00
Land	...	3.00	—	...	...	3.00
X-Ray	...	...	...	2.25	...	2.25
Ambulance	...	...	...	0.75	...	0.75
Non-recurring	..	...	...	1.20	...	1.20
Recurring						
Staff	...	..	...	1.09	4.36	5.45
Diet	...	...	...	0.13	0.54	0.67
Medicine	...	...	...	0.25	0.83	1.08
Bedding & Clothing	...	...	...	0.18	0.18	0.36
Others	...	...	...	0.10	0.20	0.30
	...	8.00	10.00	15.95	6.11	40.06

F)

**OPENING OF A 30 BEDDED RURAL  
HOSPITAL AT KUMARGHAT**

Kumarghat in North Tripura District is situated at the Junction of Assam-Agartala and Kailasahar-Kumarghat road with thick density of population. The area is considered as industrial belt and many offices of the Govt. are also there. Establishment of a Hospital is a long felt demand. From Kumarghat the distance of Kailasahar Hospital is about 20 Kms and Dharmanagar Hospital is about 40 Kms. The Employees and the local people who need in-door treatment are either to go to Kailasahar or Dharmanagar which is most inconvenient. Therefore, to cater to the need of the people, it is proposed to open a 30 bedded Hospital at Kumarghat. The Estimated expenditure is as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital-						
building	...	2.00	8.00	5.00	...	15.00
X-Ray	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
Ambulance	...	...	...	0.75	...	0.75
Staff	...	...	...	1.10	2.00	3.10
Medicine, Diet etc.	...	...	...	0.97	1.52	2.49
Others	...	...	...	0.10	0.30	0.40
	...	2.00	8.00	8.92	3.82	22.74

**IMPROVEMENT OF SUB-DIVISIONAL  
HOSPITAL FOR PROVIDING SPECIALISED  
TREATMENT**

During 5th plan, it was recommended to upgrade the 5 (five) Sub-Divisional Hospitals. Accordingly, 2 Hospitals have already been upgraded. Proposal for upgradation of the remaining 3 Sub-Divisional Hospitals, was included in 1978-79, plan as the year 1978-79 is inclusive of the 6th plan, these Sub-Divisional Hospitals would be carried over to 6th plan programmes. In addition, 2 more Sub-divisional Hospitals are proposed to be included in the programme thereby raising of the target to 5 Sub-Divisional Hospitals during 6th Plan programme. The intention behind the improvement programme is to provide referral facilities by improving OPD blocks and indoor beds and additional staff. The estimated expenditure for the programme is as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	2.00	5.00	7.00	5.00	...	19.00
Non-recurring	0.10	0.40	0.20	0.70	...	1.40
Staff	0.60	0.94	1.00	2.94	2.95	8.43
Others	0.10	1.42	2.28	4.45	5.38	13.63
	2.80	7.76	10.48	13.09	8.33	42.46

h) **IMPROVEMENT OF RADIOLOGY & PATHOLOGY  
LABORATORY.**

The existing accommodation is so inadequate for the Radiology Deptt. of G. B. Hospital that it could hardly accommodate the existing 7 X-Ray machines. Moreover, to keep pace with the proposed programmes, it is also considered necessary to improve the existing Radiology Deptt. by providing additional accommodation. In addition, some more technical staff is also proposed for the department. The estimated expenditure for the purpose is as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	...	0.50	0.50	...	...	1.00
Non-recurring	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	0.40
Staff	...	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28	1.07
Others	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
	...	0.77	0.97	0.28	0.49	2.51

**PATHOLOGY LABORATORY OF G. B. HOSPITAL**

In G. B. Hospital, all kinds of routine and specialised examinations including Bio-chemical examinations are being done. All those works are performed in one building which is considered too inadequate to provide minimum required accommodation to all staff of each department. Therefore, it is proposed to improve the laboratory services by providing additional accommodation and some technical staff.

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The estimated expenditure for the 6th plan is as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	...	0.50	0.50	...	...	1.00
Non-recurring	...	...	0.25	...	0.25	0.50
Staff	...	0.30	0.33	0.34	0.35	1.32
Others	...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.12
	—	0.83	1.11	0.37	0.63	2.94

## EXPANSION OF MENTAL WARD

For the whole Tripura, there is only one Mental Ward with 12 beds at G. B. Hospital. There is also a mental clinic attached to the ward for rendering necessary domiciliary treatment. Due to shortage of beds, it is not possible to admit very deserving cases.

In view of the above, it is proposed to provide additional 20 beds in the said ward raising its bed strength to 32. The estimated expenditure for the 6th plan is as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	...	1.00	2.50	1.50	...	5.00
Non-recurring	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
Staff	...	...	...	0.60	1.25	1.85
Medicine	...	...	...	0.22	0.87	1.09
Diet	...	...	...	0.32	0.65	0.97
Bedding & clothing & others	...	...	...	0.16	0.21	0.37
	...	1.00	2.50	3.30	2.98	9.78

## 4) ISM &amp; HOMEOPATHY.

a)

## AYURVEDIC &amp; HOMEOPATHY HOSPITAL

In Tripura, 2 Ayurvedic & 7 Homeopathy dispensaries are being run by the Govt. But the establishment of Ayurvedic & Homeopathic Hospitals is new of its kind in Tripura and it will open the way for treatment of in-door patients in Ayurvedic & Homeopathic system of medicine. During 6th plan programmes, it is proposed to open one Ayurvedic and one Homeopathic Hospital at Agartala, each having 20 beds. The estimated expenditure for the purpose is as below :—

## 20 BEDDED AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	...	1.00	3.50	1.50	...	6.00
Ambulance	...	...	...	...	0.75	0.75
Non-recurring	...	...	...	...	0.40	0.40
Staff	...	...	...	...	1.06	1.06
Diet	...	...	...	...	0.40	0.40
Medicine	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.20
Bedding, clothing and others	...	...	...	...	0.11	0.11
	...	1.00	3.50	1.50	2.92	8.92



B) Payment of stipend for undergoing study/training in different medical and para-medical courses.

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00

C) Starting of para medical school

Para medical staff is the most valuable infrastructure in the delivery of medical care. It is the long felt need that there should be the scope of imparting para-medical training in the State. Therefore, it is proposed to set up a para-medical school at Agartala for training in different courses with total annual intake capacity of 100 students. There should be the provision of 11 class rooms, 11 demonstration rooms, office room, library, reading room, museum for boys and girls, common room for boys and girls, laboratory rooms, two hosteles each of 50 students for boys and girls, staff quarters etc. The estimated expenditure for the programme is as below:—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital		5.00	13.00	10.00	5.00	33.00
Stipend @ Rs. 100 P.M. per student for 1100 students	...	...	...	0.30	1.20	1.50
Recurring for books	...	...	...	1.80	0.30	2.10
Salaries including office expenses	...	...	...	2.70	5.40	8.10
Non-recurring	...	...	...	1.50	1.00	2.50
	...	5.00	13.00	16.30	12.90	47.20

(6) OTHER PROGRAMMES :—(a) EXPANSION OF DRUG & FOOD LABORATORY

There is only one food and drug testing laboratory for the whole State functioning at Agartala under the P.F.A. Act. The whole State is to depend on it for examination of food samples being collected and sent from different parts of the State. The above system is very time consuming and inconvenience. Therefore it is proposed to develop the laboratory in State level and District levels to ensure speedier works.

During 1978-79, expansion programme of the existing food and drug laboratory was taken up for providing additional accommodation, additional staff and additional equipments with a provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs. Normally, the programme would be carried over to 6th plan, as the year 1978-79 is inclusive of years under 6th plan. The present system is that the Food Inspectors collect samples from the markets and present the same to the laboratory. But for effective control over the works, it is proposed to set up mobile squad. Therefore, the proposed programmes would be to provide additional accommodation, additional staff, equipments and furniture, etc.



## HEALTH

There is a plan to upgrade the District laboratories and it is proposed to include 2 rooms in the proposed District laboratories for accommodating the District Food and Drug Laboratories. The Laboratory would be headed by an Asstt. Public Analyst who will be helped by one Chemist, 2 Laboratory Technicians, 2 Laboratory Attendants, 3 G. D. As and other ministerial staff. The estimated expenditure for the whole programmes is as proposed below :—

STATE LABORATORY						
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	0.50	1.00	...	...	...	1.50
Non-recurring	0.05	0.10	...	0.10	...	0.25
Jeep	...	0.65	...	...	...	0.65
Staff	0.45	0.59	0.59	0.60	0.60	2.83
Allowances & Hono.	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.40
Others	0.05	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.90
	1.05	2.54	0.94	1.05	0.95	6.53
DISTRICT LABORATORY (2 DISTRICTS)						
Capital	...	1.50	...	...	...	1.50
Non-recurring	...	0.10	...	...	0.05	0.15
Jeep	...	1.30	...	...	...	1.30
Staff	...	0.50	0.71	0.72	0.73	2.66
Allowances & Hono.	...	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.48
Others	...	0.15	0.45	0.45	0.45	1.50
	—	3.67	1.28	1.29	1.35	7.59
TOTAL LAB. :	1.05	6.21	2.22	2.34	2.30	14.12

## (b) REORGANISATION OF DRUG CONTROL MACHINERY OF THE STATE

The Drug Control Act is in force in Tripura. The programme is being headed by the Director of Health Services, Tripura as ex-officio Drug Controller and is assisted by 2 Drug Inspectors. There are few ministerial staff in the office.

Sub-standard drugs and spurious drugs are posing a threat to the nations and therefore, the Government of India has expressed deep concern over the incidence of sub-standard and spurious drugs in the country. Therefore, the Government of India has desired to be more strict in implementing the drug control measures.

The existing position of the drug control machinery is not in a position to take any effective step. Therefore, it needs to be re-organised.

## HEALTH

The programme for re-organisation of the Drug Control Machinery is proposed to be done in two phases viz. Head quarter level and District level, Head quarter set up to be headed by the Drug Controller, Dy. Drug Controller to be assisted by one Chief Drug Inspector and 5 Drug Inspectors. The District level set up would be headed by the C. M. O. s of the District to be assisted by one Chief Drug Inspector.

A legal-cum-intelligence cell is also proposed in the Drug Control Machinery which to be headed by one Law Officer. The Law Officer i. e. legal Cell will tackle the problems of legal affairs with the help of police administration and will process the cases. The Cell shall also be responsible to advise and process the cases of food adulteration including other departmental legal cases.

Adequate office staff have been proposed under the programme.

Detailed of the provision proposed for the 6th Five Year Plan are as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	...	1.00	2.00	...	...	3.00
Non-recurring	...	0.15	0.15	0.15	...	0.45
Jeep (4 Nos)	...	1.30	1.30	...	...	2.60
Salaries &						
Office expenses	...	1.71	2.59	2.65	2.70	9.65
Others	...	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.35
	...	4.46	6.39	3.15	3.05	17.05

**STRENGTHENING OF HEALTH DIRECTORATE &  
CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH DIRECTORATE BUILDING :**

During 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was provided in the Plan for additional construction, additional staff for the Directorate and upgradation of audio-visual unit. In the proposed programme, it is proposed to construct the Health Directorate building, to provide additional staff for toning up the existing administration and to take up additional construction for the existing Directorate building.

The proposed expenditure for the programme would be as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	0.50	4.00	5.50	2.75	...	12.75
Non-recurring	0.10	0.10	...	0.30	...	0.50
Staff & office expenses	0.80	0.80	2.63	2.65	2.67	9.55
Others	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.70
	1.50	5.05	8.28	5.85	2.82	23.50

## d) DISTRICT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

3 C.M. Os for 3 Districts have already been appointed and each of them has been provided with a few ministerial staff. The C. M. Os have been given power to decentralise the Directorate Administration. They are supposed to look after the administration of all hospitals, P. H. Cs and Dispensaries under their Jurisdiction. But due to lack of office accommodation and proper staff, this is yet to materialise. Distribution of Hospitals, P. H. Cs and Dispensaries are as below :—

	West District	South District	North District
Hospitals	2	4	3
P. H. Cs	8+1 under const.	11	8
Rural Hospital	...	...	1 under const.
Dispensaries/Sub-Centres	45	31	31
Subsidiary	1	2	2
Centre Health			
Ayurvedic dispensary	1	...	1
Homeopathic dispensary	4	3	...
	<u>61+1</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>46=158+1=159</u>

In addition many hospitals, Dispensaries/Sub-Centres, Subsidiary Health Centres, Ayurvedic & Homeopathic Dispensaries will be coming to their books in 6th plan programmes.

With a view to make them fully equipped and staffed, a sum of Rs. 15.52 lakhs is proposed as per following break up :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1980-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	...	2.00	4.00	...	...	6.00
Jeep	...	1.30	...	...	...	1.30
Non-recurring	0.05	...	0.30	...	...	0.35
Salaries	0.30	1.52	1.55	1.60	1.65	6.62
Others	0.05	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.25
	<u>0.40</u>	<u>5.12</u>	<u>6.15</u>	<u>1.90</u>	<u>1.95</u>	<u>15.52</u>

## HEALTH STATISTICAL BUREAU

The State Health Statistical Bureau which was set up during 5th plan period is centralised in Agartala. But its activities cover the whole State. Collection of materials from all districts is very time consuming and compilation and submission takes a long time. Therefore, it is proposed to develop Statistical set up in the District so as to avoid delay.

## HEALTH

The estimated expenditure for the proposed programme is as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	...	0.50	1.00	...	...	1.50
Non-recurring	...	0.05	0.10	...	...	0.15
Staff	0.25	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.60	2.44
Others	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.27
	0.30	1.11	1.68	0.60	0.67	4.36

e) ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICAL RECORD  
SECTION AT V. M./G. B. HOSPITALS

During 1978-79, a token provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh was provided in the plan for establishment of medical record section in V. M./G. B. Hospitals. To start with the programme, one employee was trained and appointed. It is expected that the Medical Record section at G. B. Hospital would be started this year. The programme for 6th plan is to improve the section at G. B. Hospital, another section at V. M. Hospital is proposed to be started. The estimated expenditure for the programme during 6th plan is proposed as under :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Staff & office expenses	0.17	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.33	5.45
Non-recurring	0.03	0.20	0.10	...	...	0.33
	0.20	1.51	1.42	1.32	1.33	5.78

f) HEALTH EDUCATION BUREAU

In Tripura, no machinery has yet been set up on Health Education. Health Education plays a vital role to educate the people about (i) maintenance of hygienic condition in their homes and society as well and (ii) adoption of preventive health care. The scheme is proposed to be started first from (i) school level and (ii) community level through the gram panchayat.

With a view to implement the programme it is proposed to set up a Bureau with its jurisdiction all over Tripura. The Bureau would be headed by one State Health Education Officer to be assisted by 3 Health Education Officers (one for each District). Other ancillary staff for Audio-visual unit, Health Educators, para medical personnels, ministerial staff, etc. for office administration will be necessary. The State and the District Health Education Bureau will organise meeting and discussion, film show, training and distribute health education materials to the schools and general people.

To start with the programme, the expenditure

## HEALTH

as shown below is proposed :

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Films	—	1.00	—	0.50	0.50	2.00
A. V. equipment and others	—	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.30
Jeep	—	1.95	—	—	—	1.95
Staff	—	2.07	2.30	2.35	2.35	9.07
Other Charges	—	0.45	0.65	0.70	0.75	2.55
	—	5.62	3.50	3.10	3.65	15.87

## g) SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMME

The objective of the programme is to apprise the school children about health care, timely immunization, medical, dental and eye check-up with treatment and follow up treatment in coordination with their parent. The achievement of the programme largely depends on the activities of the school teachers and parents.

The programme is inter-dependent on the Health Education programme and details of the working is proposed to be made in collaboration.

National School Health programme is being given grant-in-aid by Central Govt. towards materials, technical know-how, training etc. The Govt. of India is proposed to be moved at a later stage.

With a view to give a complete shape and separate entity, it is proposed that the jurisdiction of the State Head quarter, District Head quarters of 2 Districts viz. Kailashahar and Udaipur and all Rural Hospital may be brought under the programme. Therefore, it is suggested to make provision in the 6th plan as per details below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Staff	—	0.50	3.60	7.25	7.25	18.60
Jeep ( 12 Nos. )	—	—	7.80	—	—	7.80
Other charges including equipment, medicine etc.	—	1.00	1.80	2.50	3.30	8.60
	—	1.50	13.20	9.75	10.55	35.00

## h) DHARMASALA

During 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 0.78 lakh was provided in the plan for establishment of a Dharmasala at Agartala for accommodating at least 20 tribal people who are coming to G.B/V.M. Hospital for treatment. On the same pattern 2 more Dharmasalas one at Kailashahar and another at Udaipur are proposed to be established during 6th plan period at an estimated amount of Rs. 4.12 lakhs as per break up below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	0.68	0.70	0.70	—	—	2.08
Equipment & Furniture	0.05	0.40	0.40	0.40	—	1.25
Staff ( 9 Darwan in each )	0.05	0.09	0.19	0.28	0.28	0.89
	0.78	1.19	1.29	0.68	0.28	4.22

I) ESTABLISHMENT OF 2 CONVALESCENT HOMES FOR 20 PATIENTS IN EACH.

Hospital records reveal that a good number of patients do not want to leave hospital beds, on being released, after recovery from illness. History speaks that they belong to weaker section having very poor economic condition. They will not be able to arrange proper diet to restore their post treatment weakness. The situation cannot be denied.

In view of the above, it is proposed to establish 2 convalescent homes—one for G. B. Hospital and another for V. M. Hospital with 20 beds in each to accommodate such type of patients for a considerable period :—

Breakup of expenditure for the proposed programme is as bellow :

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	—	2.00	4.00	—	—	6.00
Non-recurring	—	—	0.80	—	—	0.80
Diet, bedding & clothings	—	—	1.46	1.46	1.46	4.38
Staff	—	—	0.54	0.55	0.56	1.65
		2.00	6.80	2.01	2.02	12.83

J) ENGINEERING CELL.

During 5th Plan, it was decided to establish an Engineering Cell and accordingly, one Overseer and 2 L. D. Clerks were appointed. The objective of the Engineering Cell was to undertake repair works and minor constructional works. There is an achievement of the objective to a considerable extent.

In addition to the above, during 6th Plan programme, it is proposed to establish central garrage for vehicles along with a central workshop having servicing facilities under the above cell. The cell is proposed to be headed by an Foreman to be assisted by 2 Overseers and other technical staff.

This Directorate has a long pending demand for the same because (i) the vehicles remain under the open sky and get damage due to exposure to sun and rains and (ii) the Departmental vehicles are to depend on either PWD or Industry Deptt. workshop for repairing, overhauling and servicing which consumes pretty long time. The Department may expect quicker service from its own workshop.

Besides the above programme, the Govt. has desired to construct garrage with provision of Drivers' rest room to be attached with lavatory in all Hospitals and Directorate.

The breakup of the expenditure for the proposed programmes is as below :—

Capital	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
land	—	2.00	—	—	—	2.00
Building	—	2.00	8.00	4.00	2.00	16.00
Equipment & furniture	—	0.25	1.50	—	0.25	2.00
Staff	—	—	0.50	1.53	1.55	3.58
Others	—	—	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.40
		4.25	10.10	5.68	3.95	23.98

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## (k) FORENSIC MEDICINE LABORATORY

For chemical examination of viseras and vomit materials, etc. the Hospital authorities are regularly sending viseras and materials to Calcutta, which is time consuming and inconvenient as well. To make all examinations here it is proposed to set up a Forensic laboratory at G. B. Hospital. The Laboratory is proposed to be headed by an Officer-in-charge assisted by Doctors, Chemist, 2 Laboratory technicians and other ancillary staff.

As an annexed programme, it is proposed to construct a morgue (the inside walls of which should be of lime stone) with facilities for preserving 10 dead bodies at a time and cold storage.

The break up of the estimated expenditure of the proposed programmes during 6th Plan is as under —

	1978—79	1977—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
Capital—						
for laboratory	—	0.75	—	—	—	0.75
for Morgue	—	2.00	5.00	5.00	—	12.00
Non-recurring	—	—	0.25	0.25	—	0.50
Staff	—	—	0.88	0.90	0.92	2.70
Others	—	—	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.45
	—	2.75	6.28	6.30	1.07	16.40

## (l) CONSTRUCTION OF HARIJANS QUARTERS AT V.M. HOSPITAL

The Harijans attached to V. M. Hospital have been accommodated in temporary barracks. The surroundings are very unhygienic and therefore, it is proposed to construct 36 quarters for providing proper residential accommodation to the Harijans. A sum of Rs. 36.00 lakhs is proposed for the 6th plan as per following break-up :

1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
—	16.00	10.00	10.00	—	36.00

## (m) ESTABLISHMENT OF POLY CLINIC

In general hospital, considerable time is required for a patient to reach before the Specialist concerned for consultation and there is exception to cases which necessitates immediate consultation of Specialist. There are many patients who are willing to consult Specialist on payment of nominal charges without spoiling much time. Such systems are available in other States ; but Tripura lagging behind. Therefore, it is proposed to set up a Poly clinic ( Pay Clinic ) at Agartala for providing such services. The Poly Clinic is proposed to have the consultation services of Physicians, Surgeons, Eye Specialist, E. N. T. Specialist, Gynæ Obs, and arrangements for X-Ray and Pathological examinations. Beside the treatment side, the Poly Clinic will earn revenue by way of consultation fees and examination fees.

The management of the Poly Clinic would be made by two ph.sed staff i. e. part-time and full time staff. The Specialists ( consultants) will cover part-time services by rotation and the hospital. authorities will ensure their services. Technical staff viz. Radiographer, Bio-chemist, Laboratory Technician Dark room Assistant, Nurse and Ministerial staff, G. D. A. Sweeper etc. will be the full-time staffs for the Poly Clinic. The activities of the Poly Clinic are suggested to be expanded in subsequent stages.

The break up of estimated expenditure for the programme during 6th plan is as under :

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
X-ray	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.00
Non-recurring	...	0.30	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45
Salaries	...	0.60	0.80	0.81	0.82	3.03
Payment to the part-time staff (consultants)	...	0.36	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.98 **
Others	...	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.75
	...	2.41	1.59	1.60	1.61	7.21

\*\* Payment is proposed out of the fees to be realised on consultation. The figures are subject to change depending on the realisation of fees.

Anticipated gross income :	Consultation fees	Rs. 72,000.00
	X-Ray Exmn. fees	Rs. 96,000.00
	Pathological Exmn. fees	Rs. 40,000.00
		<u>Rs. 2,08,000.00</u>

(n) DEEP TUBE-WELL FOR G. B. HOSPITAL

The present position of water supply in G.B. hospital is too inadequate and therefore, it needs improvement. Water supply in between 12 noon to 4 p.m. daily remains suspended and after 12 noon the over head tank remains empty on many days resulting in serious dislocation of works in-door ward, O.T., X-Ray, Pathology, Blood Bank, etc. In view of above, it is proposed to provide a separate deep tube-well for G.B. hospital to maintain water supply throughout whole day and night. For storing of water to be lifted from the proposed deep tube-well it is proposed to construct separate water tank of at least 40,000 gallons capacity in G.B. hospital compound. The estimated cost for the purpose is as below :

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
For deep tube well	...	0.80	0.20	...	...	1.00
For a shed	...	...	0.25	...	...	0.25
For overhead tank	...	0.70	0.70	...	...	1.40
	...	1.50	1.15	...	...	2.65

(o) IMPROVEMENT OF PLANNING MACHINERY OF THE HEALTH DIRECTORATE, TRIPURA

The planning section of the Health Directorate is responsible for planning in so far as Health is concerned, covering the whole State. But the section is poorly staff i.e. one Dy. Director of Health Services (with various some other works), one office superintendent, one U.D. Clerk and one L.D. Clerk are there. Comparatively, the load of work is too much.



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Therefore, to improve the Planning Machinery of the Health Directorate it is proposed to provide additional accommodation including additional staff during 6th plan period. The estimated expenditure for the purpose is as below :

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Capital	...	0.75	...	...	...	0.75
Non-recurring	...	0.10	...	...	0.05	0.15
Staff	...	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.55	2.14
	...	1.37	0.53	0.54	0.60	3.04

## (p) AMBULANCES SERVICES

Tripura is a hilly area and it is very difficult to transfer patient from remotest areas to the referral centres. As has been mentioned under other schemes, majority of the people are poor and about 1/3 of the population comprises of tribal people and 2/3 of the people remain in rural and hilly areas, a well organised ambulance service is absolutely essential. For this purpose, the number of ambulance to be placed with the field should be rather double the number of ambulances required for a similar geographical plain area because the maintenance cost and the rate of depreciation is much high due to bad topographic condition of the State. Considering these, it is proposed to place at least 3 ambulances under the control of the Chief Medical Officer of each District making a total of 9 ambulances to be procured during the 6th plan period. These ambulances of course will be in addition to those which are already attached to the Institutions and/or proposed to be attached to the Institutions.

The break-up of the expenditure for the programme is as below :

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Cost of Ambulance	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	...	9.60
Staff	0.25	0.35	0.48	0.74	1.00	2.82
Others	0.10	0.90	1.35	1.80	1.80	5.95
	2.75	3.65	4.23	4.94	2.80	18.37

## (q) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO T.B. PATIENTS

In Tripura, there are 16,000 registered T.B. Patients. The number might be much more. Out of the registered T.B. patients, financial assistance is being given to the tribals and refugee T.B. patients. To wipe out the disparity, the Govt. has decided to grant financial assistance to T.B. patients irrespective of castes @ Rs. 30/- per patients per month. Therefore, it is proposed to include the programme with an estimated expenditure as below :

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Financial assistance to 1500 T.B. patients	1.90	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	23.50

## (r) DECENTRALISATION OF O.P.D. SERVICES OF G.B. HOSPITAL &amp; V.M. HOSPITAL

With a view to reduce the load of the G.B. Hospital and V.M. Hospital O.P.D.s as well as make available of the medical facilities very near to the patients, it is proposed to set up 4 satellite dispensaries around Agartala town within Municipal area. Due to inadequate communication facilities the Journey to G.B. Hospital is considered uncomfortable and inconvenient.

The estimated expenditure for the programme is as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
<b>Capital</b>						
Land	—	4.00	—	—	—	4.00
Building	—	2.00	4.00	—	—	6.00
Staff	—	0.90	0.92	0.94	0.94	3.70
Medicine	—	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.20	4.50
Others (including rent of the buildings pending construction of own disp).	—	0.24	0.25	0.12	—	0.61
Non-recurring	—	0.20	0.05	—	0.10	0.35
	—	8.34	6.32	2.26	2.24	19.16

(s) IMPROVEMENT OF PATIENTS INFORMATION SERVICES  
WITH INTER-COMMUNICATION SYSTEM IN BOTH G. B.  
HOSPITAL & V. M. HOSPITAL.

Major Hospitals like G. B. Hospital and V. M. Hospital should have 24 hours patients information services ( enquiry services ) with good inter-communication system. The G. B. hospital has only one P. B. X with 25 lines. Therefore it is suggested to provide 2 P. B. X—G. B. Hospital P. B. X with 100 lines and V. M. Hospital P.B. X with 50 lines. The estimated expenditure for the programme is as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
<b>Cost of P. B. X including installation</b>	—	—	0.40	—	—	0.40
Staff	—	0.26	0.35	0.36	0.37	1.34
Non-recurring	—	0.10	0.15	—	—	0.25
Others	—	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.17
	—	0.38	0.95	0.41	0.42	2.16

(u) TRANSPORT TO NURSING STAFF

The distance of G. B. Hospital from Agartala town is about 6 K. M. Most of the Nursing staff attached to G. B. Hospital are residing in Agartala. It is not possible to insist them to reside near G. B. Hospital due to inadequate residential quarters. The bus service is not regular and punctual. If a bus is miss, one is to wait for 20/25 minutes. Therefore, it is proposed to provide a bus for lifting of Nursing staff from V. M. Hospital to G. B. Hospital back ( 3 shifts daily ) on payment of usual charges as per rule. This would be not only in the interest of the Nursing staff but also in the interest of the hospital services. The proposed expenditure for the programme is as below :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
<b>Cost of bus</b>	—	1.50	—	—	—	1.50
Staff	—	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.30
Others	—	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.80
	—	1.74	0.28	0.29	0.29	2.60

(V) SETTING UP OF A MEDICAL COLLEGE  
AT AGARTALA : TRIPURA

The need of a Medical College in Tripura is being felt acutely. Tripura is a backward and underdeveloped State in comparison with other States of India and therefore, deserves special consideration. The requirement of a Medical college should not be judged by normal yardstick of population for in case of Tripura.

The Hospitals especially the G. B. & V. M. Hospitals i. e. the Head Quarter Hospitals are now in no way fall short of the requisite standard for the clinical training of the medical students. The G. B. & V. M. Hospitals is now consists of 450 beds and 186 beds respectively having the following departments/clinics with doctors of F. R. C. S, M. R. C. O. G and post graduate qualifications.

G. B. HOSPITAL

BEDS

General Surgery including  
Urology and Gastroenterology.  
Orthopaedic & Plastic  
E. N. T  
Dental  
Eye  
Medical including Cardiology  
Mental  
T. B.  
Paediatric Surgery

CLINICS

General Surgery including Urology  
and Gastroenterology.  
Orthopaedic & Plastic  
E. N. T  
Dental  
Eye  
Medical including Cardiology  
Mental  
Skin & Venereology

V. M. HOSPITAL

Paediatric  
Maternity  
Gynaecology  
Isolation

Paediatric including  
Well baby  
Obstratics & Gynaecology  
M. C. H.

CHEST CLINIC DEPARTMENTS

G. B. HOSPITAL

General Surgery including  
Urology & Gastroenterology  
Orthopaedic & Plastic  
Eye/E. N. T/Dental/Mental  
Skin & Vanereology  
Anaesthesia/Pathology & Biochemistry  
Blood Bank/Radiology  
Paediatric Surgery

V. M. HOSPITAL

Paediatric  
Obstratics & Gynaecology  
Pathology  
Infectious Diseases

The well equipped hospital will considerably reduce the overall expenditure on the proposed Medical College.

There had been acute shortage of Doctors and the shortage has further been made worse with the departure of the good number of C. H. S. Doctors from Tripura. The shortage will be more acute after the implementation of different development programmes under Plan.

Tripura since long time trying to fill up the gap of its shortage of Doctors by sending its own nominee students in the Medical Colleges outside Tripura. But availability of seats for the Tripura students are far below the requirements.

The Medical College will provide opportunity to make up the deficiency. At the same time it would not add to the problem of unemployment since the Doctors can find self employment for themselves. There is a acute shortage of Private Practitioners throughout Tripura. In Rural areas the people are to depend on the unregistered practitioners (quack) which are posing serious problem.

Leaving aside the question of availability of seats, the following points are also figured prominently to have a Medical College.

i) Most of the medical institutions where seats are allotted are far away from Tripura and the students find it inconvenient as they can not come home during vacation due to heavy journey expenses. The Hostel expenses are also very high. Most of the parents are living below poverty line and their economic condition does not permit them to remit money for incurring such sort of expenditure. The language problem also stands on their way.

ii) It is very difficult for the girls to go outside their homes to study.

iii) Uncertainty of the number of seats do not allow proper planning of the Medical Education Programme. Besides, there has been no uniformity in the criteria for admission to the Medical Courses. Due to the varying standards even some of the allotted seats are forfeited.

To start with the programme for setting up of a Medical College, the following action are proposed :—

i) Pre-clinical Class :—As per context of the Report on Medical College and Teaching Hospital (published by the Committee on Plan Projects—New Delhi, June 1964)—this will be seen as below :—

“We also see that it is neither economical nor efficient to combine Medical and Pre-Medical Institutions in a Medical College. Pre-Medical Instruction is best be imparted in Arts and Science College where facilities for training in Pre-Medical science, Mathematics and Humanities already exists.”

In view of the above, the Pre-Medical Class in local M. B. B. S. College is proposed to be opened with minimum of 60 students where all facilities for the Pre-Medical Course leading to M. B. B. S Course are available.

ii) Pre-clinical and Para-clinical Course : The training in Medical Colleges is divided into 2 (two) distinct divisions viz. (1) Pre-Clinical and (2) Para-Clinical and clinical. Teaching of pre-clinical subjects is oriented in the Medical College building and the course of instruction last for about 18 months. The clinical teaching which covers 3 years is carried both in the Medical College and the attached Hospitals. (Pre clinical course : A period of 18 months for instruction in anatomy, Physiology and Bio-chemistry, pharmacology, Preventive and Social Medicines).

iii) Para-clinical Course :

1st Year—Pharmacology, General Pathology, Micro-Biology.

2nd Year—Special Pathology and Forensic Medicines.

## HEALTH

iv) Clinical Course : Medicine, Surgery, Eye, E. N. T. Obstratics and Gynaecology and Paediatrics.

Facilities for the clinical works are available in the G. B. & V. M. Hospitals, Agartala. The Hospital Administration, Laboratory and Clinics are required to be more developed to make them fully fit for the starting of the Clinical Classes. We have proposed in 6th plan to provide additional accommodation to the Pathology and Radiology and also to open few more Clinics. The development of Operation Theatre with provision of another Operation Theatre having facilities for Thorasic Surgery and Neurology will be necessary.

Tripura is getting its Cancer Diagnosis and Treatment facilities with 50 beds including the facilities for Surgical and Radio-therapy treatment soon.

v) Accommodation for pre-clinical Course : At least 10 acres of land within a reasonable distance from G. B. Hospital will be required for the purpose including students hostels ( both boys and girls ), residential accommodation for the teaching and non-teaching staff, water facilities, electrical facilities, dissection building, animal house etc.

The Medical College is proposed to be started at Agartala from 1980-81. There will no difficulty if the Pre-Medical Course is started with annual intake of 60 students in M. B. B. College from 1979-80. Only temporary accommodation for starting of the pre-clinical course is necessary till the Medical College has received its own building.

Further, facilities available at the M. B. B. College may be utilised for the 1st year classes relating to the laboratory for physiology and bio-chemistry.

It could be easily expected that the Medical College building with hostel and staff quarters to be completed within 2 years.

#### ACCOMMODATION REQUIREMENT INCLUDING OTHER FACILITIES

1. Land about 10 acres.
2. Main College building is proposed to have the—
  - a) Principal's room with provision for sanitary fittings, library and P. A's room.
  - b) Vice-Principal's room with —do—
  - c) Rooms for Deptt. of—
    - i) Surgery having a room for 5 teaching staff including Prof. and Head of Deptt., one room for Demonstrator, one clinical and one library.
    - ii) Thorasic Surgery having a room for 3 teaching staff including Prof. and Head of Deptt. and library.
    - iii) Orthopaedic and Plastic having a room for 3 teaching staff including Prof. & Head of Deptt. and library.
    - iv) E. N. T having -do-
    - v) Neuro-Surgery having -do-
    - vi) Anatomy having -do- and one Demonstrators room with clinic.
    - vii) Physiology having -do-
    - viii) Bio-chemistry having -do-
    - ix) Pathology having -do-
    - x) Micro-biology having -do-

- xi) Forensic & State Medicine heving a room for 2 teaching staff and a room for Demonstrators.
- xii) Pharmacology having -do-
- xviii) Dentistry having a room for 2 teaching staff and library.
- xix) Anaesthesiology having --do--
- xx) Radiology having --do--
- xxi) Obst. and Gynaecology having a room for 4 teaching staff and a library.
- xxvi) Central Library having facilities for reading room for 100 students at a time.
- xxiii) Dissection hall for 60 students with facilities for cold storage, Histology, Laboratory and demonstration room including Museum.
- xxiv) Animal Home and Froggerly.

## RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

Type V quarters	---	25 Nos
Type IV "	---	45 "
Type III "	---	40 "
Type II "	---	30 "
Type I "	---	36 "
Students Hostel	---	4 "

each of 75 students  
( 3 boys and 1 girls )

## OTHER FACILITIES

- a) Seperate Water Supply.
- b) Seperate Electricity.
- c) Compound fencing.
- d) Transport i) carrying of students and ii) carrying teaching staff.
- e) Canteen one for students and one for teaching staff.
- f) Common room one for teaching staff, one class III and IV staff and 2 for students ( 1 boys & 1 girls )

It is proposed to award stipend to each of the students right from the beginning of the course to the end of the course at Rs. 150/- per month per students.

## BREAK UP OF PROPOSED EXPENDITURE

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Land	...	...	12.00	...	...	12.00
Building	...	10.00	150.00	100.00	34.00	294.00
Non-recurring	...	...	12.30	8.00	3.16	23.46
Salaries etc.	...	..	18.436	33.83	39.914	92.18
Contingencies including stipends	...	0.79	6.62	5.15	5.78	18.34
...	...	10.79	199.356	146.98	82.854	439.98

## HEALTH

## (V) COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS SCHEME

This is the Centrally Sponsored scheme 100% assisted by the Central Govt. However, as desired by the Govt. the scheme is included in the 6th Five Year Plan programme with an estimated amount of Rs. 59.638 lakhs. As per pattern of the Govt. of India, each trainee to be paid stipend @ Rs. 200/- per month for 3 months i. e. till the completion of the course and thereafter they will be engaged on payment of honorarium @ Rs. 50/- per month per worker.

The roll of the Community Health Worker is to give treatment for minor ailments such as fever, backache, pain, cold and cough, diarrhoea, ring worm, scabies etc. by themselves. In fact he will look after the health care of the community for which he is selected.

	BREAK UP					Total
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Salaries including stipend, Hono. and contingencies	—	5.778	13.86	20.00	20.00	59.638

## (W) STRENGTHENING OF CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS IN STATE

The Govt. has approved a scheme "Strengthening of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in State" in which the Central Govt. agrees to bear 75% of the cost of the scheme and suggested to provide 25% expenditure. Therefore, it is proposed to include the scheme in 6th Five Year Plan with a total provision of Rs. 2.43 lakhs (copy of the Govt. of India's letter is enclosed as annexure "A" Break up of the proposed expenditure is as below :

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
—	0.545	0.60	0.63	0.655	2.43

(7) EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION  
10 BEDDED HOSPITAL WITH A DISPENSARY

As desired by the Govt. it is proposed to open a 10 bedded Hospital with a Dispensary for the proposed Jute Mill Workers near their working site. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 10.70 lakhs is proposed for 6th Five Year Plan with a capital component of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
—	1.00	4.65	1.70	3.35	10.70

## CONCLUSION

Keeping an eye on the objectives and guidelines provided by the Government of India the Health Programmes for the proposed Five Year Plan have been framed. Maximum stress has been given to the development of rural health infrastructures. Tripura is rural in character and about two-thirds of its population reside in rural areas. The proposed Rural Health Service Programmes framed on minimum need basis and their implementation will surely provide health care facilities to the rural people to a considerable extent.

2. The development of the Headquarters Hospitals viz. G. B. Hospital and V. M. Hospital is also proposed on need basis. India is developing fast so Tripura must not lag behind the stream. Every State should have specialised hospitals and with that end in view, stress has been given to convert these hospitals into well equipped specialised hospitals for the State. The Health authorities are sending

## HEALTH

patients outside Tripura for specialised treatment in Cancer, Neuro-medicine, Cardiology, Physiotherapy etc. With the implementation of the proposed programmes there will not arise necessity of sending patients outside Tripura except for a few cases which could not be given hospital treatment in the State.

3. There are many items which have been incorporated in the proposed Five Year Plan viz. Poly Clinic, Convalescent Homes, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Hospital, Forensic Medicine Laboratory, Starting of Paramedical School, Health Education Bureau, School Health Programme, Engineering Cell ( Central garage with workshop and servicing facilities for the Departmental vehicles, ) Medical Record Section, etc. Although these are new in Tripura, other State Govt. have provided these facilities in their Health Department.

4. The proposed financial outlay for the Five Year Plan programmes ( 1978-83 ) is Rs. 1932.438 lakhs. The ceiling proposed is considered minimum for the whole programme. It is not possible to reduce the ceiling due to gradual increase in the prices of the building materials, medicine, diet, and also increase in rate of emoluments of the staff.

## DETAILS OF PLAN PROPOSED DURING THE PLAN PERIOD 1978-83

1, RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMMES. Name of the Scheme	Proposed Physical target.	( figures in lakhs )	
		Proposed outlay Capital	Total
a) Opening of P. H. C. ( new )	6 new P. H. Cs + 1 spill over.	36.00	61.20
b) Upgrading of P. H. Cs into 30 bedded Rural Hospitals.	9 Hospitals.	90.00	156.64
c) Sub-Centres ( New )	40 Sub-Centres ( 19 spill over )	14.00	30.44
d) Backlog construc- tion of Sub- Centres.	31 Sub—Centres	14.00	14.00
e) Drugs for the existing Sub- Centres.	109 Sub-Centres ( Dispensaries )	—	8.72
f) Backlog construction of staff quarters of P. H. Cs.	20 P. H. Cs	45.00	45.00
g) Backlog construction of P. H. Cs.	16 P. H. Cs	34.56	39.73
h) Subsidiary Health Centres.	10 Centres (spill over)	16.50	27.40
	Total— (1)	250.06	383.13



## HEALTH

Name of the Scheme	Proposed Physical target	( figures in lakhs Proposed outlay	
		Capital	Total
2. Control & eradication of communicable diseases			
a) Leprosy Control Programmes	Operational cost		1.25
b) V. D. (STD) Control Programme	i) Operational cost		
	ii) One V. D. Clinic in each District Hospital.	1.00	2.60
c) T. B. Control Programme	i) 50 addl. beds in existing T. B. Ward, ii) 10 addl. beds in each District Hospitals iii) Chest Clinic in each District Hospitals & iv) addl. accommodation to existing chest clinic	18.50	49.50
d) Cholera Control Programme	Operational cost + cost of vaccine	—	3.50
e) National Programme for prevention of blindness etc.	i) 10 addl. beds in each District Hospitals and	5.00	7.50
	ii) Operational cost of 10 P.H.Cs.		
f) Prevention of water pollution	Operational cost	—	0.20
g) 5 additional beds in each of the 7 Sub-Divisional Hospitals for treatment of infectious diseases	7 Sub-Divisional Hospitals	5.50	9.19
	Total—(2)	30.00	73.74
3. Hospitals & Dispensaries			
a) Extension of G. B. Hospital	i) 154 beds out of 200 beds targeted during 5th plan		
	ii) 20 Cardiology, 20 Neurology 40 Eye (20 spill over) & 20 mental beds	50.00	135.64
	iii) Physiotherapy Unit & Paediatric clinic	5.00	9.78
		55.00	145.42
b) Cancer Diagnosis & treatment Centre	Completion of construction works and implementation of the programme.	13.00	44.25
		68.00	189.67

Name of the Scheme	Proposed Physical Target	HEALTH	
		Proposed Outlay Capital	Total
	B. F.	68.00	189.67
c) Expansion of V. M. Hospital	i) 100 addl. beds in children ward		
	ii) 60 addl. beds in Maternity with one labour room and addl. rooms.		
	iii) 30 addl. beds in Gynae. ward with addl. rooms		
	iv) 25 spill over beds		
	v) Improvement of O. T., Children OPD		
	vi) Construction of buildings for Radiology, Blood Bank, Pathology, Store, Offices, MCH clinic etc.		
	vii) Laundry	41.40	88.19
d) District Hospitals (Kailassahar & Udaipur)	i) 40 addl. beds (25 spill over + 15 paediatric beds)		
	ii) Opening of Surgeon/Physician/Dental/ENT/Eye/Paediatric/Orthopaedic/V.D. & Skin/Gynae. & Obst. Clinics, Blood Bank, Laundry in each Hospital		
	iii) Improvement of Pathology & O. T.	82.00	134.31
e) District Hospitals (West Tripura Dist.)	60 bedded hospital with all facilities as that of other District Hospitals.		
f) 30 bedded Rural Hospital at Kumarghat	Construction and opening of the Hospital	25.00	40.06
		15.00	22.74
g) Improvement of Sub-Divisional Hospitals	Improvement of 5 Sub-Divisional Hospitals for providing referral facilities with 10 addl. beds in each.	19.00	42.46
h) Improvement of Pathology & Radiology Deptt. G. B. Hospital		2.00	5.45
	Total—(3)	252.40	522.88

## HEALTH

Name of the Scheme	Proposed Physical Target	Proposed Outlay	
		Capital	Total
(4) ISM & Homoeopathy.			
(a) Opening of 20 bedded Ayurvedic Hospital at Agartala.	Construction and opening of the Hospitals.	6.00	8.92
(b) Opening of a 20 bedded Homoeopathy Hospital at Agartala.	—do—	6.00	8.86
(c) Opening of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathy Dispensaries.	5 Ayurvedic & 5 Homoeopathy Dispensaries (2 spill over in each).	10.00	15.64
	Total—(4)	22.00	33.42
(5) Medical Education & Research			
(a) Payment of Share money.	Reservation of seats for M.B. B.S. study.		31.00
(b) Payment of stipend to Medical & para-medical students.	To continue the programme.	—	25.00
(c) Starting of a para-medical school at Agartala.	100 students per year in 11 different courses.	33.00	47.20
	Total—5	33.00	103.20
(6) OTHER PROGRAMMES.			
(a) Drugs & food Laboratories.	(i) Expansion of existing laboratory.		
	(ii) Starting of District laboratory.	3.00	14.12
(b) Re-organisation of Drug control machinery.	(i) Strengthening of Machinery	3.00	17.05
(c) Strengthening of Health Directorate	(i) Additional construction and staff for the existing Directorate.		
	(ii) Construction of new Directorate building.	12.75	23.50
(d) District Health Administration.	(i) Construction of C.M.Os office and additional staff.	6.00	15.52
(e) Health Statistical Bureau.	(i) To continue the existing Bureau and expand the works at District level.	1.50	4.36
(f) Medical Record Section at G. B. & V. M. Hospital.	To establish and continue the programme.	—	5.78
		21.50	61.53

Name of the Scheme	Proposed Physical Target	HEALTH	
		Proposed Capital	Outlay Total
		B. F.	
(g) Health Education Bureau.	To implement the programme at Districts & State level.	21.50	61.53
(h) School Health Programme	—do—	--	15.87
(i) Dharmasala	3 Dharmasala (1 spill over)	--	35.00
(j) Establishment of 20 bedded convalescent Home.	Construction and opening of the Homes.	2.08	4.22
(k) Engineering Cell.	To continue the existing cell and opening of a central garage with workshop and servicing facilities.	6.00	12.83
(l) Forensic Medicine laboratory.	To Implement the programme & construction of one morgue.	16.00	23.98
(m) Construction of Harijan quarters at V. M. Hospital.	36 quarters	12.75	16.40
(n) Establishment of poly clinic	1 Poly clinic	36.00	36.00
(o) Deep Tube Well at G. B. Hospital.	To provide 1 Deep tube well	—	7.21
(p) Improvement of planning machinery of Health Directorate.	To improve the same.	0.25	2.65
(q) Ambulance services.	9 Ambulances	0.75	3.04
(r) Financial assistance to T. B. Patients	F.A. to 1500 patients.	—	18.37
(s) Decentralisation of OPD services of V.M. & G.B. Hospitals.	Opening of 4 urban dispensaries.	—	23.50
(t) Improvement of Patients information services with intercommunication system (PBX) in V. M. and G.B. Hospitals.		6.00	19.16
(u) Transport to Nursing Staff.	Shuttle bus services	—	2.16
(v) Setting up of a Medical College at Agartala.	(i) To construct the proposed Medical College building with Hostel and staff quarters.	—	2.60
	(ii) To start Pre-Medical Course with annual intake of 60 students in the M. B. B. College from 1979—80.	306.000	439,980
	iii) To award stipend.		

## HEALTH

Name of the Scheme	Proposed Physical Target	Proposed Capital	Outlay Total
(w) Community Health Workers Scheme.	i) To give treatments for minor ailments.	—	59.638
	ii) Training, Stipend, Honorarium etc.		
(x) Strengthening of Civil Registration and vital statistics in the State.		4.00	10.70
	<b>TOTAL : (6)</b>	<b>412.080</b>	<b>805.368</b>
7. Employees State Insurance Corporation.			
	i) To open 10 bedded Hospital with a Dispensary at the Jute Mill working site.	4.000	10.700
	<b>GRAND TOTAL : ( 1 to 7 )</b>	<b>1003.540</b>	<b>1932.438</b>

## PROVISIONAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-83)

1. Rural Health Programme	383.130
2. Control & Eradication of Communicable Diseases.	73.740
3. Hospitals & Dispensaries.	522.880
4. ISM & Homoeopathy.	33.420
5. Medical Education & Research.	103.200
6. Other Programmes.	805.368
7. Employees State Insurance Corporation.	10.700
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>Rs. 1932.438 lakhs</b>

FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-83)—FINANCIAL OUTLAYS  
HEALTH PROGRAMME

Rs. in lakh

Programme	Plan periods		Spill over	New	Total	Capital			Revenue			
	1974-78					New works	Conti- nuing	Total	Staff	Equip- ment	Conti- gency	Total
	Approved. Outlay	Expdt.	7	8	9							
1. Rural Health Services Programme.	95.35	45.129				214.76	35.30	250.06	61.65	25.47	45.95	133.07
2. Control & Eradication of Communicable Diseases.	7.15	2.321				26.00	4.00	30.00	18.66	6.45	18.54	43.74
3. Hospital and Dispensaries.	59.285	49.123				236.90	15.50	252.40	123.88	34.75	111.85	270.48
4. ISM & Homoeopathy.	5.55	0.438				20.50	1.50	22.00	5.86	1.06	4.50	11.42
5. Medical, Education & Research.	30.60	32.988				33.00	...	33.00	8.10	2.50	59.60	70.20
6. Other Programmes.	20.665	11.505				410.40	1.68	412.08	184.50	48.81	159.978	393.288
7. E. S. I. Corpn.	...	...				4.00	...	4.00	1.45	0.25	5.00	6.70
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>218.60</b>	<b>141.504</b>				<b>945.56</b>	<b>57.98</b>	<b>1003.54</b>	<b>404.10</b>	<b>119.38</b>	<b>405.418</b>	<b>928.898</b>

1978-79 Approved Outlay	Phasing of outlays for				Revised proposed outlay for 1978-79.
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
14	15	16	17	18	19
1. 43.32	57.76	90.92	120.55	73.27	40.63
2. 3.00	12.615	26.72	16.94	12.015	5.45
3. 18.00	95.57	160.66	138.09	91.35	37.21
4. 2.00	4.16	11.53	7.01	9.22	1.50
5. 11.20	16.20	24.20	27.50	24.10	11.20
6. 12.48	98.673	311.576	235.730	150.509	8.88
7. ...	1.00	4.65	1.70	3.35	—
<b>90.000</b>	<b>285.978</b>	<b>630.256</b>	<b>547.52</b>	<b>363.814</b>	<b>104.87</b>

## FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-83) — FINANCIAL OUTLAY — HEALTH PROGRAMME

HEALTH  
APPENDIX—II(H)

Sl. No.	Programmes	Plan (74-78)		Spill over	New	Total	Capital		
		Approved outlay	Expdr.				New works	conti-nuous works	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>II. CONTROL &amp; ERADICATION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES :</b>									
1.	Cholera Programme	2.00	2.321		to continue the Progm.	...	...	...	...
2.	T.B. control Programme	4.50			50 addl. beds & 2 new	18.50	...	...	18.50
3.	Leprosy control Programme	0.47			clinics & to continue the programme	1.00	...	...	1.00
4.	V.D. (STD) control programme	0.18			to continue the existng programme & opening of 2V D Clinic	...	...	...	...
5.	National Programme for Control of Blindness etc.								
a)	10 beds in each Dist. Hosp.	...	...	10	10	20	3.50	1.50	5.00
b)	Operational cost for 10 PHCs	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...
6.	5 addl. beds in each of 5 sub-divn. Hosps.	...	...	3	2	5	3.00	2.50	5.50
7.	Prevention of water pollution.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		7.15	2.321	...	...	...	26.00	4.00	30.00

Revenue				Phasing of outlays for					Revised Proposed outlay for 78-79
Staff	Equipment	Contingency	total	1978-79 approved outlay	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	3.50	3.50	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
15.40	5.80	9.80	31.00	0.14	6.00	20.30	14.00	9.06	0.14
1.25	...	...	1.25	0.005	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.325	0.005
1.00	0.04	0.56	1.60	0.005	1.155	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.005
...	...	...	...	1.50	2.00	1.50	...	...	1.50
...	...	2.50	2.50	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
1.01	0.70	1.98	3.69	2.50	1.86	2.94	0.94	0.95	2.50
...	...	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	...	...	...	0.10
18.66	6.54	18.54	43.74	5.50	12.615	26.72	16.94	12.015	5.45

## FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-83)—FINANCIAL OUTLAY—HEALTH PROGRAMME

HEALTH  
Appendix II (H)

Sl. No.	Programme	Plan (1974-78)		Spill over	New	Total	Capital		
		Approved Outlay	Expenditure				New works	Continuous works	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

## I. RURAL HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAMME

1. Primary Health Centre	8.10	0.495	1	6	7	34.60	1.40	36.00	
2. Subsidiary Health Centres	12.15	10.947	3	8	11	15.50	1.00	16.50	
3. Sub-Centres	10.40	2.902	19	21	40	10.00	4.00	14.00	
4. Upgradation of P.H.C. into Rural Hospital	25.70	8.777	4	6	10	80.00	10.00	90.00	
5. BACKLOG CONSTRUCTION WORKS									
a) P.H.C. main buildings	14.50	7.706	6	10	16	30.00	4.56	34.56	
b) P.H.C. staff quarters	7.6825	3.711	9	11	20	34.80	10.20	45.00	
c) Sub-centres building	16.8175	10.591	19	11	30	9.86	4.14	14.00	
d) Drugs for existing Sub-centres	...	...	...	109	109	...	...	...	
	95.35	45.129				214.76	35.30	250.06	

Revenue				Phasing of outlays for					Revised Proposed outlay for 1978-79
Staff	Equipment	Contingency	Total	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.14	6.00	8.06	25.20	2.00	6.64	21.24	21.05	10.40	1.87
6.50	0.90	3.50	10.90	2.05	3.39	5.66	8.91	7.39	2.05
12.54	0.92	2.98	16.44	7.62	4.63	5.51	6.80	9.50	5.00
28.65	16.00	21.99	66.64	12.40	23.20	33.21	56.92	29.50	12.81
26.82	1.65	0.70	5.17	4.56	7.72	10.12	11.83	5.50	4.56
...	...	...	...	10.20	8.00	10.00	10.00	6.80	10.20
...	...	...	...	4.14	2.00	3.00	2.86	2.00	4.14
...	...	8.72	8.72	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	...
61.65	25.47	45.95	133.87	42.97	57.76	90.92	120.55	73.27	40.63



## HEALTH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
IV. ISM & HOMOEOPATHY.												
A.	Ayurvedic & Homeopathy Hospital.	...	...	20+20 beds.	...	40 beds.	12.00	...	12.00	2.86		
B.	Ayurvedic & Homoeopathy Dispensaries.	5.55	0.438	2+2		4+4	12	8.50	1.50	10.00	3.00	
V. MEDICAL EDUCATION & RESEARCH.												
A.	Payment of share money to R.M.C. imphal for reservation of seats.	18.60	21.46	to continue the programme.		...	...	...	...	...		
B.	Training programme											
i)	Payment of stipend to medical and para-medical students.	12.00	11.528	—do—		...	...	...	...	...		
ii)	Para-medical School with different courses.	...	...		1	1	School	School	33.00	...	33.00	8.10
		30.60	32.988					53.50	1.50	55.00	13.96	

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
IV. A.	0.80	2.92	5.78	...	2.00	7.00	3.00	5.78	...	
B.	0.26	1.58	5.64	1.90	2.16	4.53	4.01	3.44	1.50	
V. A.	...	31.00	31.00	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	
B. i.	...	25.00	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
ii)	2.50	3.60	14.20	...	5.00	13.00	16.30	12.90	...	
		3.56	64.10	81.62	13.10	20.36	35.73	34.51	33.32	12.70

## HEALTH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>III. HOSPITALS &amp; DISPENSARIES.</b>											
A. Expansion G. B. Hospital.	20.65	16.114	154 Beds.	80 Beds.	234	45.00	5.00	50.00	42.64	4.68	
B. Expansion of V.M. Hospital.	3.50	0.549	20 „	170 „	190 Beds.	39.90	1.50	41.40	18.91	4.52	
C. Cancer diagnosis & treatment centre.	14.05	18.306	50 „	..	50 „	6.00	7.00	13.00	11.77	12.20	
D. District Hospitals.	10.135	3.764	75 „	90	165	106.00	1.00	107.00	34.79	9.15	
E. Improvement of Sub-divisional Hospitals.	10.95	10.39	30 „	20 „	50 „	18.00	1.00	19.00	8.43	1.40	
F. Opening of a rural Hospital at Kumarghat.	...	...	...	30 „	30 „	15.00	...	15.00	3.10	1.40	
G. Improvement of Radiology and pathology deptt., G.B. Hospital.	...	...	...	Expansion of the Deptts.		2.00	...	2.00	2.39	0.90	
H. Expansion of Mental ward, G.B. Hospital.	...	...	...	20 Beds.	20 Beds.	5.00	...	5.00	1.85	0.50	
	59.285	49.123				236.90	15.50	252.40	123.88	34.75	

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	38.32	85.64	6.00	18.55	35.01	47.58	28.50	6.00
B.	23.36	46.79	1.75	12.70	24.07	26.34	21.50	3.50
C.	7.28	30.25	8.00	9.28	4.22	5.27	4.52	20.96
D.	23.43	67.37	2.00	42.68	74.30	32.94	20.50	3.95
E.	13.63	23.66	2.00	7.76	10.48	13.09	8.33	2.80
F.	3.24	7.94	...	2.00	8.00	8.92	0.82	...
G.	20.16	3.45	...	1.60	2.08	0.65	1.12	...
H.	2.43	4.78	...	1.00	2.50	3.30	2.98	...
	111.85	270.88	19.75	95.57	160.66	138.09	91.35	37.

HEALTH  
HLH—Appendix II (H)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>VI. OTHER PROGRAMMES.</b>										
1.	Drug & Food Laboratory	2.50	0.812	To improve the existing lab. & opening of 2 dist. labs.			2.50	0.50	3.00	5.49
2.	Strengthening of health directorate & construction of Health Directorate building	4.00	0.911	To continue & improve. Const. of new building.			12.25	0.50	12.75	9.55
3.	District Health Admn.	1.29	0.078	Const. of Admn. building & addl. staff.			6.00	...	6.00	6.62
4.	Health Statistical bureau	0.975	0.228	Continue & opening of dist. level set up.			1.50	...	1.50	2.44
5.	Establishment of Medical record section at GB/VM Hospitals.	...	...	Setting up of 2 medical records section.			...	...	...	5.45
6.	Health education bureaue	...	...	Starting of bureaue at Agartala & 2 district set up			...	...	...	9.07
7.	School Health Programme.	...	...	Starting of the programme at State & district level.			...	...	...	18.60
8.	Dharmasala.	...	...	1	2	3	1.40	0.68	2.08	0.89
9.	Establishment of 2 covalscnt homes.	...	—	1	2	2	6.00	...	6.00	1.65
10.	Engineering cell	0.95	0.15	Continue the existing cell & opening of a central gerrage with wokshop & serving facilities.			16.00	...	16.00	3.58
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1.	0.40	5.23	11.12	1.10	6.21	2.22	2.34	2.30	1.05	
2.	0.50	0.70	10.75	1.50	6.55	7.03	5.60	2.82	1.50	
3.	0.35	2.55	9.52	0.40	5.12	6.15	1.90	1.95	10.40	
4.	0.15	0.27	2.86	0.30	1.11	1.68	0.60	0.67	0.30	
5.	0.33	...	5.78	0.20	1.51	1.42	1.32	1.33	0.20	
6.	2.30	4.50	15.87	...	5.62	3.50	3.10	3.65	...	
7.	8.60	7.80	35.00	...	1.50	13.20	9.75	10.55	...	
8.	1.25	...	2.14	0.78	1.19	1.29	0.68	0.20	0.78	
9.	0.80	4.38	6.83	...	2.00	6.80	2.01	2.02	...	
10.	2.00	2.40	7.98	0.20	4.25	0.10	5.68	3.95	...	

HEALTH  
HLH—Appendix II (H)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Forensic Laboratory at G. B. Hospital.	...	...	To start the laboratory with a morgue.			12.75	...	12.75	2.70
12.	Construction of Harijans quarter at V. M. Hospital	...	...	...	36	36	36.00	...	36.00	...
13.	Establishment of a poly clinic at Agartala.	...	...	To set up the clinic.			...	...	...	3.03
14.	Deep tube well at G. B. Hospital	...	...	...	1	1	0.25	...	0.25	...
15.	Improvement of planning machinery of the Health Directorate.	..	...	To implement the programme			0.75	...	0.75	2.14
16.	Ambulance Services	2.75	7.108	3	9	12	...	...	...	2.82
17.	Financial Assistance to T. B. patients.	...	...	Grant F. A. to 1500 pts. per year.			...	...	...	...
18.	Decentralisation of OPD services of VM/GB. Hosps,	...	...	To open dispensaries			...	...	...	...
				4	4		6.00	...	6.00	3.70
19.	Improvement of pts. information services with PBX at VM/G.B. hospital.	...	...	To implement the scheme			...	...	...	1.34
20.	Transport to Nursing staff.	...	...	To purchase a bus & implement the programme			...	...	...	0.30

  

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	0.50	0.45	3.65	...	2.75	6.28	6.30	1.07	...
12.	...	...	...	12.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	...	...
13.	1.45	2.73	7.21	...	2.41	1.59	1.60	1.61	...
14.	2.40	...	2.40	...	1.50	1.15	...	...	...
15.	0.15	...	2.29	...	1.37	0.53	0.54	0.60	...
16.	...	15.55	18.37	2.50	3.65	4.23	4.94	2.80	2.75
17.	...	23.50	23.50	...	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	1.90
18.	0.35	9.11	13.16	...	8.34	6.32	2.26	2.24	...
19.	0.17	0.65	2.16	...	0.38	0.95	0.41	0.42	...
20.	...	2.30	2.60	...	1.74	0.28	0.29	0.29	...

**Supplementary Five Year Plan (1978-83) Financial outlays Health Programmes**

Sl. No.	Programmes	Plan Period 1974-78		Spil over	New	Total	Capital			Revenue			
		Approved outlay	Expn.				New works	Conti- nuing.	Total	Staff	Equip- ment.	Contin- gency.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21.	Reorganisation of Drug Control Machinery	...	...	...	Accomodations Staff & Equipts.		3.00	...	3.00	9.65	3.05	1.35	14.05
22.	Setting up of a Medical College, Agartala.	...	...	...	One Medical College.	Med. College.	306.00	...	306.00	92.10	23.46	18.34	133.98
23.	Community Health Workers Programmes	...	...	...	120 workers annually.		...	...	...	3.00	0.60	56.038	59.638
24.	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics** in States (Operational costs)	...	...	...	**		...	...	...	0.30	...	2.13	2.43
						The Scheme has been included as Centrally Sponsored Scheme. State is to bear 25% operational cost.							
7.	E. S. O. Corpon.	...	...	...	10 bedded Hospttal wfth. Disp.		4.00	...	4.00	1.45	0.25	5.00	6.70

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	1978-79 approved outlay	Phasing of outlays for			
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
		15	16	17	18
21.	...	4.46	6.39	3.15	3.05
22.	...	10.79	199.356	146.98	82.854
23.	...	5.778	13.86	20.00	20.00
24.	...	0.545	0.60	0.63	0.655
7.	...	1.00	4.65	1.70	3.35

Statement showing estimated non-plan component of expenditure  
towards schemes of 1974-78

Estimated committed level of expenditure  
(Non-plan expenditure) for 1974-78—plan schemes as on

	<u>Programme</u>	<u>1. 4. 1978</u>	<u>1. 4. 1979</u>
1)	Rural Health programme (MNP)	45.129	40.63
2)	Control & Eradication of Communicable diseases	2.321	5.45
3)	Hospitals & Dispensaries	49.123	37.21
4)	ISM & Homeopathy	0.438	1.50
5)	Medical Education & Research	32.988	11.20
6)	Other Programme	11.505	8.88
		<hr/> 141.504	<hr/> 104.87

## PLAN FOR 78—79

Health programmes—Targets and achievement for States/Tribal areas  
separately where sub-plan exists and Union Territories.

Programme	Units	Achievements of physical targets (commulative) as on 73-74	Position at the end of fifth plan i.e. position obtaining in 77-78	Target fixed for the plan 1978-83					
1	2	3	4	5					
<b>I. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES</b>									
1.	Primary Health Centres	25	27	7					
2.	Subsidiary health centres	2	5	11					
3.	Sub-centres (Dispensary)	102	109	40					
4.	Rural Hospitals	4	4	7					
5.	Number of Primary centres covered under community health works programmes.	Programme not yet finalised.							
78-79		Phasing for 78-83							
Target fixed	Likely Achievement	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	Remarks			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1	1	—	3	2	1				
2	1	2	3	3	2				
25	6	6	15	10	9				
4	1	—	—	6	—				
6. Backlog of constn. works pertaining to									
(i) P. H. Cs	(a) Main buildings	a)—construction works at 3 PHCs	a) 16	3	3	3	3	4	3
	(b) staff qurts.	b)—do-at 7 PHCS	b) 20	3	3	5	5	4	3
(ii) Sub-centres building		—construction works of 11 sub-centres contd.	40	5	5	8	10	10	7
<b>II. Hospital and Dispensaries.</b>									
1.	District Hospitals	—3(inclusive of VM Hosp)	1	...	...	...	...	1	Continue to Insted of VM function hospital IDistrict hospital for west district has been proposed to be constructed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2. Sub-divisional Hospitals				Except improvement of the existing Hospital no more sub-divisional hosp. is proposed.							
3. Dispensaries											
i) Rural		101	109		...	...	...	...	...	...	—
ii) Urban		1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
4. General Hospital (000)		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	except improvement no more general hospital is proposed
<b>III. Medical Education</b>											
1. Medical College		No			1(one)	...	...	1(one)	to continue to function		
2. Annual Admission		"		...	60	...	...	60	60	60	60
3. Annual Outturn		"		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. No. of post Graduate Department		"		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. No. of annual admission in P. G. Departments		"		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Annual Outturn of P G Deptt. "		"		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. No. of Dental colleges.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Hospitals											
3. Dispensaries			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. No. Doctors			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
i) I. S. M.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ii) Homeopathy			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b) HOMEOPATHY											
1. College/Institutions			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Hospttals			...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
3. Dispensaries			7	7	5	2	2	2	1	2	...
<b>II. OTHER PROGRAMMES</b>											
1. No. of Drug and Food Analytical laboratories			1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
2. No. of psychiatric clinics			...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. No. of Medical rehabilitation			...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
4. No. of health education Bureau			...	...	2+1	...	...	1+2	...	...	...
					office in each district.						
5. No. of Statistical Unit			1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	2



## Plan for 1978—83

Health Programme—Targets and achievement for States/Tribal Area separately where sub-plan exist and Union Territories.

## Health

Programme	Unit	Position at the end of fifth plan i.e. position obtaining in 1977-78.	Target fixed for the plan 78-83	1978-79		Phasing for 1978-83				Remrks
				Target fixed	Likely achievement	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme										
a)	Rural Unit as per modified plan for operation	No. 3	continue function	3	3		Continue the programme			
b)	Urban Towns covered.	No. 1	—do—	1	1		—do—			
2. Leprosy control prog.										
a)	Control Units	No. 2	—do—	2	2		—do—			
b)	S. E. T. Centres	No. 20	—do—	20	20		—do—			
c)	Urban Leprosy Centre	No. 3	—do—	3	3		—do—			
d)	Reconstrutive Surgery Unit	No. 1	—do—	1	1		—do—			
e)	Training Centres for Medical Officers	No. NIL								
f)	No. of trained	No. —do—								Trained from outside Tripura 3 M. O. & P.M.W. 11
g)	Temporary hospitalisation Wards	No. 1	—do—	1	1					
h)	No. of control unit upgraded	No. 1	—do—	1	1					
i)	Small pox & expended programme of ammunisation :									
j)	Primary vaccination Million	2,95,678								From January '77 to May, 1978 —do—
k)	Revaccination Tuberculosis :	—do— 3,10,257								
	Dist. T. B. Centres.	1 1	—do—	1	1					
	T. B. Isolation Beds	50 50	* 70 beds	50	50		* 70 beds for 3 Dist.			
	BCG Vaccination Supplied.									
	Cholera	— —	1	1	1	1	Continue to function. Necessary posts created for the Scheme.			



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12. Contained Food & Drugs testing Laboratories and Regional Field Laboratories set up.										
a) No. of food drugs testing laboratories set up.	1	1	***	Improvement of existing Laboratories.	Construction and implementation of two District Lab.			***Expansion of existing laboratory and starting of two district laboratory,		
13. Establishment of Psytric Clinics :										
a) No. of new clinic set up under central programme.				N I L				The existing clinic will be expanded.		
b) Addl. No. expected to be treated.	NO			N I L						
c) No. of clinic	1 (state)	1		continue to function						
d) Patients treated by the existing clinic :	4711									
14. Prevention of blindness including trachoma control programme.										
a) Mobile Unit set up	Nil	Nil	1	continue to function				No mobile unit under the programme. Mobile team from Hospital functioning to treat eye case. *by hospital mobile team		
b) No of patient treated by mobile unit.	* 5455 from 1977									
c) Addl. No. of patients treated at of PHCs	**							**No separate record was maintained in the PHCs.		
d) Patients treated at District Hospitals	**							** —do—		
e) Deptts. in Medical Colleges upgraded.	Nil *							*There is no Medical college in Tripura.		
f) Patients benefited by upgrading of Ophthalmic unit.	Nil									
g) District hospital Assisted	Nil	Nil		Opening of beds in each District Hospitals—(10+10 beds) continue to function				Opening of 10 beds in each District Hospitals.		

DETAILS RELATING TO HOSPITAL BEDS—STATES/UNION TERRITORIES.

HIH—28  
Appendix—VI(H)  
State Tripura

Agency/nature of beds	General beds		T.B. Beds		Leprosy Beds		Others		Total of all beds	Patients days (in 1000)	No deaths among patients in out patients	Beds position among ratio as on 77-78	Targets 82-83	R E M A R K S	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. At state Head quarters	402	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	452	569	1,515	...	...	736	S-192
2. District level															
West	294	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	1,009	1,352			558	T-190
South	80	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	228					196	O-394
North	100	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	234					284	
									840						
3. Taluka level															
4. Others (those run by Municipal corporation and corporate bodies.															
5. Private agencies.															
Total :—	856	386	50						1292					1776	

450

(Inclusive of figures at Col. 10 above)

Statement showing extent of estimated employment generation and  
plan of benefits to weaker section of the population.

Sl. No.	Scheme.	Estimated employment generation					Flow of benefits to			
		74—78	78—79	79—80	80—81	81—82	82—83	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Other backward classes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Rural Health Service	35	85	110	225	216	10			
2.	Control of Communicable diseases.	...	6	86	...	—	...	N.B. Flow of benefits to SC & ST as per prescribed rule.		
3.	Hospitals & Dispensaries.	316	132	55	442	98	...			
4.	Medical Education	...	...	33	13	...	...			
5.	Training Programme.	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6.	ISM & Homeopathy	...	12	66	...	...	...			
7.	Other programme.	...	32	346	414	382	28			

## BASIC STATISTICS

## Appendix I (FW)

## 1. POPULATION (1971) CENSUS

Rural	13,94,221
Urban	1,62,121
Total	15,56,342

2. Area (sq Km) : 10477 sq. Km.

3. Density of population (1971 Census) :- 149 per sq. Km.

4. No of Districts : 3

5. Estimated births, Deaths and growth rates (SRS estimates)

Year	Birth rate	Death Rate	Growth rate
1974.	32.2	12.0	3.0
1975.	29.2	9.4	2.9
1976.	35.0	8.9	2.8

6. No. of couples in the reproductive age group : Eligible couples Register not yet prepared due to shortage of field workers.  
(wife age 15—44) in December, 1977.

7. No. of couples effectively protected at present : 34,182

8. No. of couples likely to be protected at the end of Fifth Plan (1977—78).

: Not ascertainable.

HEALTH  
Appendix II (FW)

Allcation and expenditure during the Fifth Plan For Family Welfare Programme.

	( Rs. in lakhs )			
	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>
1. Allocation	Rs. 6,67,000/-	Rs. 9,32,000/-	Rs. 8,35,000/-	Rs. 16,90,000/-
2. Provisional Payment	Rs. 8,06,000/-	Rs. 10,25,645/-	Rs. 22,92,000/-	Rs. 12,75,000/-
3. Actual Expenditure	Rs. 7,58,513/-	Rs. 10,78,793/-	Rs. 27,00,228/-	Rs. 13,99,512/-

Proposed outlay for the Plan 1978-83 and annual break-up.

Proposed outlay	Annual break-up		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Capital
1978-79		16.00	1.00
1979-80		30.00	24.00
1980-81		31.00	7.00
1981-82		32.00	7.00
1982-83		33.00	7.00
Total :		142.00	46.00
	( General total	188.00	

HEALTH  
Appendix III (FW)

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS—FIFTH PLAN

Year	Voluntary Sterilisations		IUDS		Conventional contraceptives and Oral Pills
	Expectation of performance.	Achievement.	Expectation of performance	Achievement	
1974-75	846			117	3218
1975-76	4140			419	5166
1976-77	12721			278	6330
1977-78	491			74	3399

EXPECTATION OF PERFORMANCE  
PLAN ( 1978-83 )

Year	Voluntary sterilizations	IUDS	Conventional Contraceptives and Oral Pill users.
1978-79	1000	100	7000
1979-80	10000	100	7000
1980-81	10000	100	7500
1981-82	10000	100	8000
1982-33	10000	100	8000

HEALTH  
Appendix—IV (FW)

MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SCHEME

Schemes	1974-78			1978-83			Proposed
	No. of beneficiaries		Achievements	Target (No. of beneficiaries)			
I. Immunisation of	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78	
a) Expectant mothers with tetanus toxoid	5000	10000	15000	484	5151	4774	50000
b) Children with DPT.	20000	20000	30000	13895	7863	1120	75000
c) Children with DT	30000	10000	15000		2388	950	50000
d) Children in primary Schools.							
i) Dip. Tetanus vaccine.							
e) Children with polio vaccine.							
f) Children with measles vaccine							
2. Prophylaxis against.							
a) Nutritional anaemias							
i) Mother	5000	10000	30000	11470	6305	53776	75000
ii) Children	5000	5000	30000	6992	42887	13864	75000
b) Prophylaxis against blindness among children caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency	1,50,000	31,301	1,00,000	10016	21285	...	200000

**HEALTH**  
APPENDIX V (FW)

BUILDING PLAN (1978-83)

Item	Achievement as on 1.4.1978	In progress on 1.4.78	Target for 1978-83	Outlay Proposed 1978-83
(Rs. in lakh)				
1. Rural Family Welfare Centre			10	23.00
i) Main Centres.	...	...	...	...
ii) Staff quarters.	10	...	...	...
2. Rural Sub-centres.				
i) Health	101	...	...	...
ii) Family Welfare	...	...	...	...
iii) Minimum needs Programme	8	6	20	8.00
3. Training Schools (Multipurpose workers)				
4. Training Schools (Supervisors, Promotional training)	...	...	1	15.00
5. Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centres.				
<b>Total—</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>46.00</b>



HEALTH  
Appendix—VI (FW)

Scheme	Category of Staff	No. of posts as per pattern.	No. of posts likely to be sanctioned up to 1-4-78	Posts likely to be filled as on 1-4-78	Training status
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. RURAL FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES</b>					
—27 PLUS 5 Sub-sidiary PHCS.					
	i) Medical Officer	32	17	17	M. B. B. S.
	ii) Extension Educator	32	15	5	Nil
	iii) A. N. M. (including Sub-centres)	224	36	35	ANM course trained.
	iv) Computer	32	32	31	Nil
	v) Store-keeper Clerk-Actt. including U. D. C.	32	29	25	Nil
<b>2. URBAN F. W. CENTRES</b>					
Type—I	i) A. N. M.	9	9	9	ANM course trained
	ii) F. W. Worker	9	9	9	Nil
Type—II	i) NIL				
Type—III	i) Medical Officer	2	2	2	M. B. B. S.
	ii) L. H. V.	1	...	...	LHV course trained.
	iii) ANM	2	2	2	ANM trained.
	iv) Extension Educator	1	...	...	Nil
	v) F. W. Worker	2	2	2	Nil
	vi) Store-keeper-Accountant	1	1	...	Nil
<b>3. SUB-CENTRE</b>					
Reqd. 160	i) A. N. M.	160	...	...	ANM trained
	ii) F. W. Worker	80	10	10	Nil
	iii) L. H. V.	40	...	...	LHV trained

HEALTH  
Appendix—VI (FW)

1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>4. BOST PARTUM PROGRAMME:</b>						
	i) Sr. Medical Officer	1	1	...	M. B. B. S.	
	ii) Anaesthetist	1	1	...	— do—	
	iii) Projectionist	1	1	...	not framed.	
	iv) Extension Educator	1	...	...	Nil	
	v) L. H. V.	1	...	...	LHV trained	
	vi) A. N. M.	1	...	...	ANM trained	
	vii) F. W. Worke	1	...	...	Nil	
	viii) Stenographer	1	1	...	certificate in shorthand	
	ix) L. D. Clerk	1	1	1	Nil	
	x) Driver	1	1	1	Driving licence holder.	
	xi) Peon	1	1	1	Nil	
Addl. posts approved by G. O. I.	}	xii) Senior Nurse	...	1	1	ANM trained
		xiii) Staff Nurse	...	1	1	—do—
		xiv) O. T. Assistant	...	2	2	Knowledge of Dressing.
<b>5. DISTRICT F. W. BUREAU</b>						
	i) District F. W. Officer	1	1	1	M. B. B. S.	
	ii) Administrative Officer	1	1	...	...	
	iii) U. D. Clerk	1	1	1	Nil	
	iv) Accountant	1	1	1	Nil	
	v) Cashier	1	...	...	Nil	
	vi) Steno-Typist	1	1	...	Knowledge of shorthand,	
	vii) Dy. D. M. M. & I. O. (DEE)	1	1	1	Nil	
	viii) F. W. Worker	2	2	1	Nil	
	ix) Driver	2	2	2	Knowledge of driving	
	x) Peon—Cleaner	1	1	1	Nil	

6. There is no separate Education and Information Division (Scheme) Under F. W. Programme.

A. RURAL FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES AND SUB-CENTRES.

1. No. of C. D. Blocks : 17
2. No. of PHC functioning as on 1. 4. 78 : 27 Subsidiary PHC,
3. No. of Rural Family Welfare Centres functioning on 1. 4. 78 : 32
4. No. of Rural Family Welfare Centres located in their own : Nil.  
building as on 1. 4. 78.
5. Target for new Rural Family Welfare Centres in Plan 1978-83 : Nil.
6. No. of Sub-centres functioning on 1. 4. 78.
  - i) Under Health 101
  - ii) Under Family Welfare. Nil
  - iii) Under minimum need Programme. 8

B. UNDER FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES.

Urban Centres.		Functioning as on 1. 4. 1978.	Targets for 1978-83
Type I		9	Nil
Type II		...	5 (upgrading of 5 Type I centres)
Type III		2 (including 1 under voluntary organisation)	Nil.

C. DISTRICT FAMILY WELFARE BUREAU

1. No. of functioning on 1. 4. 1978 : 1
2. Target for Plan (1978-83) : 2 (Under C. S. S.)

Position of Sterilisation beds (Under Sterilisation beds, Post-partum and Voluntary sterilisation Facilities in rural and semi-urban areas)

	Nos. of sterilisation beds position on 1. 4. 78.		
	No. of bed.	No. of sterilisation performed in 1977-78.	Target for additional beds.
1. Sterilisation beds Scheme	Nil	Nil	10 bedded Tubectomy Ward.
2. Post-partum	Nil	Nil	...
3. Provision of sterilisation facilities in rural and semi-urban areas.	Nil	Nil	...

N. B.—Female sterilisation operation are done in the Gynae Ward in General Hospital.

TRAINING FACILITIES.

	<u>Position on 1. 4. 78</u>	<u>Additional targets 1978-83</u>
2. Multipurpose workers training Schools.		
i) No. of Schools	Nil	Not yet set up.
ii) No. of seats	Nil	
3. Multipurposes Workers Supervisors promotional Training Schools.		
i) No. of Schools	Nil	-do-
ii) No. of Seats.	Nil	-do-
iii) ANM Training School	1 (run by State Govt.)	1
3. <u>Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centres.</u>		
i) No. of centres.	Nil	...
ii) No. of Seats.	Nil	...

VI. Social and Community Services.

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION ( AGARTALA MUNICIPALITY )

ESTABLISHMENT OF DISPENSARY AND PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENTS AND MEDICINE ETC.

It is required to establish some dispensaries for maintenance of the health and sanitation care of the town as well as to avoid the rush of patients attending the Out-door at V. M and G. B. Hospital. As such for establishment of dispensary and purchase of medicines and equipments at least a sum of Rs. 25.000 lakhs is required during the Five Year Plan period—1978-83.

SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.  
URBAN WATER SUPPLY (PWD)

VI. SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES.

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

**Urban Water Supply Scheme (P.W.D.).**

Though supply of piped water to the people in urban areas is considered to be one of the basic civic amenities, such facilities did not exist in most of the towns in Tripura. In fact, out of 9 towns in Tripura, only Agartala which is also the capital of the State had piped water supply arrangement prior to 4th five year plan.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, three schemes at Dharmanagar, Udaipur and Kailashahar were initiated. A small area in Dharmanagar town was covered with piped water supply from the deep tubewell installed for exploration of ground water during 1972-73. Further tube-wells were estimated on 1973-74 at Dharmanagar and also at Udaipur for water supply purpose. The work at Kailashahar was also taken up in 1974-75. But works for storage and distribution could not progress due to various reasons. Sonamura and Amarpur town has been covered under rural piped water supply schemes.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan Khowai and Belonia will be brought under urban water supply scheme. Provision in the sixth plan also exists for completion of continuing scheme at Dharmanagar, Udaipur and Kailashahar. These continuing schemes when completed shall extend benefit to some 48,000 people.

Provisions in the plan for 1978-79 have been made for the above purpose.

2. For implementation of the schemes to be taken up during 6th plan period the only resource will be the State plan Outlay.

3. Urban water supply schemes will not normally liable to be affected by ravage of normal floods and cyclone as flood protection works in all those towns are either complete or in progress. However earthquake may hit the schemes badly. There is no provision in the State P.W.D. budget to meet natural calamity on account of the same.

4. The total expenditure incurred on urban water supply during the 5th plan was Rs. 37.90 lacs and a sum of Rs. 16.00 lacs will be available during 1978-79. Urban water supply schemes under P.W.D. are not centrally sponsored or centrally aided.

There is also no scheme under urban water supply in P.W.D. as N.E.C. Scheme.

5. Against fifth plan expenditure of Rs. 37.90 lacs, a proposal for sixth plan will be about Rs. 122.32 lacs out of which Rs. 42.32 will be spill over commitment from 5th plan and Rs. 80.00 lacs will be new outlay for the towns yet to be covered by drinking water supply system.

In this connection it may be mentioned here that out of 9 towns water supply system could be provided partially in 4 towns including the capital of the state upto the end of 5th plan.

6. Against the total spill over requirement of Rs. 42.32 lacs. Total allotment during 1978-79 is Rs. 16.00, lacs as approved by Govt. of India. Out of this fund Rs. 11.00 lacs will be spent on spill over schemes at Dharmanagar, Kailashahar and Udaipur.

The spill over schemes would be further continued to 1979-80 and onwards depending on the allotment to be available. Only Rs. 5.00 lacs has been kept for new water supply scheme at Khowai town. The phasing of outlay of fund during 1979-83 have been indicated

SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.  
URBAN WATER SUPPLY (PWD).

in annexure VII of H.W.S. 17. In 1979-80 new scheme at Belonia and in 1980-81 two new schemes at Kamalpur and Sabroom will be taken up and all these schemes will be executed in a phased programme. Considering drinking water supply is a basic need for the people and this state could not so far provided people with this basic need due to paucity in financial resources of the state, Govt. of India may make a special note in allotting the fund as indicated in the phased programme. If due funds are made available by 1983 all the 7 numbers towns of this state will be covered by drinking water supply system.

7. All the works under urban water supply are capital works and as such capital content is 100%. There is no investment in jeep etc.

8. In Addition to urban water supply schemes under P.W.D. augmentation and expansion of Agartala water supply scheme under Municipality is also being executed by P.W.D. as a deposit work. During 1978-79 total outlay will be of the tune of Rs. 32.00 lacs which has already been raised as a loan from L.I.C.

9. Urban water supply schemes are located only in towns which are outside sub-plan areas and hence there is no flow of funds in sub-plan area from the total outlay.

10. Urban water supply schemes under P.W.D. are not oriented for the purpose of employment generation as these are implemented for functional requirements to provide basic civic amenities for maintaining peoples' health. But like other schemes urban water supply schemes can also generate employment opportunities. Generation of employment opportunities have already been indicated in annexure IX of HWS 19. During 1974-78 the generation of employment was 58400 man days and 102200 mandays for skilled and unskilled category respectively. During 1978-83 total generation of employment will 127750 mandays against skilled and 273750 mandays in unskilled category.

11. As implementation of urban water supply scheme involve capital expenditure only the entire amount of Rs. 16.00 lacs will add towards wealth of the state. But this will not directly increase the gross product of the state as these are social welfare schemes.

12. Urban water scheme are meant for providing services to the people and hence will not add towards infrastructure development.

13. For implementation of urban water supply schemes under P.W.D. peoples direct participation in works are not necessary.

SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.  
RURAL WATER SUPPLY  
(OTHER THAN MNP)

VI SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83  
CENTRAL/CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

**Rural Water supply other than Minimum Needs Programme—Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme—Piped Water Supply.**

By the end of 5th plan Govt. of India launched a special programme for providing drinking water supply in problem villages of the country. Accordingly many investigation units, planning & design units were sanctioned to all the states. This state created one planning and Design Unit with 2 wings of planning & Design and Investigation. With the help of these units the total numbers of problem villages were identified and necessary reports were submitted to Govt. of India. Govt. of India accepted 3396 numbers of problem villages in this state. During 5th five year plan upto 1978 total funds amounting to Rs. 138.00 lacs were allotted outside the planned provision, With this fund 184 villages having a population of 0.143 million were covered by drinking water supply. The allotted fund was utilised fully and only 184 villages could be covered by that amount. There will be a spill over commitment from 5th plan to the extent of Rs. 173.55 lacs and new outlay to cover all the remaining problem villages would be Rs. 700 lacs. Hence total requirement during 1978-83 would be Rs. 873.55 lacs. With this amount 1085 numbers of problem villages having a population of 0.560 million will be covered by potable drinking water. During 1978-79 a tentative allotment of Rs. 160.00 lacs has been decided to cover 197 number of villages having a population of 0.114 million. Further requirement of this state upto 1983 has been indicated in a phased manner in annexure VII of HWS 17. All the problem villages as per the norms fixed by Govt. of India are expected to be covered by drinking water supply provided allotment of fund are made as per the requirement indicated by this state.

2. P.W.D. is entrusted only with the piped water supply Schemes in villages under rural water supply programme. Govt. of India under their accelerated rural water supply programme is providing necessary funds only for piped water supply system which indicates that many problem villages will be left out. These villages, which cannot be covered by piped water supply, will be provided with sanitorily portected masonry wells, ring wells, Govt. of India under minimum needs program necessary funds for such villages are provided by Govt. of India under minimum needs programme and these works are executed by R.W.S. Organisation under C.D. Deptt.

3. The piped water supply scheme already taken up by the P.W.D. are outside sub-plan areas and hence there is no flow of funds in the sub plan area from the total outlay against accelerated rural water supply programme. However there is flow of funds from minimum needs programme to the sub-plan areas.

4. Although rural water supply schemes under P.W.D. are implemented for functional requirements to provide basic civic amenities for maintaining peoples health, there is generation of employment which has been indicated in annexure IX of HWS 19. During 1974-78 total generation of employment in skilled and unskilled category was 131400 mandays and 175200 mandays respectively. Further employment generation between 1978-83 will be 87600 mandays in skilled category and 1169000 mandays in unskilled category respectively.

5. As implementation of rural water supply scheme involve capital expenditure only and the fund received as cent percent grant in aid the entire amount will add towards the wealth of the State.



SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY  
RWS (OTHER THAN MNP)**Centrally Sponsored Scheme.**

Although this will not directly increase the gross product of the state as these are social welfare scheme there may be scope for increased in agricultural production of the state as surplus water could be diverted for irrigation purposes. Considering this point it may be further mentioned this rural water supply scheme will add towards infrastucture development also.

6. For implementation of rural water supply scheme under P.W.D. peoples direct participation in works are necessary at some stages like donation of land for drilling tube-wells, construction of pump house, attendant sheds etc.

7. Although works under accelerated rural water supply schemes are capital works and capital content is cent percent there is investment in new staff, machinery, tools and plants, vehicles etc. So far these investment have also been considered by the Govt. of India and included in total allotment of fund. During 5th plan Govt. of India had provided with necessary funds for purchase of 2 numbers of drilling rigs alongwith accessories and ancillaries equipments. Considering present and future work load it will be necessary to have some more investment on procurement of further equipment like one number of drilling rig, 3 numbers of compressors, and necessary transport vehicles. These investments is of urgent necessity for this state as for all piped water supply schemes. The probable source of water would be deep tubewells which are to be drilled and developed only with the help of drilling rig.

8. For taking care of present workload on accelerated water supply programme this Govt. has already created one more public Health Engineering Division and state Govt. is considering creation of a some more divisions and a circle which will take care of accelerated rural water supply programme as well as normal public health engineering works.

9. While considering accelerated rural water supply schemes in this state Govt. of India considers two towns namely Amarpur and Sonamura under this programme taking into account the total population of these towns. Normally as per the norms fixed by Govt. of India a place having population less than 10,000 is not considered as a town. Portion of these two towns have already been provided with drinking water supply system under accelerated rural water supply programme. The spill over from 5th plan for this two towns have also been included in the total programme for accelerated rural water supply.

10. The total allotment of Rs. 138.00 lacs upto 1978 was utilised fully by the state for implementation of accelerated rural water supply schemes and there was no short-fall in expenditure. The State Govt. with its present machinery for implementation of such project is capable of utilising the full amount of 2 crores for which demand was placed before Govt. of India. Against a total demand of 2 crores Govt. of India has tentatively accepted Rs. 160.00 lacs.

SEWERAGE & WATER SUPPLY.  
 PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE IN FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN HWS-17  
 AND OUTLAY FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83. ANNEX—VII.  
 WATER SUPPLY SW-5

Programme	Fifth five year plan 1974-79	74-78		Outlay		Five Year Plan—1978-83 Phasing of outlay						
		Approved outlay	Exp.	Spillover	New Total outlay	App. outlay	Autis Exp.	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Urban												
a) Water Supply	64.00		37.90	42.32	80.00	122.32	16.00	16.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	16.32
II. Central/Centrally Sponsored												
B) Rural Water Supply Other than MNP Accl. R. W. S. Piped Water Supply.			138.00	173.55	700.00	873.55	160.00	160.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	118.00

SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY  
 PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN ANNEXURE—VIII  
 AND TARGETS THE FIVE YEAR PLAN—78-83. HWS-18  
 WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE SW-6

Programme	Unit	Cumulative Achievements up to 31.3.74	1974-78 Target	Ach.	Target 1978-83	78-79 Phasing Target.					
						Target	Likely Achi.	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. URBAN	Nos.										
a) Water Supply.											
To be completed	„	1	4	Nil	7	Nil	Nil	2	2	1	2
To be Continued	„	...	...	3	Nil	3	3	2	1	2	...
To be taken up											
new.	„	...	...	...	7	1	1	1	2	—	...
II. Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme	„										
B. RURAL OTHER THAN MNP											
A. R. S.											
a) Piped water supply, Nos.		75	184	184	1085	197	197	225	250	225	188

Sewerage & Water Supply  
HWS—19  
ANNEXURE—IX.

Estimate Of Employment Generated In The Fifth Five Year Plan  
And Estimated Employment During Five Year Plan 1978—83  
Water Supply & Sewerage

Programme	Unit	Estimated Employment Generated 1974-78		Estimated Employment Potential during Five Year								
				1978-79		89-80		80-81		81-82		
		Skilled	Unskilled.	Skilled	Un-Skilled	Skilled	Un-Skilled	Skilled	Un-Skilled	Skilled	Un-Skilled	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. URBAN	Mandays	58400	102200	25550	54750	25550	54750	25550	54750	25550	54750	54750
a) Water Supply.											Total Skilled 127750	
											Unskilled 173750	

Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

II. Rural Other Than M. N. P. A. W. S.

(a) Piped Water Supply.	Mandays	131400	175200	175200	233800	175200	233800	175200	233800	175200	2338
											Skilled 876050
											Total Unskilled 1169000

PROFORMA

( For direct employment only )

1. Employment likely to be generated in the SOCIAL COMMUNITY SERVICES.  
Sector during the Next Five Year Plan—1978-83.

State : TRIPURA  
Department :— P. W. D,

1. Project/Scheme/Programme. Urban Water Supply.

2. Financial outlay for the project  
(in lakhs) for the Next plan  
as a whole.

122.320

3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—

1978-79	16.000
1979-80	30.000
1980-81	30.000
1981-82	30.000
1982-83	16.320

4. Employment potential of the scheme/Project.

- a) Total 1100 persons during 1978-83

i). 1978-79	80300 Mandays ( 70 Skilled and 150 Unskilled.
ii) 1979-80	—do—
iii) 1980-81	—do—
iv) 1981-82	—do—
v) 1982-83	—do—

- a) Unskilled or Uneducated 273750 Mandays (750 persons during 1978-83).

- b) Educated

- i) Technical 12775 Mandays ( 35 persons during 1978-83)

- ii) Non-technical. 114975 Mandays (315 Persons during 1978-83).

**SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY  
(AGARTALA MUNICIPALITY)**

**VI—Social and Community Services.**

**DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83**

**Agartala Water Supply and Sewerage.**

**1. Agartala Water Supply Scheme :—**

Taking 2.5 percentage as the growth rate, the population of Agartala in 1971 is expected to 1,16,000 and by 1983 it is expected to go up to 1,35,000. During the Fifth Plan, a scheme of Rs. 64.50 lacs to supply drinking water was sanctioned to cover population of only 59,000. Therefore, a time bound programme will have to be chalked out within the new plan period to cover the balance of the population. This will mean augmentation of the water supply scheme and extension of water supply scheme to the extended areas of the Municipality. For this, the proposed outlay is Rs. 34.00 lacs.

**2. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE :**

Drainage system of Agartala Town particularly in the old Municipal limit comprising an area of 2,786 sq. miles situated on the valley between 2 rivers, namely Howrah river on the south and the Katakhal on the North is very poor. The ground level at most of the places in the town are lower than the water level in the river. The town is protected by Ringh Bund on the banks of Howrah river and Katakhal. There is no sewerage system existing at present. Though septic tanks have been constructed for a few of the buildings, bulk of the domestic sewage effluent finds its way into the Drainage channels. The ground water table in the valley is very high and in the monson is at about the ground level due to heavy rain, in the down stream side the velocity of the channels becomes low in the dry weather. Since the drainage is contaminated with domestic sewage the letter gets purified due stagnation in the drainage channels. Thus causing obnoxious gases to contaminate all the atmosphere of the town. It has thus been a long felt demand in the interest of the public health to provide sewage system for eliminating domestic and industrial sewage from surface water drainage and treat the former in the treatment work after carrying the same through the piped sewage scheme.

Taking into consideration the above facts, Mr. P. K. Ratha, Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Tripura formulated an estimate at a cost of Rs. 1,13,00,000.00 for sewage scheme of the Agartala Town in the year 1973. It is learnt that Central Public Health Engineering Organisation questioned the scheme on technical feasibility as well as high cost and since then no action appears to have been taken for sanction and implementation of the said scheme.

**SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY  
(AGARTALA MUNICIPALITY)**

Sector—VI. Social Community Services.

**DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83**

Subsequently again in the year 1973-74, Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division formulated another scheme styled as "Agartala Drainage Scheme" in the year 1973-74 at an estimated cost of 17.30 lacs. Against this Agartala Drainage Scheme Agartala Municipality has placed a sum of Rs. 7.00 lacs at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Division for implementation of the Scheme and some progress has by this time been made in implementation of the Agartala Drainage scheme. Since we have not been in a position to provide required fund at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, it has not been possible to make a remarkable progress in this respect as yet.

We proposed an allocation of Rs. 1.00 crore for implementation of Sewerage and Drainage scheme during the next five year plan period.

**SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY  
RURAL WATER SUPPLY (MNP)**

**VI Social and Community Services :—**

1978-83 FIVE YEAR PLAN

**RURAL WATER SUPPLY (MNP)**

**GENERAL**

Tripura is small State in the Eastern Part of India. More than 3/4th of the area is surrounded by Bangladesh and the other remaining part is connected with Assam & Mizoram.

**AS PER 1971 CENSUS.**

1.	Population of Tripura—	15,56,342
2.	Rural Population—	13,93,982
3.	Area in Km.—	10477
4.	Percentage of rural population & urban population—	89.57%
5.	Total Census Villages—	5214
6.	Total inhabited census villages—	4727
7.	Total uninhabited census villages—	487
8.	Nos. of urban areas—	6
9.	Percentage of Sch. Tribes population—	28.95%
10.	Percentage of Sch. Castes population,—	12.39%
11.	Expected Rural population by 1983 (Growth rate if considered @ 2.5% per annum)—	17 Lakhs.
12.	General feature of the Terrain—	Mostly hilly submountainous.

**Aims and objects :**

The main object of Rural Water Supply Scheme is to provide assured and safe drinking water to all the villages. Rural People of Tripura formerly used to depend upon natural resources such as streamlets, river, ponds etc. for drinking water.

**3. 5th Five Year Plan activities.**

During 5th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 155.410 lakhs was earmarked by Planning Commission for the Rural Water Supply Schemes which is a Minimum Needs Programme.

The works under RWS Scheme which are being carried out during the fifth Five Year Plan are sinking of deep tube-wells and Tube-wells constructing of RCC Wells and reservoir etc.

There are 4727, 727 inhabitant census villages in Tripura. At the beginning of 5th Five Year Plan, 2300 Census villages had no drinking water sources. During the 5th Five Year Plan it was proposed to provide each uncovered villages at least with one source of drinking water and further to augment the drinking water sources where these are in adequate.

During the period from 1974-78 Rs. 115.741 Lakhs have been utilised under Rural Water Supply Scheme for creating drinking water resources in 1300 Nos. of villages having 3.25 lakhs population.

During 1978-79 Rs. 39.00 lakhs have been earmarked for RWS Works and it is expected that entire amount will be utilised extending drinking water facilities to 300 uncovered villages and 300 villages with inadequate sources, covering a population of 1.10 lakhs.

**SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY  
RURAL WATER SUPPLY (MNP)**

900 RCC Ring Wells and 600 Tube Wells 10 storage tank in submountainous regions will be souctructed, further, ten number of RWS go-downs Stores etc. will be constructed in different Blocks areas for storing valuable RWS materials like Pipes, Strainers Cement etc.

**FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83.**

It is estimated that at the beginning of 1978-83—5 Year Plan out of 4727 Census villages of Tripura there will be 1000 villages without any potable source of drinking water and 3,500 Census villages with inadequate drinking water sources will stand in need of augmentation. Further 24 different and compact villages out of above will need piped water supply arrangement.

In view of scattered nature of habitation, difficult terrain and also of sparsely populated tribal hamlets it is considered necessary to take up works like construction of tube-wells, RCC Ring wells and reservoirs to meet the challenge of pure drinking water scarcity in Tripura.

Though under the centrally Sponsored Schemes of Accelerated Rural Water Supply, Public Works Department of Tripura will take up works for supply of drinking water but these will be larger projects of deep tube-well and piped water supply serving mostly compact and thickly populated same urban areas. This Centrally Sponsored Scheme will not overlap normal rural water supply scheme and not cover the large number of villages envisaged in the present scheme.

Since the financing pattern of the first year of the 6th 5 year Plan i.e. 1978-79 will depend on the available balance amount of 5th 5 year Plan, so the programme content of the first year plan has been limited in scope. But for the remaining 4 years a broad based scheme has been drawn.

In order to provide, effective technical support, and ensure proper supervision and execution of the Schemes it has been proposed to have two RWS Engineering Divisions at North Tripura and South Tripura respectively in addition to the existing RWS Division at Agartala (West Tripura). These Divisions will have 10 Sub-Divisions with supporting staff as per P.W. Department forms in addition to existing 2 RWS Sub-Division and 2 Sub-Divisions to be transferred to C.D. Department. Details of staffing pattern both for the RWS Divisions and Sub-Divisions are at Annexure 'B'. These set up is being introduced from 1978-79. Considering the discharge of water from hand pumps and RCC ring wells masonry wells reservoirs etc. and having regard to the population and topography obtaining in Tripura it is estimated that each hand pump can serve not more than 50 souls and each RCC ring-wells/Masonry-wells etc. can serve 75 to 100 souls.

The year wise programme together with financial implication is indicated in the enclosed sheet (Annexure "A").

**Replacement Renovation etc. of wells.**

It is observed from experience that about 20% of the total created sources of drinking water go out of order annually. For repair etc. of these sources a huge sum is required. Therefore it is proposed that annually Rs. 5.000 lakhs be kept apart for repairs, replacement etc. works of existing sources annually.

**Constructional Works.**

With the increase in volume of works under Rural Water Scheme from year to year it is felt essential to have the following construction works (A) construction of RWS go-down Stores etc. at different Sub-Divisional/Block Level. These go-downs will be required to Store Pipes, Strainers, Pumps, Cement and other spares in connection with RWS Works. For this a Sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs have been earmarked annually.



**SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY  
RURAL WATER SUPPLY (MNP)**

b) Construction of Office, staff Quarter etc. will be necessary for proper functioning of the Organisation.

The above construction works will need Rs. 5.000 lakhs average annually.

Therefore, general expenditure break up against yearwise allotted fund will conform to the following, so far the year from 1979—80 to 1982—83 is concerned. Annual Plan for 1978—79 approved for 39.00.

<u>Items.</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. in lakhs).</u>
1. Sinking of tube-wells fitted with hand pumps. —	Rs. 26,000
2. Construction of RCC/Masonry etc. wells. —	Rs. 40,000
3. Piped Water supply scheme —	Rs. 15,000
4. Replacement and Renovation of wells. —	Rs. 6,000
5. Construction of Office, staff quarters, godowns, stores etc. —	Rs. 4,000
6. Establishment etc. charges for 2 RWS Divisions and 6 Sub-Divisions. —	Rs. 9,000
	<u>100.000</u>
	(Rupees one crore only)

YEARWISE PROGRAMME OF 1978-83

FIVE YEAR PLAN (M.N.P.)

Year	Allocation of lakhs	No. of sources to be created		Piped water supply	Villages to be covered		Population to be benefited in lakhs.
		Hand pump	R. C. C. Ring/Masonry/Reservoir etc.		without any sources	Inadequate sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1978-79	39.000	600	900	Nil	300	300	1.100
1979-80	100.000	2000	1000	6	300	700	2.500
1980-81	100.000	2000	1000	6	200	700	2.250
1981-82	100.000	2000	1000	6	200	700	2.250
1982-83	104.000	2000	1000	6	—	1100	2.400
	443.000	8600	4900	24	1000	3500	10.500

**SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY  
RURAL WATER SUPPLY (MNP)**

**ANNEXURE—B**

**STAFF PATTERN OF A EXECUTIVE ENGINEERING DIVISION :**

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Scale of pay	Standarded Pattn
1	2	3	4
1.	Executive Engineer	Rs. 800—1500/-	1 No. Class I
2.	Divisional Accountant	Rs. 350—725/-	1 No. Class III
3.	Head Clerk	Rs. 350—725/-	1 No. Class III
4.	U. D. Clerk	Rs. 330—580/-	4 Nos. Class III
5.	L. D. Clerk	Rs. 240—440/-	7 Nos. Class III
6.	Driver	Rs. 220—380/-	1 No. Class III
7.	Blue Printer	Rs. 220—380/-	1 No. Class III
8.	Estimator	Rs. 325—665/-	1 No. Class III
9.	Draftsman (Gr. II)	Rs. 325—665/-	1 No. Class III
10.	Stenographer	Rs. 325—665/-	1 No. Class III
11.	Tracer	Rs. 240—440/-	1 No. Class III
12.	Chowkider	Rs. 170—210/-	1 No. Class IV
13.	Storeguard	Rs. 170—210/-	2 No. Class IV
14.	Class IV	Rs. 170—210/-	4 Nos. Class IV
15.	Store-Keeper	Rs. 240—440/-	1 No. Class III
			<u>28 Nos.</u>

Annual Expenditure towards pay etc. is Rs. 2.50 lakhs. For 2 Divisions Rs. 2.50 lakhs × 2 = 5.00 lakhs.

**STAFFING PATTERN FOR A SUB-DIVISION :**

1.	Assistant Engineer	Rs. 500—1300/-	1 No. Class II
2.	U. D. Clerk	Rs. 330—580/-	1 No. Class III
3.	L. D. Clerk	Rs. 240—440/-	2 Nos. Class III
4.	Driver	Rs. 220—380/-	1 No. Class III
5.	Store-Keeper	Rs. 240—440/-	1 No. Class III
6.	Class IV	Rs. 170—210/-	2 Nos. Class IV
7.	Storeguard	Rs. 170—210/-	2 Nos. Class IV
8.	Chowkidar	Rs. 170—210/-	1 No. Class IV
			<u>11 Nos.</u>

Annual Expenditure towards pay etc. is Rs. 0.75 lakhs.

So far 6 Sub-Divisions—3,000 lakh.

SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY  
RURAL WATER SUPPLY (MNP)

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FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83  
NUTRITION—APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME  
(CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME)

The Applied Nutrition Programme has been in operation in Tripura in accordance with the subsidiary Plan of operation No. 16 (Tripura) to Master Plan of operation for Applied Nutrition Programme in India, accepted Jointly by Government of India P. A. O. W. H. O. and UNICEF. The Applied Nutrition Programme is an educational Programme at Village & Family level. It aims at improving the family diet through food production, improved consumption and Nutrition education. The Programme concentrates on the feeding of Young Children both through Education of mothers and others in the village and by using part of the Food produced under the Programme to feed village children, particularly children under six year of age.

The activities in the Applied Nutrition Programme in the village can improve the Nutritional status of individuals, especially mothers and young children in backward and Tribal areas, Pre-School care and availability of drinking water. It also encourage production and consumption of food such as pulses, leafy and other vegetables, eggs, fish and meat.

In Tripura there are 17 Blocks out of which 13 Blocks have been covered by Applied Nutrition Programme upto 1978-79. The remaining 4 Blocks will be covered during the Five Year Plan 1978-83. The total financial involvement is Rs. 19,57,000/- and the break up of the year-wise financial implecation is shown below :—

1978-79	2	= Rs. 2.640 lakhs
1979-80	1	= Rs. 3.250 ,,
1980-81	1	= Rs. 3.920 ,,
1981-82	1	= Rs. 4.560 ,,
1982-83	1	= Rs. 5.200 ,,
	6	Rs. 19.570 lakhs

Out of the Total amount of Rs. 19,57,000/- half of the amount i. e. Rs. 9,78,500/- will be utilised in the Tribal Sub-Plan area.

SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY  
RURAL WATER SUPPLY (MNP)

PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND OUTLAY  
FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

HWS-17  
Annexure-VII.

Scheme	Fifth Five Year Plan 74-79 Provision	1974-78		Five Year Plan 1978-83									
		Appd. Outlay,	Exp.	Outlay					Phasing of outlay				
				Spill over commit- ment.	New Outlay	Total	1978-79		79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	
		App. Outlay	Anti. Exp.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<b>I. URBAN</b>													
a) Water Supply													
b) Sewerage & Drainage													
c) Other													
TOTAL :													
<b>II. A. RURRL (MNP)</b>													
a) Piped Water supply	155.410	125.000	115.310	...	...	...	39.000	39.000	100.000	100.000	100.00	104.000	
b) Wells													
c) Hand-pumps													
d) Drilled wells.													
TOTAL : Rural (MNP)													
<b>B. RURAL OTHER THAN-MNP</b>													
a) Piped Water Supply													
b) Wells													
c) Hand Pumps													
d) Drilled Wells.													
TOTAL : Rural other than MNP.													
<b>III OTHERS.</b>													
a) Tools & Plants													
b) Conversion of dry latrines into wet latrines.													
c) Direction & Administration.													
TOTAL :													
<b>GRANT TOTAL :</b>													

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PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND  
TARGETS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE.

Annexure—VIII

HWS—18

Programme	Unit	Cumulative Achievement upto 31-3-74.	1974-78		Target 1978-83	Physical Target					
			Target	Ach.		1978-79 Target likely	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-23	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>I. URBAN</b>											
a) Water Supply											
b) Sewerage & Drainage											
c) Others.											
TOTAL : Urban											
<b>II. A. RURAL—MNP</b>											
a) Piped Water Supply											
b) Wells (R. C. Wells)			5000	4800	4900	900	900	1000	1000	1000	1000
c) Hand Pumps (Tube Wells)			8000	7900	8600	600	600	2000	2000	2000	2000
d) Drilled Wells											
TOTAL : RURAL—MNP											
<b>B. RURAL OTHER THAN MNP</b>											
a) Piped Water Supply											
b) Wells											
c) Hand-Pumps											
d) Drilled Wells.											
TOTAL : RURAL—OTHER THAN MNP											
<b>III. OTHERS</b>											
a) Tools & Plants											
b) Conversion of dry latrines in to wet latrines											
c) Direction & Administration											
TOTAL : Others											
GRANT TOTAL :											

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**SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY  
RURAL WATER SUPPLY (MNP)**

HWS—19  
Annexure.

Estimate of Employment Generated in the Fifth Five Year Plan and estimated  
Employment potential during Five Year Plan 1978-83—WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE

Programme	Unit	Estimated		Estimated Employment Potential during Five Year Plan 1978-83																						
		Employment		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83														
		Skilled	Un-Skilled	Skilled	Un-Skilled	Skilled	Un-Skilled	Skilled	Un-Skilled	Skilled	Un-Skilled	Skilled	Un-Skilled													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	14													
<b>I. URBAN</b>																										
a)	Water Supply																									
b)	Sewerage & Drainage																									
c)	Others.																									
	Total :—Urban																									
<b>II. A. RURAL—MNP</b>																										
a)	Piped Water Supply	}	2,00,000	5	75,000	30	1,50,000	30	1,50,000	30	1,50,000	30	1,50,000	30												
b)	Wells R.C.C. Wells														per-	mandays	per-	mandays	per-	mandays	per-	mandays	per-	mandays	per-	mandays
c)	Hand Pumps Tube Wells														sons.		sons.		sons.		sons.		sons.		sons.	
d)	Drilled Wells.																									
	Total : Rural MNP																									
<b>B. RURAL OTHER THAN MNP</b>																										
a)	Piped Water Supply																									
b)	Wells																									
c)	Hand Pumps																									
d)	Drilled Wells.																									
	Total :—Rural Other than MNP.																									
<b>III. OTHERS</b>																										
a)	Tools & Plants																									
b)	Conversion of dry latrines into wet latrines																									
c)	Direction & Administration																									
	Total :—Other																									
	Grand Total :—																									

SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY  
RURAL WATER SUPPLY (MNP)  
EMP—I

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PROFORMA  
(For direct employment only)

(Employment likely to be generated in the Social and Community Services sector during the Next Five Year Plan—1978-83.

State/U. T. Tripura

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Department Rural Water Supply.

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- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Project/Scheme/Programme—   | Rural Water Supply Scheme. |
| 2. Financial Outlay for the project<br>(in lakhs) for the Next Plan<br>as a whole. | 443.000 Lakhs.             |
| 3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—  |                            |

1978-79	Rs. 39.000
1979-80	Rs. 100.000
1980-81	Rs. 100.000
1981-82	Rs. 100.000
1982-83	Rs. 104.000

4. Employment potential of the Scheme/Project.

A. Total 122 Persons.

B. Year-wise	i) 1978-79	}		122
	ii) 1979-80			
	iii) 1980-81			
	iv) 1981-82			
	v) 1982-83			

a) Unskilled or Uneducated— 44 Nos.

b) Educated—

i) Technical— 26 Nos.

ii) Non-Technical— 52 Nos.

SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY  
CONVERSION OF DRYLATRINE  
CONSERVANCY SERVICES.

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978—83  
VI. SOCIAL COMMUNITY SERVICES.

Conversion of Dry Latrine into Sanitary Ones.

Agartala Municipality took a scheme for conversion of dry latrine into sanitary ones from the year 1969—70 by way of grant of interest free loan of Rs. 1,000/- to the owners of the holding for costruction of sanitary latrine when there were about 1500 dry latrines. The amount of loan was to be repaid in 10 equal instalments. Accordigly a proposal was made in Annual Budget every year and Planning Commission, Government of India approved the following amounts :—

1969—70	Rs. 0.80 Lakhs.
1970—71	Rs. 1.00 „
1971—72	NIL
1972—73	Rs. 1.20 „
1973—74	Rs. 1.00 „
1974—75	Rs. Nil
1975—76	Rs. Nil
1976—77	Rs. Nil
1977—78	Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

Total : Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.

It appears that were received an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs during the year 1969—70 to 1973—74 and the amount was fully utilised by payment of loan to 400 owners of holding. There is no sation of Fund from the Government duridg 74—75 to 76—77 for the above pnrpose Sono programme for conversion of dry latrine into sanitary ones could be implemented during the above 3 years.

Considering the high price of the building materials and with the Government the amount of loan has been enhanced to Rs. 2000/- from Rs. 1000(- in the Year 1977—78 and with the sanctioned amount of Rs. 1.00 Lakh has been utilised for the purpose.

An amount of Rs. 23.00 lakhs in required to cover the balance oweers of the holding for conversion of their dry latrines into sanitary ones and the said amount is proposed to be given as granting aid during the next five year plan period.

CONSERVANCY SERVICES.

i) PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENTS FOR CONSERVANCY SERVICES.

The conservancy equipments of the Agartala Mncipality are very inadequate for which the coeservancy works are badly hampered. The Municipality is urgently in need of numbers of Trucks, Tractors, Night soil trailers and Jeeps for better conservancy services. An amount of Rs. 75.000 lakhs has been proposed for the Five year Plan period—1978—33,



## HOUSING (INDUSTRY).

Sector-VI : Social and Community Services.

DRAFT PLAN-1978-83  
HOUSING : SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING  
(Industry Department)

The scheme aims at construction of housing for accommodation of industrial workers. Already construction of 6 units of Single-Storey houses has been completed. Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. will require 400 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.00 lakhs. 25% of the cost will be borne by the Company. Out of the remaining 75% , the company will take 50% as loan and 25% as grant (share capital) from the State Government. An amount of Rs. 6.85 lakhs was sanctioned during 1977-78. There is an approved outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs during 1978-79. Accordingly an amount of Rs. 27.00 is proposed for the Plan period ending 1978-1983.

## Sector—VI. Social and Community Services.

## FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

## SOCIAL HOUSING SCHEMES UNDER C.D. Deptt.

The nature and the magnitude of housing problem in Tripura is very acute due to the economic condition of the common people. The problem has been intensified due to the high cost of building materials. 60% of the population of Tripura are refugees from East Bengal who were provided with meagre fund for their rehabilitation and naturally they are living in such condition which calls for immediate attention by way of giving them help for improving their houses. 30% of the population of Tripura are tribals who have no regular houses at all. It is estimated that there are 2,72,811 holding in Tripura out of which approximately 1,60,000 require for construction of their houses. Another 50,000 holding having their houses stand in need repair of their houses.

Of the several Social Housing Schemes the Community Development Department is entrusted only with the three Schemes namely (i) Middle Income Group Housing (ii) Low Income Group Housing (iii) Village Housing Project Scheme. Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs. 49.320 lakhs in Fifth Five Year Plan. But the allocation was far too short compared to the demand of the people and also to the immensity of the problem.

In the first year of the 1978-83 Plan i.e. 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 15.000 lakhs have been allotted as the financial financing pattern of the scheme will remain unaltered. Proposed outlay during Five Year Plan, 1978-83 for various Housing Schemes are indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	M.I.G.H.	Proposed Outlay		Total
		L.I.G.H.	V.H.P.	
1	2	3	4	5
1978-79	—	12.000	3.000	15.000
1979-80	10.500	20.000	10.000	40.500
1980-81	10.500	20.000	10.000	40.500
1981-82	10.500	20.000	10.000	40.500
1982-83	10.500	20.000	10.000	40.500
GRAND TOTAL :	42.000	92.000	43.000	177.000

As the cost of building materials, mason & labour charges etc. have gone up considerably, so it is proposed that the existing pattern of advancing loan should be enhanced to meet the rising cost of building materials. Similarly, the income limit for entitlement of various categories of housing loan need be reviewed in the light of the present income structure of the beneficiaries.

The following quantum of enhanced individual loan is proposed against the existing pattern under different categories of housing loan.

Name of the Scheme.	Proposed per-head loan amount	Existing per head loan amount
Middle Income Group Housing.	Rs. 35,000/-	Rs. 27,500/-
Low Income Group Housing.	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 14,500/-
Village Housing Projects Scheme.	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 2,500/-

## HOUSING (C.D.)

Therefore, with the total outlay indicated under different categories of loan schemes, the Physical achievement as per existing rate of loan will be as follows :—25% of the total allocation under V.H.P is meant for improvement of roads etc. as grant.

	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of houses to be constructed.
M.I.G.H.	42.000	153
L.I.G.H.	92.000	634
V.H.P.	43.000	1290

## BRIEF NOTE ON THE SCHEMES

**Middle Income Group  
Housing Scheme.**

Under this Scheme an amount of Rs. 27,500/- is generally granted to the persons whose income exceed Rs. 7000/- and does not exceed Rs. 15,000/- per annum. Floor area of the house for which loan is sanctioned under this Scheme will not be less than 500 Sq. Ft. This loan is recoverable in 20 annual equated instalments.

**Low Income Group  
Housing Scheme.**

Under Low Income Group Housing Scheme an amount of Rs. 14,500/- is given as loan to a person whose income does not exceed Rs. 7000/- per annum. Floor area of the house should not be less than 400 Sq. ft. Loan is recoverable in 25 equal annual instalments.

**Village Housing Project Scheme.**

An amount of Rs. 2,500/- is given as loan to the residents of villages selected for upliftment of housing facilities. Under this scheme Mud Wall is encouraged with G.C.I. seats roofing. The Floor area of a house should not be less than 300 Sq. ft. Loans are given in 3 instalments which are recoverable in 20 annual equated instalment. Out of total allocation 25% goes for infrustructural facilities of the village such as drainage provement of roads etc.

## HOUSING (C.D.)

## PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83.

HWS—14.

Annexure-IV  
(Rs. in lakhs).

Scheme	Fifth Five Year Plan 74-79 Provision.	1974—78		Five Year Plan 1978-83.		Total	Phasing of outlay					
		Approved Outlay.	Expendi- ture.	Spill over Commit- ment.	New out- lay		1978—79					
							App. Outlay.		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
							App. Outlay.	Anti. Exp.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>1. RURAL HOUSING :</b>												
(a) Rural house-sites schemes (MNP)												
(b) Rural house-sites-cum hut construction scheme (RMNP)												
(c) Village housing projects Scheme.	8.215	6.280	6.000	...	...	...	3.000	3.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
<b>2. URBAN HOUSING :</b>												
(a) Subsidised Industrial Scheme.												
(b) Low Income Group Housing.	29.105	23.610	22.253	...	...	...	12.000	12.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000
(c) Middle Income Group Housing	10.000	4.520	4.196	...	...	...	...	...	10.500	10.500	10.500	10.500
<b>3. HOUSING CELL :</b>												
	2.000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	49.320	34.410	32.449	...	...	...	15.000	15.000	40.500	40.500	40.500	40.500

## Physical Targets and Achievements in the Fifth Five Year Plan and Targets for the Five Year Plan 1978-83—Housing.

Programme	Unit	Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.74.	1974—78		Target 78—83	Phasing of target					
			Target	Achievement		1978—79		79—80	80—81	81—82	82—83
						Target	Likely				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>1. RURAL HOUSING :</b>											
(a) Rural House-sites Schemes (MNP)											
(b) Rural House-sites-cum-hut construction scheme (RMNP)											
(c) Village Housing Project Schemes.	No. of Houses.	446	251	240	1290	90	300	300	300	300	300
<b>2. URBAN DEVELOPMENT.</b>											
(a) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme											
(b) Low Income Group Housing.	No. of Houses.	246	118	153	634	82	138	138	138	138	138
(c) Middle Income Group Housing		60	36	16	153	...	...	38	39	38	38
(d) HIGH											
(e) Slum clearance and Improvement.											
(f) Land acquisition development											
(g) Rental Housing.											
(h) House building advance to Govt. Servants.											
(i) Police Housing.											
(j) Others.											

## HOUSING P.W.D.

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
(HOUSING UNDER P.W.D.)

## VI : SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.

**L Introduction.**

- 1.1. Buildings constructed under 'housing' by P.W.D. play a vital role in implementing the development activities of the state as it is the first step towards initiating the planning/execution of the different developmental projects. After Tripura became a state in 1972, development activities of the state increased manifold which necessitated additional accommodation to be provided for administrative and residential purposes. Housing activities under P.W.D. which comprises of (i) Public Works (construction) under General services i.e. Sector VIII and (ii) Police housing as well as Rental housing under sector VI will definitely thus add towards infrastructure for better administrative and extension of service to the people.
- 1.2. Unlike other States, the nature and magnitude of housing problem in Tripura is very acute due to stringent economic condition of its common people. Of the total population, 60% had migrated from the erstwhile East Bengal (now Bangladesh) as refugees and 30% of the population are tribals who have hardly any houses. As housing is considered to be one of the basic needs of people along-with food and clothing, the sixth plan provision envisages implementation of the same at the right perspective through Revenue Department, C.D. Department and P.W. Department as well.

**2. Review of Overall Developments since 1960-61.**

- 2.1. Till the mid of third five year plan i.e. , 1966, activities on building construction and housing were not so significant. In fact the development activities started gaining momentum since the end of third five year plan. With the attainment of statehood in 1972 development activities of the State increased further and requirements of buildings for administrative and residential purposes increased proportionately. The activities on housing upto end of 4th Plan including upto March, 1974 may be summarised as below.

Social & Community Services in Sector VI.	Physical achievement (in nos. of Schemes.)
a) Police Housing. (Residential)	382
b) Rental Housing.	1163

- 2.2. The population figure was almost doubled from 6.39 lacs during 1951 to 11.42 lacs in 1961. As per the latest estimate as on 1st January 1978 the population figure shot upto 18 lacs approximately. Percentage increase in population even during the last one and half decade therefore has been @ 63.63% but no comprehensive planning under any scheme was taken upto meet the growing demand for housing as the same was given a low priority during the last five year plans. Upto the end of 4th five year plan, the Revenue Department and C.D. Department used to implement housing schemes but fund allocation was too short compared to the colossal housing problem of the people. It is only at the last period of 6th five year plan that housing problems were taken seriously and P.W.D. also started implementing social housing schemes out of loan taken from L.I.C.

**3. Review on 5th Five Year Plan period for 4 years from 1974- to 78 (March).**

A total outlay of Rs. 294.36 lacs was approved for the State during the fifth five year plan. Of the total outlay of Rs. 294.36 lacs the share of P.W. Department was Rs. 171.35 lacs and that of other departments including Revenue Department, C.D. Department etc. was Rs. 123.01 lacs only. The Physical achievement on housing under P.W.D. in respect of sector VI i.e. for Police housing and Rented housing during the fifth five year plan upto March 1978 is given below :—

Sector VII Social & Community Services.	Physical achievement during 1974-78 (in numbers of Schemes).
a) Police housing (Residential)	62
b) Rental housing	261

## HOUSING P.W.D.

- 3.2. Against the total allotment of Rs. 171.35 lacs for housing under P.W.D. during fifth plan actual expenditure against Police housing & Rental housing was to the tune of Rs. 38.250 lacs.
- 3.3. To meet the natural calamities on housing there was no provision in the state P.W.D. budget as the same is being looked into by the Revenue Department.
4. **Bench Mark survey as on 1.4.1978.**

Up-to-date Physical achievement as on 1.4.1978 on housing in respect of sector VI i.e. for public housing and rental housing as executed through P.W.D. is enumerated below :—

Sector VI Social and Community Services (Housing P.W.D.)	Physical achievement as on 1.4.1978. (in numbers of Schemes. )
a) Rental housing	1424
b) Police housing (Residential)	444

5. **Formulation of Objectives in the New Plan :—**

5.1. Employment and income implication of the plan.

a) Housing schemes under P.W.D. are generally not oriented for the purpose of employment generation as these are constructed for functional requirements for accommodation of Govt. offices or residential purposes. There is some scope for generation of indirect employment only for which effort will be made to make use of locally available materials and expertise to the maximum extent possible. Though total allocation of Rs. 1300.00 lacs has been proposed for the 6th Plan period, forecasting of indirect employment potential cannot be made accurately. But with some reasonable assumptions, this investment will generate employment of about 3250 manyears of skilled personnel and 10,400 manyears of unskilled manyears.

b) As construction of all the schemes under housing is capital expenditure, the entire amount of Rs. Rs. 1300.00 lacs to be invested during VI plan will add towards wealth of the state to that extent. But these will not directly add in increasing the gross income of the State.

5.2. Main Physical Target.

(a) **Rental Housing.**

A total outlay of Rs. 200.00 lacs is proposed to be kept under Rental Housing to complete construction of the residential accommodation during the plan period 1978-83.

A major portion of this outlay of Rs. 200 lacs would be required to meet the backlog of construction of residential accommodation that arose out of expansion of Government establishments alongwith attainment of statehood in 1972. Inadequate outlays during earlier 5 years plans has already resulted in serious shortage of residential accommodation.

A marked increase in development activities of the State is expected within this 5 year plan period of 1978-83. Fire fighting arrangements have been proposed to be kept at least in each district and sub-divisional headquarters for which a sum of Rs. 40.00 lacs would be required for construction of residential quarters for the employees of fire fighting department. As problem of residential accommodation is most acute in the state capital Rs. 30.00 lacs has been provided for construction of quarters under General Pool at Agartala. A separate Department known as "Irrigation & Flood Control Department" has started functioning for which another 40.00 lacs has been provided for construction of staff quarters in different places.

There is also a programme for construction of staff quarters for sub-jails at Dharnagar, Belonia, Khowai, Kamalpur and Sabroom during 6th plan for which another Rs. 10.00 lacs has been proposed. Similarly for construction of staff quarters at the two new district headquarters at Udaipur and Kailashahar a sum of Rs. 30.00 lacs has been proposed.

**(b) Police Housing.**

HOUSING P.W.D.

Residential accommodation that would be constructed for Police personnel has been included under the sub-head "police housing" under sector VI; Social & Community Services.

Strength of police stations/outposts etc. as existing now have been found to be inadequate to meet the prevailing law and order situation in general. 2 more new district headquarters have also been set up at Udaipur and Kailashahar. Revitalisation of the existing infrastructure of police machinery is therefore called for immediately. As such a programme of constructing adequate numbers of new police stations, outposts, T.O.P., Radio Stations, C.I.'s office, S.D.P.O.'s office etc. have been proposed to be constructed during 6th five year plan. Construction of D.A.R. lines for West District, North District & South District have been proposed. 2nd TAP Bn. will be raised during 1978-83 for which necessary allocation has been kept for construction of administrative and residential buildings. For construction of new Police Lines for both the North District and South District at Udaipur and Kailashahar necessary allocation has been proposed during 6th plan. Government Residential accommodation will have to be provided to the police personnel for efficient functioning of the above offices as suitable private accommodation are not generally available either at Agartala or outside. As such necessary provision has been kept in the 5 year plan 78-83 for construction of the above residential buildings.

Most of the existing police stations, outposts and some of the residential quarters as attached to them are mainly housed in kutchabuildings. For proper security and effective functioning it is felt essential to immediately replace them by pucca structure for which necessary provision has been made in this five year plan.

Thus the sixth plan envisages construction of enough residential accommodation for both gazetted and non-gazetted police personnel and accordingly an outlay of Rs. 900.00 lacs has been proposed during 1978-83. Generally central loan assistance were being made available for construction of residential accommodation for the police personnel. But as the actual allocation is very meagre with respect to the demand for such quarters it has been proposed to include the cost of construction of residential buildings under plan head.

**Housing Board.**

Like other state "Tripura Housing Board Bill—1978" was passed on 19.9.78 with a view to providing housing facilities to the people of Tripura and also to provide for adequate infrastructure facilities for housing activities in a more organised way in different places within the state. The Board will be primarily entrusted with activities like acquisition of land and property, construction and reconstruction of building for sale and letting out, exchange of any property etc. as included in its scheme. Provision will also be kept for roads drainage, school, open space, market place etc. within the housing scheme for development of any urban or rural area for successful implementation of housing schemes. It is expected that this housing board will start functioning from the year 1979. An outlay of Rs. 200 lacs have been proposed during the 5 year plan 1978-83 which will be available to the Board as Government contribution.

It is however expected that additional fund to the tune of Rs. 250 lacs will be raised by the Housing Board out of taking loan of Rs. 125 lacs from each L.I.C. and HUDCO.

**THE OVERALL PHYSICAL TARGET FOR THE PLAN PERIOD  
1978-83**

Items	Physical target—1978-83 (Nos. of schemes)
1. Police Housing (Residential)	4150
2. Rental Housing	550
3. Housing Board	



### 5.3. Centrally sponsored police housing Scheme.

Against 5th five year plan expenditure of Rs. 27.66 lacs a sum of Rs. 154.45 lacs is proposed to be spent for police housing during 1978-83 for the police personnel as centrally sponsored scheme.

### 6. Financial Resources for the plan.

For implementation of the 6th plan a sum of Rs. 1300 lacs would be required for implementation of Police housing & Rental housing for which the State plan outlay will be the only source. However, for implementation of Social housing scheme loan from LIC/ HUDCO or similar Financial Institutions would be taken.

### 7. Resources for development from Institutional Sources.

At the initiation of Ministry of Works & Housing, Govt. of India, LIC had agreed to advance loan to the state Govt. for implementation of social housing schemes. PWD has already received loan from LIC for Rs. 45 lacs during 1975-76 and 76-77 out of which construction of houses for L.I.C., MIG have already been taken up at Agartala and Kumarghat. During June 1978 PWD received a further loan of Rs. 25 lacs from LIC. Construction of houses for E.W.S., LIG and MIG at Agartala and Dist. Headquarters at Kailashahar and Sub-Divisional headquarters at Dharmanagar, Belonia and Khowai is being started with this loan of Rs. 15 lacs.

### 8. Sectoral Plans/Tribal Sub-Plan

Quite a good number of police housing schemes as executed by P.W.D would be located in the Tribal Sub-Plan area under Rental housing very few houses would be located in Tribal sub-plan area. Against total expenditure of Rs. 38.250 lacs incurred on police housing & rental housing under P. W. D. during 5th Five year Plan period (74-78) flow of fund to the schemes executed in the tribal sub-Plan area was Rs. 5,534 lacs. Out of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 200 lacs during 5th plan period 1978-83 flow of fund in the tribal sub-plan areas will be Rs. 45.00 lacs only including spill over schemes) as indicated below.

Sector VI, Social & Community Services.	Outlay for Tribal Sub-plan areas.	Physical target 78-83 (No. of schemes)
a) Police housing	20.00	92
b) Rental housing	25,00 lacs	87

Objectives of the plan (78-83) covering (i) policy frame work and spatial distribution of investments and targets have been discussed under item No. 5.

### 8.2. State of preparedness—Projects and Programmes.

Housing (P.W.D.) Total	Investment of projects (in Crores)			
	Fifth plan	%	Next five year plan.	%
Continuing projects	0.3419	20%	0.4525	3.5%
New Projects.	1.3716	80%	12.5415	96.5%

### 8.3. Employment Created.

This has been discussed under para 5.1 (a)

### 9. Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

Housing under P.W.D. does not come under Minimum Needs Programme.

**10. Schemes Benefiting the Scheduled Castes.**

Identification by areas where scheduled caste community lives exclusively has not been done here in Tripura and as such it is not possible to identify the beneficiaries and flow of fund. However, the buildings proposed to be constructed as Housing under PWD are generally for the purpose of adding infrastructure for administration and as such will also benefit the scheduled caste community alongwith others.

**11. Proposals for reduction of regional inequalities within the State hill areas.**

No comments to offer as it does not come under the purview of Housing under P.W.D.

**12. Land Reforms, Other proposals for distribution Justice.**

No comments to offer as this does not come under the purview of Housing under P.W.D.

**13. Approach to integrated rural development.**

'Housing' activities undertaken by PWD so far did not normally envisage construction of houses for rural areas. This is being implemented by the Revenue and C.D. Departments.

**14. Strengthening of Machinery.**

So far the Revenue Department and C.D. Department used to look after the social housing problems of the people. But recently PWD also started constructing LIG, MIG houses under social housing scheme out of loan taken from L.I.C. But the present organisational set up of the implementing agencies was found to be inadequate to meet growing needs of houses under social housing schemes.

As such it has been decided by the Government that a another Housing Board like other states be framed in Tripura which shall deal with the problems of housing in the State. It is expected that the same Housing Board will start functioning soon.

**15. Decentralisation in Planning for Rural Development.**

There is acute problem of Housing of the poorer people in rural areas. The existing set up for Housing in the Government is either adequate nor equipped to deal with this problem. The proposed Housing Board will be in a position to take up necessary works for solving the problem of Housing and environmental development in rural areas and thus contribute towards overall progress and development of rural areas.

## HOUSING.

Sector—VI Social and Community Services.

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

## HOUSING—MODEL HARIJAN COLONY AT BARJALA.

With a view to provide housing accomodern to the Harijans, non-harijan sweepers and labourers belonging to weraker section of the community who are working under the Agartala Municipality a master plan has been drawn up by us during 4th and 5th plan period for construction of a model Harijan Colony at Barjala with an estimated cost of Rs. 29.35 lacs for construction of 112 units. As against the estimated cost Agartala Municipality has so far placed an amount of Rs. 8.00 lacs at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Division No. III P.W.D. and with this amount 24 units with sanitary fittings with water supply and electrification etc. have been completed in the year 1976. We have received Rs. 7.00 lacs during 4th plan and Rs. 5.69 lacs during 5th Five Year Plan period for implementation of the said scheme.

Further progress in implementation of the scheme is being delayed due to paucity of fund. We proposed an allocation of Rs. 20.00 lacs during ensuing Five Year Plan period so as to complete the model Harijan Colony as per Masterplan.

## HOUSE SITES

VI. Social and Community Services Housing.

House Sites. (M.N.P.).

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83.

**RURAL HOUSING.**

Under the Minimum Needs Programme a total of 5,400 house-sites were developed and the same number of houses with bamboo and thatch roofing were constructed. In later part of 1976-77, financial aid of Rs. 150/- per house was fully utilised towards construction of houses from out of the materials made available from the forest with a token royalty of Rs. 10/- or so.

In 1976-77 a target for construction of 1,000 houses in Rural Growth Centres was fixed with the Government providing margin money of Rs. 300/- and the Banks extending credit facilities. This programme ran into difficulties as the cost of materials have gone up. In the Medium term Plan it is proposed to provide housing aid to 5,000 families with grant-in-aid or margin money at the rate of Rs. 1,200/- per family and the balance is proposed to be advanced by the Banks as loan (Total Rs. 60 lakhs).

**Special Component for Scheduled Castes :**

From the total provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs for housing and provision o fhouse sites to rural landless workers, Rs. 8.00 lakhs will be spent on Scheduled Castes.

Sector—VI. Social and community services :

Loans to Government Servants—House Building Advance.

Finance Department (Budget).

The scheme provides for payment of loans to the Government Servants for construction of houses on the land already possessed by them, as well as partly for purchase of land and partly for construction of houses, as admissible under Rules prescribed for the purpose.

2. Against the Fifth Plan outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs, actual expenditure incurred on this account during that period (i.e. 1974) is Rs. 55.79 lakhs.

3. During 1977-78, against the budget provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 23.97 lakhs was allotted for the purpose. 171 No. of employees got the benefit of the scheme during that year. Out of this, 106 are new cases.

4. Demand for house building advance is increasing rapidly in each year. Amount admissible for class IV staff has been increased. House Building Advance Rules have also been liberalised. At present, an employee who have completed the service for 5 years, is entitled to get the advance. Keeping all these aspects under consideration, it was requested to the Planning Department to provide for a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs on this account during 1978-79, and a total sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs during the entire Sixth Plan period (i.e. 1978-83). Yearwise proposed outlay is shown below :—

1978-79	—	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
1979-80	—	Rs. 35.00 lakhs
1980-81	—	Rs. 40.00 lakhs
1981-82	—	Rs. 45.00 lakhs
1982-83	—	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
Total :		<u>Rs. 200.00 lakhs</u>

5. But, Planning Department have provided for a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan outlay for 1978-79. This is quite insufficient to cater the increased demand from the employees for house building advance.

6. The entire budget provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for 1978-79 have already been exhausted in full. No. of employees benefitted during 1978-79 is 142, out of which no of new cases is 84.

7. It is proposed to give benefit of the scheme to 200 no. of employees during 1978-79 and to 1,000 employees during the entire Sixth Plan period (i.e. 1978-83).

## HOUSING (L.S.G.)

Sector—VI. Social and Community Services.

**Statistical Cell (Local Self Govt. Department).**

**Introduction.**

With a view to assessing the progress and affectiveness of various development projects in the Country the Statistical information and the various subjects for the purpose of planning for social and economic development is necessary. The data on housing condition is important indicator of social levels of the living of the people. Hence collection of the said data is felt necessary.

With this end in view the Government of India in the Ministry of Works and Housing proposed to introduce three tier system for collection of data on housing and building activities in every State—one in the Public Works Deptt. one in the Local Self Govt. Department and the other in the Statistical Deptt. The Statistical Cell under the L.S.G. Deptt. has been functioning from February, 1967. The function of the Cell is to collect data on housing and building activities from Municipality/Cantonment Board/Notified Area and other local bodies. This was orginally a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This has been included in the State Plan Scheme in 1972.

**Review 1974-78**

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was proposed for the five year Plan out of which a sum of Rs. 0.88 lakh was approved by the Planning Commission. A total sum of Rs. 0.74 lakh has been actually incurred upto 31st March, 1978. A sum of Rs. 0.30 lakh is the approved Annual Plan outlay for 1978-79.

**Proposed 1978-83.**

It has been mentioned above that collection of data on housing and building activities is to be made from notified areas also. The Sub-Divisional towns of Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Udaipur and Belonia have already been declared as notified areas in January, 1978. The other Sub-Divisional towns also will be declared as notified areas. In view of the above staff strength of the Statistical Cell will require to be increased. A sum of Rs. 2.30 lakhs is therefore proposed for the years 1978-83. The year-wise break up are given below :

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.30

**Employment anticipated.**

The employment likely to be generated 4 technical and 4 non-technical.

**Benefit of Scheduled tribes and scheduled castes.**

The Statistical Cell is intended to collect data on housing and building activities. The question of benefit of scheduled tribes and scheduled caste, therefore, does not arise in so far as the Statistical is concerned.

HOUSING (LSG)  
HWS-14

Annexure—IV.

Provision and Expenditure in the Fifth Five Year Plan  
and outlays for the Five Year Plan 1978-83 HOUSING

( Rs. in lakhs )

Scheme	Fifth five year plan 74-79	1974-78		Five Year Plan 1978-83					Phasing of outlay			
		Appd. out- lay	Expr.	Spill over commit- ment	New out- lay	Total	Appd. out- lay	Anti. expr.	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Statistical Cell for the collection of housing and building statistics.	1.00	0.88	0.74	—	—	—	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50

HOUSING (LSG)  
HWS-15

Annexure—V

Physical Targets and Achievements in the Fifth Five Year  
Plan and Targets for the Five Year Plan 1978-83—HOUSING

Programme	Unit	Cumula- tive Achieve- ment upto 31.3.74	74-78		Target 78-83	1978-79		Phasing of Target			
			Target	Ach.		Target	likely	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Statistical Cell for the collection of housing and building statistics.	Sq. miles (Area of collection)	6.1	24.4	24.4	70.5	6.1	6.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1

Housing (LSG)

HWS—16

Annexure—VI

**ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATED IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
AND ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL DURING FIVE YEAR PLAN  
1978—83—HOUSING**

Programme Unit	Estimated employment generation	Estimated Employment potential during Five Year Plan 78-83											
		78-79		79-80		80-81		81-82		82-83			
		74-78	Skilled	Un-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled	Skilled	Un-Skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled	
Skilled Un-skilled													
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Statistical Cell for the collec- tion of housing and buil- ding sta- tistics.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	4	1	1	1

## PROFORMA

( For direct employment only )

Employment likely to be generated in the Social and Community Services Sector during the  
Next Five Year Plan—1978-83.

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State—Tripura.  
Department : L. S. G. Deptt.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme—Housing Statistical Cell
2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) for the Next Plan as a whole. 2.300
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :— Rs.
 

1978-79	0.300
1979-80	0.500
1980-81	0.500
1981-82	0.500
1982-83	0.500
4. Employment potential of the scheme/project.
  - A. Total t 8
  - B. Year-wise :
    - i) 1978-79—1
    - ii) 1979-80—1
    - iii) 1980-81—2
    - iv) 1981-82—2
    - v) 1982-83—2
  - a) Unskilled or Uneducated : 4
  - b) Educated
    - i) Technical
    - ii) Non-technical 4



**URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
AGARTALA MUNICIPALITY**

**VI.—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES**

**DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN-1978-83**

**LOCAL BODIES. Assistance to Agartala Municipality.**

Agartala being a Capital City of Tripura increasing gradually with its population and areas, the amenities as expected as Capital could not be provided to the desired extent in Agartala. There is no doubt that the present condition of the Agartala town is not upto the mark. The road condition is very bad. And the drainage system is possible worse, particularly in the old town area in between Katakhal embankment in the North and Howrah river in the South. This area is also flood level and protected by embankment. The road and drainage system of the adjoining extended area such as Kunjaban, Pratapgarh, Arundhutinagar etc. are not upto the mark. There are at present 9 (nine) markets in the Municipal area but not a single market is treated as modern market. There is only one part in the entire town area. The town having no town hall. Bus stand is entirely absent in the town area. It is not only causing inconvenience to the passenger going outside but also to a great extent since Buses stand on road side.

Our object in view is to bring about desired development during next five year plan period upto a level of and the extend minimum civic amenities to the Citizens of the Agartala Town.

A total allocation of Rs. 31.76 lakhs has been approved by the planning Commission for the 5th Five Year Plan under Head of Urban Development (Local Bodies) we have proposed a total allocation of Rs. 598.00 lacs under the said Head during the ensuing Five Year Plan period and the following public convenience are proposed to be provided.

Name of the scheme (Programme of works)	Allocation ensuing Five Year Plan.
1. Construction and development of town roads.	Rs. 228.00 Lakhs.
2. Construction of building, stalls for accommodating unauthorised occupants of road side land at Battala, Lake Chowmohani, Dhaleswar, and Maharajganj Bazar, etc.	Rs. 50.00 Lakhs.
3. Establishment of markets in the municipal area and development of the existing markets.	Rs. 250.00 Lakhs.
4. Construction of second Hawkers corner at Santipara.	Rs. 6.00 Lakhs.
5. Parks.	Rs. 14.00 Lakhs.
6. Bus stops.	Rs. 25.00 Lakhs.
7. Town Hall.	Rs. 10.00 Lakhs.
8. Indoor stadium.	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.
9. Traffic Island.	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.
10. Construction of urinal, latrine and sweepers passages etc.	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.
<b>Total :</b>	<b>Rs. 598.00 Lakhs.</b>

**1. Construction and Development of Town Roads.**

Total area of the Agartala Municipality is 6.10 sq. miles with a population of 1000028 as per 1971 census. Total length of different classes of roads within Municipal area is 180 K.Ms. which are classified as follows.

1. The length of black topped road—	11 Kms.
b. The length of metalled road—	15 Kms.
c. The length of brick soiling—	32 Kms.
d. The length of Kutcha road—	112 Kms.

**Total : 180 Kms.**

It has been estimated that to convert all the kutchra roads, brick, soling roads in to black topping a probable expenditure of Rs. 228.00 lakhs may be required.

The estimated amount of Rs. 228.00 lakhs is proposed to be sanctioned as grant-in-aid during the next five year plan period.

**2. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING AND STALLS FOR ACCOMMODATING UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS OF ROAD SIDE LAND IN BATTALA, LAKE CHOWMOHANI, MAHARAJGANJ BAZAR ETC.**

As already mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs that condition of 9 (nine) existing markets the town area is quite unsatisfactory and this required through remodelling necessitating construction of suitable sheds for accommodating occupiers from road side land and distribution the newly constructed stalls to the unemployed persons and accordingly an amount of Rs. 50.00 lacs has been estimated for the said purpose which is proposed to be sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the Agartala Municipality during the next 6th five year plan.

**3. ESTABLISHMENT OF MARKETS IN THE MUNICIPAL AREA AND DEVELOPMENT OF EXISTING MARKETS.**

Agartala being the capital of Tripura is increasing gradually with its population and area. The amenities and construction of stalls as expected in the markets could not be provided to the desired extent. There is no doubt that markets in the Agartala Town are not upto the mark. There are at present 9(nine) Municipal markets in the area. But not a single market can be treat as modern market and this required remodelling necessitating construction of suitable sheds with necessary amenities for accommodating unauthorised unemployed persons and unauthorised occupiers of the road side land. There is no stalls in the markets at Chandrapur, G. B. Bazar and Arundhutinagar. Proposals for acquisition of land of these markets also have been initiated. An allocating of Rs. 250.00 lacs under the Head Urban Development for construction of Building and improvement markets in the Town area are proposed to be provided in the next five year plan period.

**I. Battala Bazar.**

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| a. Construction of double storied building.   |             |
| b. Construction of single storied building.   | 37.50 lacs. |
| c. Construction of open shed-including arrangement of cycle stand and lavatory, roads and drains. |             |

**II. Maharajganj Bazar.**

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| a. Construction of double storied building,  |                 |
| b. Construction of single storied building.  |                 |
| c. Construction of single storied building for existing S.P. structure.                                      | Rs. 75.00 lacs. |
| d. Construction of open shed.  |                 |
| e. Adding and alteration of existing lavatory including the arrangement of cycle stand and roads and drains. |                 |

**III. Construction of Hawkers corner at Jawhar Bridge now occupied by T.R.T.C.**

Rs. 6.00 lacs.

**IV. Dhaleswar Market**

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| a. Construction of double storied building.  |                 |
| b. Construction of single storied building.  |                 |
| e. Construction of open shed.  | Rs. 15.00 lacs. |
| d. Construction of lavatory including the arrangement of cycle stand roads and drains. |                 |

**V. Abhoynagar Bazar.**

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| a. Development of land by earth filling   | Rs. 10.00 lacs. |
| b. Construction of single storied building.                                       |                 |
| c. Construction of lavatory including arrangement of cycle stand, roads & drains. |                 |

**VI. Lake Chowmohani.**

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| a. Development of land  |                |
| b. Construction of open shed  |                |
| c. Construction of single storied building.   | Rs. 8.00 lacs. |
| d. Construction of lavatory including the arrangement of roads, drains and Cycle stand. |                |

**VII. Durga Chowmohani.**

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| a. Acquisition of land.   |                 |
| b. Development of land.   |                 |
| c. Construction of single storied building.   | Rs. 15.00 lacs. |
| d. Construction of open shed.   |                 |
| e. Construction of lavatory including the arrangement of cycle stand, roads and drains. |                 |

**VIII. Indranagar Market (Near G. B. Hospital)**

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| a. Acquisition of land.   |                 |
| b. Development of land.   |                 |
| c. Construction of single storied building.   | Rs. 15.00 lacs. |
| d. Construction of open shed.   |                 |
| e. Construction of lavatory including the arrangement of cycle stand, roads and drains. |                 |

**IX. Arundhutinagar Market.**

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| a. Acquisition of land.  |                |
| b. Development of land.  |                |
| c. Construction of Single storied building.  | Rs. 8.00 lacs. |
| d. Construction of open shed.  |                |
| e. Construction of lavatory including the arrangement of cycle stand drains and roads. |                |

**X. Chandrapur Market.**

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| a. Acquisition of land.   |                |
| b. Development of land.   |                |
| c. Construction of single storied building.   | Rs. 8.00 lacs. |
| d. Construction of open shed.   |                |
| e. Construction of lavatory including the arrangement of cycle stand, roads and drains. |                |

**XI. Bus Terminus at Sardar Pukur and Bhattapukur.**

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| a. Acquisition of land.  |                 |
| b. Development of land.  | Rs. 35.00 lacs. |
| c. Construction of double storied building including the arrangement of shops, waiting shed. |                 |
| d. Construction of lavatory including arrangement of cycle stand, roads and drains.          |                 |

**XII. Construction of shopping centre at different places of Agartala Town (about 421 nos.)**

Rs. 17.50 lacs.

Total : Rs. 250.00 lacs.

**4. CONSTRUCTION OF 2ND HAWKERS CORNER AT SANTIPARA.**

A second Hawkers corner has been decided to be constructed on the Eastern side of Central Road for accommodating the unauthorised occupants of traffic island and road side places. Preliminaries as regards acquisition of land has been completed. A total allocation of Rs. 6.00 lacs has been proposed for this purpose.

**5. PARKS.**

At present there is only park. In the Town area called Children Park. The necessity to have some parks need not emphasise. We have proposed for establishment of more 6 parks in the different part of Agartala town. A total allocation of Rs. 14.00 lakhs have been proposed in the ensuing Five Year Plan period.

**6. BUS STOP.**

As has already been mentioned that there is no Bus stand in true sense of the term. In view of the increased congested traffic the need to have a Bus stand immediately is imperative. A master plan has been prepared for a Bus stand complex. In the Town with shopping facilities. A total allocation of Rs. 25.00 lakhs have been proposed in this connection.

**7. Town Hall.**

A town hall is most essential in a capital City. But unfortunately nothing could be done yet in this regard. It is proposed to construct a Town Hall during the ensuing Five Year Plan period at a approximate expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

**8. Indoor Stadium.**

At present there is not stadium in the Town though there is necessity to have more than one stadium immediately. We have proposed a total allocation of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for construction of an indoor stadium during the ensuing Five Year Plan period.

**9. Traffic Island.**

Road corners specially road junctions are awfully congested and has become hazard. It is immediately necessary to construct traffic island in the important road junctions. We proposed an allocation of Rs. 5.00 lakhs on this account.

**10. Construction of Pucca Urinals and Latrines, Dust Bins and Sweepers Passages.**

From the point of public health and sanitation and also as a measure of preventing nuisance in public places, it is essential to provide latrines and urinals in the shop in the centres and important road junction where a considerable number of people remain engaged every day and to facilitate the sweepers and scavenger in collecting night soil and nuisance etc. from the domestic latrines, if is necessary to develop sweeper passages in the different localities of the area. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of pucca urinals and latrines, dustbins and sweepers passage during the ensuing Five PYear Plan periods.

**AGARTALA TOWN DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.****i) Provision for acquiring ditches and development of the plots in Agartala Town.**

A good number of ponds and ditches are in the Agartala Town which were mainly excavated by the inhabitants for raising the homestead and meeting their domestic need of water supply. With the execution of Agartala Water Supply Scheme, the need for existence of such ditches both public and private purposes has more or less eliminated. Moreover these ponds and ditches have become a good breeding place for mosquitoes etc.

From a preliminary survey, it appears that there are 35 nos. of public ponds comprising an area of 45.607 acres of land and there are approx. 1200 private ponds and ditches comprising an area of 250 acres approximately.

In the first phase a scheme may be taken up for filling up 35 ponds and ditches and convert the same into shopping centre, play centre for children, establishment of parts and also some Housing projects. From a rough estimate it appears that earth filling of 1 acres of ditch may cost Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Besides this the private owned ponds and ditches are to be acquired before filling up those ponds and ditches.

An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed to be given during the next five year Plan period i.e. 1978-83 for the above purposes.

The said amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed to be given as grant-in-aid to the Agartala Municipality.

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
CONSTITUTION OF NOTIFIED AREAS.**

Sector VI : Social and Community Services

**DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978-83.  
NOTIFIED AREAS**

**CONSTITUTION OF NOTIFIED AREAS**

**(Local Self Government Department)**

There is only one municipality in Tripura at the capital town of Agartala. With the increase of population at the Sub-Divisional towns, the necessity for setting up municipality for providing civic amenities to the people was felt. But due to various difficulties in setting up fulfilled municipality it was initially contemplated to constitute notified areas as per provision of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 as extended to Tripura in Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Udaipur and Belonia Sub-Divisional towns. Subsequently it has been decided to constitute notified areas in other Sub-Divisional towns also.

**Review-1974-78 :** A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was approved as 5th Plan outlay, for constitution of notified areas in Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Udaipur and Belonia Sub-Divisional towns. But after completing as the formalities it was not possible to constitute the notified areas in the above Sub-Divisional towns before January, 1978. The order constituting notified area in the above Sub-Divisional towns were issued under the Local Self Government Department No. F.1(6)-LSG/67-Vol II dated the 16th January, 1978. Hence the approved plan outlay for 1976-77 and 1977-78 could not be utilised. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been approved as plan outlay for 1978-79 to meet the expenditure of the 4 notified areas as mentioned above.

**Proposal for 1978-83 :** Action is being taken to declare the Sub-Divisional towns of Kamalpur, Khowai, Sonamura, Amarpur and Sabroom as notified areas. Hence there will be nine notified areas in Tripura. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for each of the notified areas for each year.

**Targets—Financial Physical :**

Financial Target.					
1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
14.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	194.00

During the period from 1978-83 various development works in the Sub-Divisional towns such as improvement and construction of roads and drains, markets providing street lights, maintenance of public health and sanitation etc. will be made.

Employment anticipated Nearly 1 lakh population will come under the benefit of the scheme.

Employment likely to be generated during the 6th Plan period for the notified areas in 9 Sub-Divisional towns is 72 technical and 81 Non-technical. Thus total employment anticipated is 153.

PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83 URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(Rs. in lakhs).

Scheme	Fifth five year plan 74-79 provision	1974-78		OUTLAY			Five Year Plan 1978-83		Phasing of outlay.			
		App. outlay	Expen- ture	Spill over commence- ment.	New outlay	Total	Appx. out lay lay.	Anti. Exp.	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Constitution of Notified areas.	8.00	4.00	1.50	6.50	...	6.50	4.00	4.25	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00

Urban Development By Notified Area :  
HWS-12.  
Annexure-II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND TARGETS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83 URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

Programme	Unit	Cummu- lative achieve- ment upto 31.8.74.	1974-78		Target 78-83	1978-79		79-80	Phasing of		Target 81-82	82-83
			Target	Ach.		Target	Likely Ach.		80-81	81-82		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Constitution of Notified areas.	Numbers	...	4	4	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	

Urban Development By Notified Area :  
HWS-12  
Annexure-III

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATED IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL DURING FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83 URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

Programme.	Unit.	Estimated Employ- ment Generation 1974-78		Estimated employment potential during five Year Plan 1979-83									
				1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
		Skilled	Un-skilled	Siklled	Un-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Constitution of Notified Areas.	Numbers	...	...	14	16	14	16	14	16	14	16	16	16

## PROFORMA

EMP-I

(For direct employment only)

Employment likely to be generated in the Social and Community Services sector during the Next Five Year Plan 1978-83.

State : Tripura.

Department : L.S.G. Deptt.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme :-	Constitution of Notified Areas		
2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) for the Next Plan--	194.00		
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :--			
1978-79	14.00		
1979-80	45.00		
1980-81	45.00		
1981-82	45.00		
1982-83	45.00		
4. Employment potential of the Scheme/Project.			
A. Total	153		
B. Year-wise			
i) 1978-79		30	
ii) 1979-80		30	
iii) 1980-81		30	
(iv) 1981-82		30	
v) 1982-83		30	
(a) Unskilled or Uneducated		81	
(b) Educated			
i) Technical*		72	
ii) Non-Technical		—	



**URBAN DEVELOPMENT****COUNTRY PLANNING****TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ORGANISATION****Sector—VI-Social and Community Services.****DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83****TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.**

The main function of this Organisation is preparation of Master Plans of Urban and Rural areas through out Tripura. This Organisation was set up in the year 1964. But the works of Master Plans could not be taken up properly for want of regular Town and Country Planner, Asstt. Town & Country Planner and other technical staff. Only a Master Plan of Greater Agartala was prepared with the help of a planner deputed from the Central Government. This Organisation is facing much difficulties in the matter of preparation of Master Plans due to shortage of technical personnel.

It has been tentatively thought to prepare the Master Plans of all Sub-Divisional towns including capital and district towns during the Five Year Plan 1978—83. Preparation of Master Plans as per programme may be completed during the plan period 1978—83 provided adequate staff and resources such as technical personnel and finance are made available for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs will be required during the Plan period 1978—83 for the above purpose.

It has also been thought to set up unit offices of this Organisation at district level during 1978-83 as per recommendation of the Government of India.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

## PROFORMA

(For direct employment only)

Employment likely to be generated in the Urban Development Sector during the Next Five Year Plan 1978—83.

STATE TRIPURA

DEPARTMENT T. C. P. O.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme — **Town and Regional Planning —  
Preparation of Master Plans of All sub-divisional towns including capital & district towns.**
2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) for the  
Next Plan — Rs. 20.00 lakhs
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :
 

1978—79	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
1979—80	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
1980—81	Rs. 4.50 lakhs
1981—82	Rs. 4.50 lakhs
1982—83	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
4. Employment potential of the Scheme/Project.
 

A. Total	73
B. Year-wise	
i) 1978—79	7
ii) 1979—80	19
iii) 1980—81	23
iv) 1981—82	16
v) 1982—83	8
(a) Unskilled or Uneducated	16
(b) Educated	
i) Technical	35
ii) Non-technical	22

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
SLUM IMPROVEMENT (MNP)**

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Sector VI — Social & Community Services

**DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978—83. — SLUM IMPROVEMENT  
(MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME)**

Estimates amounting to Rs. 3.41 crores for development of Slum areas within the Agartala Municipality during the 5th Five Year Plan period were prepared and submitted. Against the proposal an allocation of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been recommended and we have received an allocation of Rs. 9.50 lakhs so far.

Proposed allocation for the ensuing five year plan period is Rs. 1.00 crore. The said amount will be utilised mainly for improvement of roads and drains in the following 12 slum areas.

1. Shibnagar and South Dhaleswar.
2. Jagaharimura.
3. Town Pratapgarh.
4. North Banamalipur.
5. Rampur (Ranjitnagar)
6. Badurtala.
7. Area oppsite to new Bodhjung School.
8. Area between Battala bazar and Burning Ghat.
9. Malanchanagar.
10. Hrishipatti.
11. Bhattapukur.
12. Rabidaspara (Piyaribabu's garden)

## VI. Social &amp; Community Services.

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978—83.

## Information &amp; Publicity :

The recent trend of development being village-based, all attempts of communication should be directed to the village people mainly. The change in outlook of all development plans as has been highlighted in recent days call upon a concerted efforts, and that too, for the welfare of village people.

2. The 6th Plan is a challenge to the country in so far as it aims at breaking away the traditional institutions that have been nurtured during the last few decades. The Information and Public Relations Department has, therefore, to be toned up to cater to the needs of the day, to shoulder greater responsibility which are expected to be thrust upon, owing to the ambitious plan that the country as a whole is going to take up.

3. With this in view, the Information and Public Relations Programmes of this State have been drawn up to help the developing economy find a solid base. The rural society of Tripura comprises villagers belonging to different groups having distinguished norms and values of their own. The appreciable percentage of literacy in the State may be credited to the town and urban population, while those living in hills and forests and in remote areas are yet to come up at par with the town people.

4. To cater to such a diverse population living in a peculiar geographical and topographical disadvantages our attempts should, therefore, be manifold, needless to emphasis keeping in conformity with the norms and values of the different society as stated above :

5. The proposed approach during the coming years should be (1) by way of inter-personal-communication and (2) greater utilisation of all available Mass-Media. The Scheme which may be brought under the first group are Rural Publicity Scheme, Radio Rural Forum, Information and Sub-Information Centres. The Schemes which may be grouped together under the second section are Press Publicity, Publication, Songs and Drama, Exhibition and Visual Publicity etc. And to keep these two sections in proper active condition enabling them to pertain which they are expected to, schemes like Research and Reference, Photography, distribution of literature and Mechanical Aids are naturally very important.

6. The Department's Plan for the period from 1978-79 to 1982-83 & Annual Plan for 1978-79 are outlined accordingly in the following paragraphs.

## 1. RURAL PUBLICITY SCHEME :

The Scheme envisages dissemination of Government message to the rural people as well as providing feed-back facilities to enable the policy makers to know the response of the people.

The District and Sub-Divisional level Officers who are components of the scheme have been equipped with various channels of communication for example, Radio, Exhibition, Audio Visual aid and so on. Therefore, they are the coordinators of different media in the District and Sub-Divisional levels.

Each of these officers has an audio-visual unit and a small Exhibition Unit at their disposal. They hold cinema shows, group talks in their jurisdiction regularly. They frequently visit the existing Radio Rural Forums, Sub-Information Centres and Loka Ranjan Sakhās in their areas to ensure regular attendance of village people to the programmes of those centres. They also organise new such centres when a demand is felt by them. On the other hand, their accumulated ideas of the public mind in regard to the Government's activities are communicated to the Headquarters regularly.

## INFORMATION &amp; PUBLICITY

This most effective way of communication we want to continue during the 6th Plan period more purposefully and more effectively.

At present there is no coordinating officer at the Headquarters to supervise the work of these public Relations Officer of the field.

Therefore, we propose to have one Chief Rural Public Relations Officer and one Maintenance Superintendent at the Headquarter like that of West Bengal. While the Chief Rural Public Relations Officer will be responsible for efficiency, functioning of the rural Publicity units, the Maintenance Superintendent will ensure proper maintenance and up-keepment of all the Mechanical Units at work under the Scheme. He will also be the controlling authority of all the technical hands of the Department.

Other than in districts we do not have any post of a District Public Relations Officer at the Headquarters, the necessity of which was being felt very badly during the past few years.

Therefore, the proposal for creation of a post of a District Public Relations Officer for the Headquarter deserves special consideration.

With the creation of the above posts the following staff at the lower level is also to be recruited :

( For the Maintenance Supdt. )

1. U. D. Clerk—One.
2. Steno-typist —One
3. L. D. Clerk —One
4. Class IV —One

( For Chief Rural Public Relations Officer )

1. U. D. Clerk —One
2. Stenographer —One  
( English )
3. L. D. Clerk —One
4. Peon —One

(For District Public Relations Officer at Headquarter)

1. U.D. Clerk—One
2. L.D. Clerk—One
3. Peon —One.

The Officer of the Public Relations Office stationed at District and Sub-Division Headquarters are now accommodated at rented building, for which the Department has to incur Rs. 60,000/- per year. To avoid such a huge recurring expenditure, we propose to build office buildings on acquired plots of Khas land. Actions for acquiring Khas Land have been taken. The buildings in one Sub-Division may be constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 1.000 lakh on an average.

The vehicles, the Generators and Projectors now at constant work under the scheme being pretty old, require replacement during the 6th Plan period, phase by phase.

## INFORMATION &amp; PUBLICITY

The total estimated expenditure for the next 5 years under the scheme comes to about Rs. 25,63,000/-. The brief break-up are given below :—

PROPOSALS FOR 1978-79 to 1982-83 :—

- i) Pay & Allowance of Establishment  
(Existing & new posts).....Rs. 7,43,000/-
  - ii) Purchase of equipment  
and maintenance .....Rs. 2,00,000/-
  - iii) Purchase of Vehicles and  
maintenance .....Rs. 5,00,000/-
  - iv) Construction of Offices .....Rs. 10,00,000/-
  - v) Other miscellaneous items...Rs. 1,20,000/-
- Total : Rs. 25,63,000/-

An outlay of Rs. 3,90,000/- only has been allocated during the year 1978-79.

## INFORMATION &amp; SUB-INFORMATION CENTRES :

The schemes comprises (a) Information Centres at the District, Sub-Divisional Head quarters and also at the Block. Head quarters of Tribal Development Blocks and (b) Sub-Information centres at Gaon panchayats/village level.

From our experience, we have found the Information Centres organised and run by the Government at the Sub-Divisional towns of the State are good Institutions to attract people thereby disseminating Information pertaining to various aspects while the Sub-Information Centres at the village level were found dependable seats of mass education.

PROPOSAL FOR 1978-79 TO 1982-83. During the 6th Plan period we propose to build up a model Information Centre at the capital town of Agartala with all modern facilities. But our attempts will be to cover all the Gaon Panchayats, by the Sub-information centres at the end of the rolling plans.

Sub-Information Centre is a voluntary organisation\* so to say. The village people provide the accommodation and take care of the centres, while the Government provide them with regular supply of newspapers, journals and other publicity literatures.

It is obvious that to ensure proper running of these centres and also to ensure regular attendance of villagers in them is a difficult task. The sub-divisional Public Relations Officer are now looking after these centres. But with the increase in the number of such centres at the village level the care and supervision need to be strengthened and frequent. Therefore, we propose to recruit one Assistant Information Officer for each of the 10 Sub-divisions. Their main responsibility will be to keep these Sub-information Centres at work round the year. Simultaneously, they will work as correspondent of the Departmental News Bureau at the village level.

All these Officers will work under a supervising Officer at the Headquarters in the cadre of an Assistant Director like that of other States. 3 Information Officers have also to be stationed at the

## INFORMATION &amp; PUBLICITY

3 District Headquarters. Other than these supervisory staff, the following staff at the lower level will also be required :-

1. Steno-typist	...	3 posts for 3 Districts.
2. L.D. Clerk	...	3 posts for 3 Districts.
3. Peon	...	10+3 posts for 10 Sub-Divisions 3 Districts.
4. Stenographer	...	1 No. (for Assistant Director)
5. U.D. Clerk	...	1 No. (for Headquarters)
6. Typist	...	1 No. (for Headquarters)
7. L.D. Clerk	...	1 No. (for Headquarters)
8. Peon	...	1 No. (for Headquarters)

The total expenditure for this scheme during the next five year is estimated to be Rs. 12,76,000/-. The brief break-up is given below :—

1. Pay & Allowance for the establishment (existing & proposed)	...	Rs.	5,81,000/-
2. Cost of furniture etc.	...	Rs.	1,75,000/-
3. Cost of Newspaper/ Magazines etc.	...	Rs.	6,00,000/-
4. Supply of signboard and other materials	...	Rs.	96,000/-
5. Misc. expenditure	...	Rs.	1,20,000/-
		Rs.	<u>15,72,000/-</u>

An outlay of Rs. 1,12,700/- has been allocated for the year 1978-79.

### 3. RADIO RURAL FORUM

The conference of State Minister of Information held in New Delhi recently emphasised the community listening as a dependable medium of Mass Communication in the North Eastern Region where community viewing (T.V.) is a far off expectation.

In Tripura the Community Listening was made purposeful by giving a shape and a name to it. The radio Rural Forum which were organised at our villages consisted of villagers belong to cultivation, weaving and artisan community.

Whereas the villagers provided the accommodation and care-taking facilities, the Department installed the Radio Receiving Sets, maintained them and ensured regular attendance of village listeners. Every forum was called upon to communicate the reaction of the Listeners to the programmes being broadcast by the Agartala Station of All India Radio to the Headquarters. The Headquarters in its turn analysed those re-actions and summed up how the people re-acted to a message and arranged onward transmission of the same to the concerned departments.

This process being very fruitful we feel the necessity of expanding the scheme bringing under it all the remote areas by the 6th plan period.

## INFORMATION &amp; PUBLICITY

We therefore, propose to organise 2,000 Radio Rural Forums including the old once numbering about 800.

The Branch, which is looking after this scheme, obviously needs to be strengthened.

**PROPOSALS FOR 1978-79 TO  
1982-83.**

The existing post of Chief Organiser attached to the Headquarters may be upgraded to that of Asstt. Director and 3 Radio Rural Forum Officers in the cadre of District Public Relations Officer may be created.

We have at present 3 Forum Supervisors to look after the day to day functioning of the Radio Rural Forums. To ensure a proper care we propose to create 7 more posts of Forum Supervisors to be posted at the 10 Sub-divisional Headquarters of the State.

The maintenance part of the scheme being very important we propose to create only 3 posts of Chief Radio Mechanics to be posted at District Headquarters. The existing Radio Inspector/Supervisor who look after the repairing and the maintenance of the Radio Sets at the Sub-divisional level will be redesignated as Radio Mechanics. The Maintenance Superintendent ( a post which has been proposed under the scheme Rural Publicity Unit ) will remain in over all charge of the maintenance part of the Radio Rural forum scheme.

We also propose to create the following posts :—

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| i) Store Keeper | 3 posts<br>for 3 Dists.                 |
| ii) Attendants  | ...10 posts<br>for 10<br>sub-divisions. |

The total estimated expenditure for the next 5 years under the scheme comes to about Rs. 9,50,000/-

The brief break-up are given below :—

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. For opening 1,200 more forums cost of sets and batteries. | ...Rs. 4,00,000/- |
| 2. Cost of spare parts and maintenance of 2000 sets          | ...Rs. 2,50,000/- |
| 3. Pay and allowance of staff ( existing and new )           | ...Rs. 4,00,000/- |
| 4. Miscellaneous items                                       | ...Rs. 1,50,000/- |
|  | Rs. 12,00,000/-   |

An outlay of Rs. 1,08,700/- has been allocated during 1978-79.



## INFORMATION &amp; PUBLICITY

## 4. EXHIBITION &amp; VISUAL PUBLICITY :

This is a continuing scheme. It is responsible for production and distribution of visual, publicity aids such as posters folders, pamphlets, leaflets, calendars, etc. It is also responsible for display advertisement, organising, exhibitions, cinema shows and erection of hoardings. The units is providing increasingly popular for publicising the development activities of the government, specially in rural area. It has proved to be one of the most effective media of publicity particularly in the tribal areas.

## PROPOSAL FOR 1978-79 TO 1982-83.

During sixth plan period it is proposed to render best help to other departments through this medium in their efforts to highlight development programmes in urban as well as rural areas. It is proposed that the following outlays be earmarked FOR EACH OF THE ITEMS :

i) Publications of posters etc.	...Rs. 50,000/-
ii) Erection of Hoardings.	...Rs. 55,000/-
iii) Organisation of Exhibition ( including 1250 small exhibitions in village areas )	...Rs. 7,25,000/-
iv) display advertisement	...Rs. 2,00,000/-
v) Creation of one post of Junior Artist.	...Rs. 30,000/-
vi) Purchase of one Vehicle and maintenance thereof ( to cover rural area in particular ).	...Rs. 60,000/-

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Total Rs. 11,20,000/-

An outlay of Rs. 1,42,100 only has been allocated for 1978-79.

## 5. PRESS PUBLICITY SCHEME :

With the upliftment of socio-economic condition, various newspapers were brought out from time to time and the old once have developed creating multiple avenues for channelising message to the people. Regular and methodical feeding of the press by way of issuing Feature Stories, Press Notes, Press handouts, Press photographs, etc. is calculated to ensure a favourable response from the readers. In addition, the scheme envisages issue of supplement in Delhi, Calcutta and local newspapers of repute. All these will bear an account of the progress achieved in various field of development. The enthusiasm created in the field of press Publicity during the 5th Plan is required to be maintained during the 6th Plan also.

## INFORMATION &amp; PUBLICITY

## PROPOSAL FOR 1978-79 TO 1982-83.

2. For this scheme we have no proposal for creation of any post other than two posts to ensure prompt distribution of press matters. The total outlay for the 6th Plan period is proposed as follows :

i) Purchase of paper Stencils etc.	Rs. 50,000/-
ii) Preparation of Blocks/Sterios	Rs. 27,000/-
iii) Rent for PTI-TP	Rs. 1,12,000/-
vi) Pay & allowances for 2 posts as proposed	Rs. 36,000/-
v) Misc. expenditure	Rs. 15,000/-
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>Rs. 2,40,000/-</b>

An outlay of Rs. 0.685 lakhs only has been allocated for 1978-79.

## 6. PUBLICATION UNIT :

This is a continuing scheme meant for publication of Brochures, Souvenirs Booklets, Pamphlets, posters, Folder, Picture postland etc. highlighting the achievement of the Government in various fields of development from time to time. The unit plays an important and vital role in the overall net work of communication system. It is through these printed literature that the Government apprise the people of the State policy. Apart from executing Publicity Programme within the State, Publication of various materials Projecting the activities of the State Govt. is also undertaken by this unit.

## PROPOSAL FOR 1978-79 TO 1982-83.

2. Under the existing set up we have got no staff in position for bringing out publications in the manner as it should be. It is intended to strengthen this branch during the 6th Plan period by creating one post of Publication Officer in the cadre of Assistant Director, two posts of Script Writers and some ministerials posts. For the purpose, one post of U.D.C. in the scale of Rs. 330-580/- p.m. and one post of L.D.C. in the scale of Rs. 240-440/-p.m. may be created.

3. Total plan outlay required for this scheme for the period from 1978-1979 to 1982-83 will be as follows :

i) Pay and Allowance for the post as proposed	Rs. 1,00,000/-
ii) Cost of publications	Rs. 5,00,000/-
iii) Misc. items ( including cost of blocks )	Rs. 90,000/-
<b>Total :</b>	<b>Rs. 6,90,000/-</b>

An outlay of Rs. 1,03,500 only has been allocated for 1978-79.

## 7. PHOTOGRAPHY UNIT :

It is continued scheme. This medium plays a vital role in highlighting development activities of the government and other important events.

## INFORMATION &amp; PUBLICITY

## PROPOSAL FOR 1978-79 TO 1982-83

The Department has two photographers who with much difficulties cover many a programmes. During the 6th plan period it is proposed to create posts of photographers for the district offices also so that such difficulties may be overcome and the unit can play its part. The proposals for 6th plan period would be as follows :

- a) Creation of 2 posts district photographers for 3 districts in the scale of Rs. 325-665/-
- b) Purchase of Camera, 2 Nos.
- c) Purchase of Photography materials.
- d) Production of documentary films, 2 nos,  
Out required will be as follows :—

a) Pay & Allowance	Rs. 90,000/-
b) Cost of Camera	Rs. 30,000/-
c) Purchase of Photography materials	Rs. 75,000/-
d) Production of documentary films ( 2 nos. )	Rs. 1,20,000/-
e) Misc. Items.	Rs. 50,000/-

TOTAL : Rs. 3,65,000/-

An outlay of Rs. 0.452 lakhs has been allocated for 1978-79.

## SONGS &amp; DRAMA UNIT :

This is a continuing scheme and is gaining more and more popularity in the rural areas. It is responsible for making the people conscious of Govt. development activities through traditional popular media of entertainment, like stage and music performances, dances, musical discourses, etc. By organising dramas on well thought themes and by using traditional media, the scheme has been able to draw support of rural public for Govt. development activities.

One of the most important sections of the unit is the folk entertainment unit. It aims at revival and development of traditional folk culture. As in the past we want to organise and set up 150 Lok Ranjan Sakhas during the first year of, and 250 in total during the Sixth Plan period.

To ensure an effective implementation and maintenance of the Lok Ranjan Sakhas which will be absolutely voluntary organisations of villagers, we propose to recruit a few posts like one song and Drama officer, three Supervisors of Lok Ranjan Sakhas and two peons.

Proposals for  
1978-79  
to  
1982-83

- 2. During Sixth plan period it is proposed to work mostly in rural areas and involve the people more and more in Govt. activities. The Department's only vehicle to carry artists has been condemned. It is proposed to convert one of the departmental trucks into a van in replacement of the condemned Van.

## INFORMATION &amp; PUBLICITY

The following outlays are proposed for each item of the scheme :—

a) Conversion of truck into a Van ...	Rs. 60,000/-
b) Purchase of dress & stage materials. ...	Rs. 80,000/-
c) Supply of musical instrument Satranchi, Lanterns, etc. to Loka Ranjan Sakhas. ...	Rs. 1,70,000/-
d) Maintenance of one van and one truck. ...	Rs. 50,000/-
<hr/>	
Total— Rs. 3,60,000/-	

An outlay of Rs. 0.708 lakhs been allocated for 1978-79.

## 9. RESEARCH &amp; REFERENCE UNIT :

This is a continuing scheme. It is needless to emphasise the importance of Research & Reference unit in the context of Mass Communication programme being executed through various media of public relations. The evaluation of activities in the field has got to be made with a view to appraising the policy makers' of the public reaction in the right direction. It is, therefore, necessary to set up one full fledged Research Unit at the State level. The target of the Unit will be to evaluate the impact of publicity programme, and to undertake publication of literature apart from maintaining the Reference library as indicated above. It is intended to run one fully equipped reference library which will provide reading facilities to the intending readers of reference books. The important news papers, Magazines etc. will be scientifically preserved date-wise, subject-wise. At the present moment we have got a skeleton staff consisting of one Research Assistant, one Librarian and one Library Attendent, which is considered to be far below our requirement. During the 5th plan period it has not been possible due to financial constraint to create any post for successful implementation of the Scheme.

Proposal for  
1978-79 to  
1982-83

During the plan period 1978-79 to 1982-83 it is proposed to create the following posts :—

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (a) Assistant Director ( Research & Reference in the scale of Rs. 500-1190/- | One |
| (b) Senior Scientific officer in the scale of Rs. 425-900/-                  | One |
| (c) U. D. Clerk in the scale of Rs. 330-580/-                                | One |
| (d) Junior Scientific officer in the scale of Rs. 370-800/-                  | One |
| (e) L. D. Clerk in the scale of Rs. 240-440/-                                | One |

## INFORMATION &amp; PUBLICITY

For the purpose of implementation of this scheme plan outlay to the following extent will be necessary :—

i) Pay & Allowance for posts to be created	Rs. 1,50,000/-
ii) For purchase of books of Reference and other papers.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
iii) For Misc. items ( including furniture )	Rs. 75,000/-
<hr/>	
Total—	Rs. 3,25,000/-

An outlay of Rs. 0.320 lakhs only has been allocated for 1978-79.

## 10. ADMINISTRATIVE WING :—

Divided into two posts, namely (i) Construction of Directorate building and (ii) strengthening of administration, the Scheme "Administrative wing" is a continuing scheme and was introduced during the 4th plan to strengthen and streamline the Publicity activities in the State. Neither of the two parts of the scheme could be completed as yet mainly because of paucity of funds. But in the interest of administrative convenience and for right implementation of all other schemes under Information and Publicity incomplete works under this scheme should be completed during the 6th plan period.

Proposal for  
1978-79  
to  
1982-83

2. (i) As to construction of Directorate building the following are the residual works :—
  - (a) Electric fittings in the Office Building ( 1st phase ) and construction of 2nd phase of the building ;
  - (b) the Filling up of pond within office premises for construction of works as at (a) and (d) below :—
  - (c) Construction of garrage with workshop ;
  - (d) Construction of Central workshop for i) Audiovisual equipment and ii) Community listening sets (Radio Rural Forum Unit); and
  - (e) Construction of quarters for watcher and staff of a mini unit of field publicity.

It is proposed that these works be completed during the 6th plan period. For this an outlay of Rs. 10,00,000/- lakhs are proposed .

ii) As regards strengthening of administration, it may be stated that, as happened during the past few years, the recent change in the socio economic and political outlook is sure to bring in its trail heavy responsibilities for information and public Relations Deptt. co-ordination of works of all branches and media for a visible effect has been a problem for the existing functionaries during the past few years and in the changed circumstances, when the responsibility is not only for inflicting new ideas but also to erase the old ones, such problem will be more difficult to handle unless sufficient functionaries are provided with. It is, therefore, proposed that (i) one post of Deputy Director (in addition to existing one) (ii) one post of Assistant Director ( in addition to existing ) (iii) Two posts of English stenographer ( in addition to existing one) (iv) to posts of Office Supdt. (v) Two posts of U. D. Clerk (vi) two posts of Grad-IV, are created during the 6th plan period. Total outlay required for the posts is Rs. 2,50,000/-.

## INFORMATION &amp; PUBLICITY

ii) Including expenditure on some miscellaneous items the total 6th plan outlay for the period from 1978-79 to 1982-83 will be as follows:—

a) Pay & Allowances of existing and new posts	Rs.5,00,000/-
b) For construction works	Rs.10,00,000/-
c) For Misc . items (including cost of stationery articals, type writer furniture etc . ).	Rs. 2,00,000/-

Total:— Rs. 17,00,000/-

An outlay of Rs. 1.265 lakhs only has been allocated for 1978-79.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY  
PROFORMA

(For direct employment only)

Employment likely to be generated in the Social and community services Sector during the next five year plan 1978-83 .

State :— Tripura  
Department :—Publicity

1. Project/Scheme/Programme :— Information & Publicity.
2. Financial outlay for the project :— Rs. 101.350 .  
(in lakhs) for the next plan as a whole.
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :— Proposed in 78-83 .

1978-79 :—	12.000
1979-80 :—	19.568
1980-81 :—	22.173
1981-82 :—	23.136
1982-83 :—	24.473

101.350

4. Employment potential of the :— A-Total  
Scheme/Project . B-Yearwise

	103	
i) 1978-79		18
ii) 1979-80		20
iii) 1980-81		21
iv) 1981-82		22
v) 1982-83		22

103

- a) Unskilled or Uneducated :— 32
- b) Educated
  - i) Technical :—7
  - ii) Non-Technical :— 64

**SMALL SAVINGS  
( PUBLICITY )**

**VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES**

**DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-83  
SMALL SAVINGS  
( PUBLICITY )**

The Small Savings Organisation of the State Government functions as supplementary to National Savings Organisation of the Government of India in mobilisation resources for developmental purpose. The net amount of total mobilisation (gross collection less withdrawals) is shared between the Government of India and the State Government concerned in the ratio of 33½% and 66½% respectively and utilised in developmental purpose. The state share from Small Savings is taken as part of the resources of the State Government in computing the total resources.

2. The State of Tripura comprises of 3 Districts, 10 Sub-Divisions, 17 Revenue Circles, 177 Tehsils and 871 Revenue Village and about 60% of the State comprises of hills with terrain and forests.

3. To cover all the Revenue villages in the State, the field staff available in the National Savings Organisation and the State Small Savings Organisation are as under :—

<b>A). NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANISATION.</b>	
Deputy Director.....	1
District Savings Officer. ....	3
<b>B). STATE SMALL SAVINGS ORGANISATION</b>	
Special Officer .....	1
Incentive .....	2

4. It has not been possible so far to launch village to village drive on Small Savings with the existing man power available in the two organisations. The only vehicle available is also very old and the required mobility can be achieved with it.

5. During the year 1979-80, it is proposed that an outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakhs may be utilised on following :—

a). Purchase of a vehicle.	Rs. 55,000/-
b). Publicity (Leaflets, Booklets & incentive to Agents etc).	Rs. 25,000/-
	<u>Rs. 80,000/-</u>

The vehicle is required for intensive touring in interior villages where regular service is not available. We also propose to provide with a magic lantern with slides to each of the 689 Gaon Sabhas in a phased manner in addition to the publication of leaflet, poster and awarding cash incentives to agents and others for Small Savings workers.

6. In subsequent years i.e. from 1980-81 to 1982-83, the proposed outlay shall be Rs. 0.50 lakhs each year. The amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs will be required for publicity & propaganda, payment of incentive bonus etc. and maintenance of the vehicle including cost of petrol, Mobil oil, spare parts etc.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE  
LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978—83  
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The Labour Administration and Industrial Relations Machinery in Tripura is not properly equipped to discharge its responsibilities for the services of more than 5 lakhs working people of the State consisting of about 28% of the total population, majority of which are un-organised and scattered in the rural and hill areas. According to 1971 Census 27.8% of Tripura's total population belongs to the working force and of this 76.67 belongs to agriculture and allied activities 2.1% in manufacturing industries, 6.4% to trade and commerce including construction, 1.4% in transport and 13.5% to other service. Other labour population in Tripura consists of certain categories of workers, such as road and building construction and brick manufacturing workers who come from outside and state and workers engaged in shops and commercial establishments, factories, small manufacturing industries etc.

Administrative setup of Labour and Labour Welfare Administrative in Tripura is in a stagnant position. It has not yet been able to extend its set up in all the sub-divisions. Except Head Quarter at Sadar and Labour Office in Kailashahar, it has a nominal staff in four sub-divisions consisting of one Inspector and one class—IV staff.

In the First Five Year Plan, there was no provision for Labour and Labour Welfare in the State. In the Second Five Year Plan, there was a provision of only Rs. 50,500/-. In the Third Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 1,00,000/- was made for this purpose. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the provision was Rs. 2,10,000/-. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 3,45,000/- was provided but allocation has been made only Rs. 1,23,000/- upto the year 77-78. As such no proper achievements could be made.

In pursuance of the guidelines and keeping in view of the peculiar topography and socio-economic condition as also communication bottleneck, unbalanced economic condition as also scattered and unorganised nature of labour population in the State for which there is greater need for administrative care to avert exploitation of labour which was not given due consideration in the earlier plan, a five year plan 78-83 on the Labour and Labour Welfare Administration prepared after a comprehensive re-assessment of the present state of development, making programmes and policies for the next phase of planned development according to the need of the working class specially the tribal labourers scattered in the remote areas of the State. In view of the above and in pursuance of this Government resolve to build up the plan from the grass root level of the village, block and District to the State level, the following schemes are proposed to be implemented during the Five Year Plan 1978-83.

Name of the schemes proposed for implementation during  
Sixth Five Year Plan period 1978-83.

SL. NO.	Name of the Scheme	Approved outlay for 1978-79.	proposed outlay for 1978-83 (excluding 1978-79).
1)	Industrial Relation Machinery	57,000/-	4,90,000/-
2)	Collection of labour statistics	—	50,000/-
3)	Construction of office Buildings	—	3,00,000/-
4)	Strengthening of Factory Inspectorate.	10,000/-	2,60,000/-
5)	Strengthening of Welfare Measures.	55,000/-	—
		1,22,000/-	11,00,000/-



## LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

## 1) Scheme for strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery. LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

The main functions of the Labour Administration and Industrial Relations Machinery is prevention, investigation and settlement of industrial disputes. It is also responsible for effective execution, supervision enforcement and implementation of different Labour Laws. Wage Administration is also the main functions. Fixation of maximum wages in the scheduled employment, keeping vigilance over implementation of minimum wages so fixed and other benefits, taking legal and other steps for recovery of the same are the main activities special efforts are required to be taken for proper implementation of some Labour Acts like Shops and Establishments Act, Payment of Wages Act etc.

Target of the scheme is to strengthen the Labour Administration and Industrial Relations Machinery.

## Likely Achievements :

To ensure effective implementation of all the Labour Acts for the benefit of working class specially the tribal agricultural Labourers.

1) Assistant Labour Commissioner (Rs. 500-1190/- )	— 1
2) Labour Officer ( Rs. 370-800/- )	— 1
3) Stenographer (Rs. 325-665/- )	— 1
4) Labour Inspector ( Rs. 325-665/- )	— 2
5) U. D. Clerk ( Rs. 330-580/- )	— 4
6) L. D. Clerk ( Rs. 240-440/- )	— 6
7) Bengali Typist ( Rs. 240-440/- )	— 1
8) Law Assistant ( Rs. 325-665/- )	— 3
9) Class IV staff ( Rs. 170-210/- )	— 5

2. Scheme for effective improvements in the collection of labour statistics.

Collection and compilation of Labour Statistics is an important and vital factor in Labour Administration. Without conducting proper survey, collection and compilation of statistical data, Labour Acts can not be implemented properly. It is also felt necessary to publish reports on the working of various Labour Laws, Booklets, Pamphlets about the minimum rates of wages fixed in the different employments and settlements, awards etc. so that all concerned can have the information of the working of the Labour Administration of this State.

## Target :

Target of the above scheme is to strengthen the statistical Cell.

## Financial Outlay :—

A sum of Rs. 50,000/- is required to achieve the target during the plan period.

The following additional staff are required to be entertained under the scheme during the entire plan period.

1) Statistical Inspector (Rs. 325-665/- )	— 1
2) Class IV staff ( Rs. 170-210/- )	— 1

**LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE  
LABOUR ADMINISTRATION**

**3). Scheme for construction of office building.**

Labour Directorate and Labour Inspectorates are now accommodated in the rented houses for which more than Rs. 18,000/- are now being paid as rent which will gradually increase. It is therefore, felt necessary to have own buildings.

Target:

- i) Constuction of office Buildings for Labour Directorate.
- ii) Construction of District labour offices and sub-division labour Inspectorates.

Likely Achievements :

The labour Directorate would be provided with its own building which is essential for efficient working apart from saving unavoidable expenditure on rent.

Financial Outlay :

A sum of Rs. 3,00,000/- will be required to achieve the target under the scheme.

Staff requirement :—

No additional staff is required for implementation of the above scheme.

**4. SCHEME FOR STRENGTHENING OF THE FACTORY INSPECTORATE.**

The existing strength of the Factory Inspectorate is as under :—

Factory Inspector (Gazetted)	—	1
L. D. Clerk	—	1
Class IV staff	—	1

At present, the No. of registered Factories in this State is 70 and these are located in different parts of the State. Their District-wise break-up is as follows :—

- 1) West Tripura — 40
- 2) North Tripura — 22
- 3) South Tripura — 8

For all these factories, Factory Inspectorate attached the office of the Labour Commissioner at Agartala in West Tripura District, is responsible for proper implementation of different provisions of the Factories Act and the State Factories Rules made thereunder including very important provisions connected to safety, Health and Welfare of the workers.

Besides this, the Inspectorate is also responsible for proper implementation of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Act and the Workmens' Compensation Act. For smooth discharge of these duties, proper attention is to be given to the following items of work :—

- i) To search out the factories throughout state which try to avoid registration under the Factories Act but otherwise fall under the purview of Act and then to arrange for their registration. Constant vigilance and vigorous follow up work is required for this purpose.
- ii) In case of a newly proposed factory inspection right from the site selection to final commissioning of the plants and equipments is required for giving necessary approval and factory licence.
- iii) To arrange for regular renewal of the Factory Licence of the registered factories keeping in view of their expansion etc. where required.

**LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE  
LABOUR ADMINISTRATION**

iv) Regular inspection of factories to see that they are not violating any of the provisions of the Act/Rule.

v) To prosecute, conduct or defend before a court any complaint for other proceeding arising under the Act.

vi) To conduct enquiry in case of any accident and finally to arrange for the compensation of the workers.

vii) Rendition of various returns to the Central Government regarding working of the Factories.

viii) To settle any dispute on working hours of workers and for the wages for overtime work.

Thus a voluminous ministerial work and extensive field work are involved in the total activities of the Factory Inspectorate. But the Field work (i.e. the Inspection of factories) which is the base of all activities is being hampered to a great extent since the Factory Inspectorate has got no vehicle and the factories spread over the state are also normally located far away from the regular bus route even where bus or other transport services are available.

A vehicle is thus urgently required for the Inspectorate. Similarly the only L. D. Clerk as mentioned in the existing staff position in para 1 finds himself absolutely helpless to cope up with the necessary load of the existing ministerial works and at the moment clerical staffs from other branches of the Labour Commissioner's office are being utilised beyond the formal office hours in addition to the Factory Inspectorate for this job.

2. Further arrangements for bringing the Rice Mills and Saw Mills throughout State and the automobiles Workshops etc. within the Agartala Municipal areas; under the purview of the Factories Act by applying section 85 of the Act; is under progress and thus the No. of factories are expected to be increased to 160 within the next 2/3 months. In that case, the District-wise distribution of the Factories will be as under :—

1) West Tripura District ( Head Quarter )	110
2) North Tripura District	40
3) South Tripura District	10

The work load of the Inspectorate will therefore, automatically increase to 2½ time than that at present with existing 70 factories within a very short period with this increase in number of factories.

In view of the above position, the scheme for strengthening the Factory Inspectorate with provision for a vehicle (Jeep) has been drawn and proposed for implementation during the ensuing 6th Five Year Plan i. e. 78-83. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 2.60 lakhs is proposed for the pay and allowances of the following staff including cost of 1 (one) vehicle (Jeep).

**TARGET AND ACHIEVMENT :**

For proper and effective implementation of the Factories Act, Cotton Ginning and Pressing Act and Workmens Compensation Act for achieving full coverage so that neither a single worker is deprived of the rights and benefits under these Acts nor the Government is deprived of revenue. The problem of public health will also get due importance and weightage by this scheme.

## LABOUR

## FINANCIAL OUTLAY :

An amount of Rs. 2.60 lakhs is proposed during the whole 6th Five Year Plan :

## A) For West District ( in Head Quarter )

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1) U. D. Clerk ( Rs. 330-580/- )  | 1 |
| 2) Stenographer ( Rs. 325-665/- ) | 1 |
| 3) L. D. Clerk ( Rs. 240-440/- )  | 2 |
| 4) Driver ( Rs. 220-380/- )       | 1 |

## B) For North Tripura District :

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) Factory Inspector ( Class II gazetted )<br>( Rs. 500-1300/- ) | 1 |
| 2) L. D. Clerk ( Rs. 240-440/- )                                 | 1 |
| 3) Class IV staff ( Rs. 170-210/- )                              | 1 |

Since the No. of factories will increase to 40 or so in this District, another post of Factory Inspector is proposed to be created for proper and smooth implementation of the Act and the factory Inspector in the Head Quarter in West District will look after the works of the South District.

During the ensuing Five Year Plan period 78-83 54 persons will be covered under the scheme.

Accordingly, an amount of 12,22,000/- is proposed for the scheme for ensuing Five Year Plan period i. e. 78-83 of which an amount of Rs. 1,22,000/- will be spent in 78-79 which has been approved by the State Planing Authority.

Taking into account the Fifth Five Year Plan i. e. 78-79 as the 1st Year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The following continued schemes of the Fifth Five Year Plan are proposed and approved by the State Planing Authority for implementing during 78-79. It is proposed not to continue the scheme namely, strengthening of welfare measures beyond 78-79.

Name of the continued schemes are as follows :-

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Approved Outlay for 78-79
1)	Strengthening of factory Inspectorate.	Rs. 10,000/-
2)	Strengthening of Industrial Relations Mechinery.	Rs. 57,000/-
3)	Strengthening of Welfare Measures.	Rs. 55,000/-
<b>Total :</b>		<b>Rs. 1,22,000/-</b>

During the ensuing Five year Plan period i.e. 78-83 in total an amount of 12,000/- has been proposed of which an amount of 11,00,000/- will be required for the New Schemes and the rest amount of Rs. 1,22,000/ will be required for implementation of the continued schemes during 78-79.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE  
LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

1) Subsidised Housing scheme for Plantation Workers.

It is a continuing centrally Sponsored Scheme with a view to provide financial assistance to the Planters by granting loan and subsidy for construction of standard houses for the Tea Plantation workers. proposed Target during the Plan :—

- i) Granting of remaining instalments of loans and subsidy for completion of standard houses construction of which started earlier.
- ii) Granting of loan and subsidy for construction of 400 standard houses.

Likely Achievement :—

Provision of pucca houses for residential accommodation of Tea Plantation labourers. Grant of financial assistance for achievement of this scheme.

Financial Outlay :—

An amount of Rs. 15,00,000/- is required to achieve the target under the scheme.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

PROPORMA—1 L. & E—7

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES  
DRAFTSMAN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE  
SCHEMewise AND YEARWISE PHASING OF OUTLAY  
( FINANCIAL )

Sl. No.	Schemes	1974-78			Forcing Assistance component in the total	total outlay	1978-83 Foreign Assistance		
		Anticipated expdr, Totat Expdr, Capital Expdr, buildin Equipments					Five year Plan Capital Outlay		component in the total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE :									
	i) Industrial Relations Machinery.								
	ii) Collection of Labour Statistics								
	iii) Construction of office buildings								
	iv) Factory Inspectorate	0-886	...	...	...	12.220	...	...	...
	v) Welfare measure								
	Total :-	0,886	...	...	...		...	...	...

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

L & E. PROFORMA—I (Contd.)

Total Outlay	1978-79		Foreign assis- tance compo- nent	Total Outlay Capital Outlay			1980-81'			Foreign assistance component the total		
	Approved outlay			1978-80		Total Outlay-Capital Building-Equipment						
11	Building Equi.		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

LABOUR ADMINISTRATION :

1.220	...	...	...	5.000	3.000	...	...	2.000	...	...	...
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Total outlay	1981-82		Foreign assistance	1982-83			If the scheme is silover	REMARKS	
	Capital Outlay			Total outlay	Capital Outlay				
23	Building Equipments		26	Building-Equipment			30	31	32

LABOUR ADMINISTRATION :

2.000	—	...	...	...	2.000	...	...	...	...
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LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE  
LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

L & E 10

PROFORMA—II

FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83  
STATE AND UNION TERRITORIES CRAFTSMEN'S TRAINING  
AND LABOUR WELFARE (PHYSICAL)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Position as at the	Likeley position as at the end of				
		end of March, 31	March 31 each year.				
		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
<b>IV. LABOUR WELFARE</b>							
1.	Number of Labour Welfare Centres :	7	7	...	...	...	...
i)	Labour Welfare	7	7	...	...	...	...
ii)	Balwadi	30	13	15	15	15	15
ii)	Bonded Labour :	—	...	...	...	...	...
a)	Located	...	...	...	...	...	...
b)	Freed	...	...	...	...	...	...
c)	Rehabilitated	...	...	...	...	...	...



LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE  
LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

EMP-1

## PROFORMA

( For direct employment only )

Employment likely to be generated in the Social and Community Services sector  
during the next Five Year Plan 1978-83

STATE : TRIPURA  
DEPARTMENT—LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme :— LABOUR ADMINISTRATION
2. Financial Outlay for the projection (in lakhs) for the next plan as a whole :— 12.220
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—
 

1978-79	...	1.220
1979-80	...	2.000
1980-81	...	3.000
1981-82	...	3.000
1982-83	...	3.000
4. Employment potential of the scheme/project :
 

A. Total :— 54	i) 1978-79 :— 20
	ii) 1979-80 :— 10
B. Year-wise	iii) 1980-81 :— 8
	iv) 1981-82 :— 8
	v) 1982-83 :— 8

  - a) Unskilled or Uneducated :— 7
  - b) Educated
    - i) Technical\* —
    - ii) Non-technical\*\* 47

**LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE  
CRAFTSMEN & APPRENTICE-  
SHIP TRAINING**

Sector—IV. Social and Community Services.

DRAFT PLAN—1978-83

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE :

**CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME**

With the setting up of one I. T. I. at Jatanbari, there would be 3 I. T. I. during 1978-79 in the State. Jatanbari I. T. I. is situated in the tribal belt and tribal people would be much benefited. There are 112 seats in that I. T. I. It has seven trades viz. (1) Sheet-metal (2) Electrician (3) Blacksmithy (4) Carpentry (5) Basketry (6) Weaving (7) Tailoring. The I. T. I. of Jatanbari has been included in Tribal Welfare Department Schemes.

Besides, the continuation of the training programme, the spill over expenditure on construction of workshop, class-room at Indranagar, construction of workshop, Store, Library building, Canteen, Urinal, Lavatory and extension of Hostel building and compound wall of I. T. I. Kailashahar would be necessary. Two new trades namely, Pump machine and Store Keeping at Indranagar I. T. I. and two new trades namely, Surveyor and Stenography will be opened at Kailashahar I. T. I. A provision of Rs. 21.80 lakhs is provided in plan outlay for the period ending in 1982-83 in that respect.

**APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING**

The State Govt. has introduced a scheme for additional stipend equivalent to 50% of the stipend payable under Apprenticeship Act and both ways journey expenses to the Apprentices of Tripura who are sent to industrial establishment outside the state for training. This scheme will benefit the poor students immensely. An outlay of Rs. 2.80 lakhs is provided in the plan period ending in 1982-83.

LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE  
CRAFTSMAN & APPRENTICESHIP  
TRAINING.

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83  
CRAFTSMAN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE  
SCHEMewise AND YEARWISE PHASING OF OUTLAYS  
( FINANCIAL )

Sl. No.	Schemes.	1974-79				1978-83 Five Year Plan						
		Anticipated Expenditure				Foreign assistance component in the total.	Total Outlay.	Capital Outlay		Foreign assistance component in the total		
		Total Expenditure.	Capital Expenditure		Building Equip-ment.							
			Building.	Equipments.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
<b>1. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING</b>												
	Industrial Training Institute.	6.48	1.75	2.16	...	21.80	8.50	2.90	...			
	2. Apprenticeship Training.	1.55	...	...	...	2.80	...	...	...			
		1978-79			1979-80			1980-81				
	Total outlay.	Approved outlay	Foreign Exchange	Total outlay.	Capital Building.	outlay Equipment.	Foreign Exchange component in the total	Total outlay.	Capital Building.	outlay Equipment.	Foreign Exchange component in the total	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	1.60	0.50	0.40	...	4.95	2.50	0.60	...	6.15	2.50	0.70	...
	0.40	...	...	...	0.60	...	...	...	0.60	...	...	...
		1981-82			1982-83			If the scheme is spill over from the Fifth Plan indicate REMARKS against such scheme in the plan.				
	Total outlay.	Capital Building.	outlay Equipment.	Foreign Exchange component in the total	Total outlay.	Capital Building.	outlay Equipment.	Foreign Exchange component in the total				
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		32	
	4.50	1.50	0.70	...	4.65	1.50	0.50	...	I. T. I, Indranagar.		...	
	0.60	...	...	...	6.00	...	...	...	...		...	

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE  
L & E-10/CRAFTSMEN AND APPRENTICESHIP  
TRAINING

PROFORMA—II

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

STATE AND UNION TERRITORIES

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE (PHYSICAL)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Likely position as at the end of March, each year								REMARKS
		Position as at the end of March, 31, 1978		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
<b>I CRAFTSMEN TRAINING</b>										
1.	Number of Industrial Training Institutes (I. T. Is)	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
2.	Seating Capacity.	632	664	664	712	712	712	712	760	
3.	Number of persons undergoing training :									
	a) Total	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	b) Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes.	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	c) Women	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>II. APPRENTICESHIP</b>										
<b>TRAINING :</b>										
1.	Training places located.									
	a) Within the State	(i) Agartala	(ii) Arundhutinagar	(iii) Industrial Estate, Udaipur.						
	b) Outside the State	(i) Rajkot,	(ii) Calcutta,	(iii) Bangalore,	(iv) Namrup,	(v) Shibsagar.				
2.	Apprentices undergoing training :									
	a) Total									
		Within the State	Outside the State							
		15	4							
	b) Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes	5	2							
	c) Women	...	...							
	d) I. T. I. trained.	51	11							

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

VI :—SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES.  
 FIVE YEAR PLAN DURING 1978-83 IN RESPECT OF  
 THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND MANPOWER PLANNING.

The problem of unemployment in the State has been causing serious concern to the Government. According to the Live Register of the Employment Exchange in this State that there are 60,414 registrants seeking employment at the end of May, 1978. Among the registrants about 50% are educated applicants ( Matriculate and above ).

The magnitude of the problem accentuates the difficulties of the Government in providing them relief specially in this State where no large or medium scale Industries has yet been set up. It is needless to emphasize that the communication difficulties, dearth of mineral resources and high cost of power are the bottlenecks that stood in the way of any economic growth of this State. However, the problem of unemployment is a national phenomenon and various Government machineries are involved in it to ease the problem more effectively.

The Employment Service apart from functioning as the agency for the placement of all categories of employment seekers and finding workers for Employers is also responsible for collection, compilation, analysis and interpretation of statistical data relating to employment and unemployment and for implementing various programmes concerning vocational guidance and employment counselling, occupational research, employment market information etc.

The activities of the Employment Services which were hitherto by and large directed to registrations and placements of job seekers mostly in urban areas, have to be suitably expanded to cater to the needs of the semi urban and rural areas. The service should be suitably strengthened and expanded wherever necessary so as to be more effective and to provide continuous guidance to the job seekers. The Employment Exchange machinery should be organised so as to collect and process various employment and manpower data and undertake surveys and studies in the field of employment and manpower.

Keeping the above factors in view, more emphasis has been given on the points in initiating new schemes during Sixty Five Year Plan.

SECTOR VI :—SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES.  
 NAME OF THE SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION DURING  
 THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD : STATE PLAN ( Rs. IN LAKHS ).

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay for 1978-79	Proposed outlay 1978-83
1	2	3	4
1.	Penetration of Employment Services to Rural areas by opening Employment information & Assistance Bureaus and Semi-urban Employment Exchange.	Rs. 0.10	Rs. 1.50

		EMPLOYMENT SERVICES	
1	2	3	4
2.	Employment Market information Programme comprehensiveness of frame of establishments through street surveys. Establishment of peripatetic teams.	Rs. 0.05	Rs. 0.50
3.	Strengthening of District Employment Exchange as well as Directorate.	Rs. 0.10	Rs. 2.20
		Rs. 0.25	Rs. 4.20

An amount of Rs. 4.20 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the above schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan period of which an amount of Rs. 0.25 lakhs will be spent during 1978-79. All the Schemes are staff oriented.

THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE NEW SCHEMES ARE AS FOLLOWS.

SCHEME NO. I.

PENETRATION OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES TO RURAL AREAS AND SEMI-URBAN AREAS BY OPENING EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE BUREAUS AND SEMI-URBAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The Employment Service has to be organised in the rural areas to allow the people in such areas to take full advantages of the facilities offered by the services. The work seekers in these areas will thus be able to share the Employment opportunities on an equal basis. The idea is to have at least 6 (Six) more Employment Information & Assistance Bureaux attached to the B. D. O.'s office in the rural areas of Sub-Divisions. 3 ( Three ) Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux attached to B. D. O's office at Kanchanpur, Amarpur and Melaghar in three Districts will be started during 1978-79. Remaining 3 ( three ) E. I. & A. Bureaux will be opened in the subsequent years of Sixth Five Year Plan period at Satchand, Mohanpur and Panisagar Block Head Quarter attached to respective B. D. O's office in three different districts.

In total 6 (Six) posts of Upper Division Clerks will be created for implementation of the scheme. An amount of Rs. 1.50 Lakhs has been proposed for the scheme during Sixth Five Year Plan period (1978-83).

SCHEME No. 2.

EMPLOYMENT MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAMME COMPREHENSIVENESS OF FRAME OF ESTABLISHMENTS THROUGH STREET SURVEYS ESTABLISHMENTS OF PERIPATETIC TEAMS.

For improving the quality of the data collected under Employment Market Information programme a peripatetic team for street surveys for identifying new establishments with a view to making the data more reliable is required to be established under the State Directorate of employment. This data is essential for manpower assessment and utilisation in and out side the State.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme during Sixth Five Year Plan period. One post of Asstt. Employment officer is proposed to be created in the scale of pay Rs. 370-800/- during the 1st year of 6th plan for implementation of the scheme.

## SCHEME No. 3.

## STRENGTHENING OF DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AS WELL AS DIRECTORATE

With a view to making uniform and high level of efficiency throughout the State it has been decided that the Employment Service should operate in a common way, policy and procedure connected with Employment Services should be in a uniform standard for implementation different development programme in rural and semi urban areas as well as in and out side the State. An amount of Rs. 2.20 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme for providing 2 (two) District Employment officers (one for each District and 3 (three) head clerks (one for each District and another for the Directorate) during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

Taking into account the 5th year i. e. 1978-79 at the 5th Five year Plan period and as the 1st year of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83). The following continued schemes of the 5th Five Year Plan are proposed for implementation during 1978-79.

## NAME OF THE CONTINUED SCHEMES (STATE PLANE) :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay for 1978-79.
1.	Providing Employment Market Information Unit in the District Employment Exchange, North & South Tripura.	Rs. 0.20 lakhs
2.	Institution of enforcement machinery for Employment Exchange (compulsory Notification of Vacancies ) Act, 1959.	Rs. 0.16 lakhs
3.	Providing vocational guidance unit in the District Employment exchange, North & South Tripura.	Rs. 0.17 lakhs

During the ensuing Five Year Plan period in total an amount of Rs. 9.73 lakhs has been proposed of which an amount of Rs. 0.25 lakhs for the NEW SCHEMES and the rest of Rs. 0.53 lakhs will be required for the implementation of the continued schemes during 1978-79.

Scheme : Construction of Office Buildings for Employment Exchanges and Directorate.

Offices and Employment Exchanges for want of Government accommodation are housed in rented buildings which were not constructed for either offices or exchange. The department is paying large sum of money as rent every year.

This department has to deal with frustrated job-seekers particularly youths.

The need to house offices of the Employment Exchanges buildings specially constructed for the purpose is greatly felt so that their basic needs are adequately met. This will greatly save the recurring expenditure. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme during the sixth five year plan for acquisition of land and construction of buildings.

## EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

## ANNEXURE 'A'

## SUPPLEMENTARY DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN SCHEME FOR THE YEAR 1979-80

( In lakhs )

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount proposed for 1978-79	Amount proposed for 1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>1. CONSTRUCTION</b>			
(a)	Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning, Tripura.	Land X	Rs. 0.50
(b)	District Employment Exchange at Udaipur.	Land X	Rs. 0.35
(c)	District Employment Exchange at Kailasahar.	Land X	Rs. 0.35
			Rs. 1.20 lakhs

N. B. Building construction components have been shown separately in annexure 'B' for the remaining 6th Plan period i. e. (1980-83)



EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE  
ANNEXURE—B

SUPPLEMENTARY DRAFT PLAN FOR THE 6TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-83)  
6TH PLAN PERIOD ( BUILDING COMPONENTS )

		( Rupees in lakhs )					
Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>1. CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE BUILDING,</b>							
(a)	Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning, Tripura.	...	...	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.30
(b)	District Employment Exchange, Udaipur,	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.75
(c)	District Employment Exchange, Kailashahar,	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.75
		...	...	1.15	1.15	1.50	3.80

N. B. Building components of the supplementary scheme has been shown above for the period from 1980-83,

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.

L & E-10  
PROFORMA-11

## FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-79

STATE : TRIPURA.

## CRAFTSMAN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE.

( PHYSICAL )

Sl. No.	Particulars	Position as at the end of March 31, '78.	Likely position as at the end of March 31, each year.				
			1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>111. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.</b>							
	Name of Employment Exchanges.						
(a)	Total	3	3	3	3	3	3
(b)	In rural areas	3	6	6	9	9	9
(c)	University Employment Information & Guidance Bureau.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d)	For physically Handicapped.	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks :—3 (three) Employment Information & Assistance Bureaus already continued to function under 3 Block Head Quarters for assistance of the Job-seekers of rural areas under respective Blocks. Initiative has been taken to open 3 more such Employment Information and Assistance Bureaus under 3 Block Head Quarters during the year 1978-79. 3 more Employment Information & Assistance Bureaus will also be opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan period for the same purpose. In total 9 Nos. such Bureau will be started functioning under 9 different Block Offices of this State at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period for assistance of the rural people under respective Block areas in connection with Employment.

## PROFORMA

( For Direct Employment only )

Employment likely to be generated in the sector during the next Five Year Plan 1971-83.

1. Scheme.,		
2. Financial outlay for the scheme ( in Lankhs ) for the next Plan as a whole.		Rs. 9.730
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—		
	1978-79 ...	Rs. 0.780
	1979-80 ...	Rs. 2.070
	1980-81 ...	Rs. 2.176
	1981-82 ...	Rs. 2.570
	1982-83 ...	Rs. 2.570
		<u>Rs. 9.730</u>

N. B. :—An amount of Rs. 0,530 will be converted into committed expenditure ( Non-Plan ) during the year 1979-80.

## 4. Employment Potential of the scheme :—

A. Total	...	26
B. Yearwise :—		
	1. 1978-79 :—	11
	2. 1979-80 :—	12
	3. 1980-81 :—	3
	4. 1981-82 :—	Nil.
	5. 1982-83 :—	Nil.

(a) Un-skilled 3 (1) Technical.

(b) Education (ii) Non-Technical. ... 23.

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

**PROGRAMME FOR WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES, SCH. CASTES AND OTHER BACK-  
WARD CLASSES IN THE MID TERM PLAN  
(1978-83)**

**INTRODUCTION :**

There are 19 assortment of tribes in Tripura which as per 1971- Census was 4.51 lakhs in number (29% of the total population approximately). The Scheduled Caste population in the State according to 1971 Census is 1,92,660. The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes thus constitute 41.32% of the total population of Tripura according to 1971 Census which is 15,56,342. There are no denotified or nomadic tribes in Tripura. Out of total 4,50,544 Sch. Tribe, 3,43,654 are residing in 462 villages in Sub-plan area. Special Programmes for their development have been proposed in the Tribal Sub-plan covering those who are the most backward. The literacy rate amongst Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes is 15.03% and 20.51% respectively.

The directive principles of the State policy provide that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and shall protect them from social injustice and exploitation. The Department of Welfare for Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes and other backward classes, therefore, aims at taking up community-oriented scheme to provide much-needed impetus to the development of weaker sections of the society, especially of Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes. Occasionally programmes distributive in content are also taken up to help individuals in the form of grant-in-aid and subsidies. However, the basic strategy is to reduce the level of disparities amongst the weaker sections of the community and its other fortunate sections, as also between the under developed tribal areas of the State and comparatively developed areas by taking up socio-economic development schemes on a project basis.

**2. REVIEW OF FIFTH PLAN :**

The objective of 5th Five Year Plan for the welfare of Sch. Tribes & Sch. Castes in the Sub-sector are briefly indicated below :—

i) To give economic settlement to Sch. Tribes practising vocational trades especially Jhumias and the poorer sections of Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes by way of providing land, agricultural inputs and other pre-requisites for settled cultivations as well as pursuit of vocational trades.

ii) To promote education and culture for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Castes in the shape of giving boarding house stipend, pre-matric scholarships and by giving incentive for cultural shows and competition in Folk dance and music.

iii) To provide facilities for communication, Medical aid, Legal aid and also to provide financial assistance to Non-official Organisations for carrying out welfare activities amongst Sch. Tribes & Sch. Castes Communities.

iv) To intensify training programme on I.T.I. and I.I.

v) Approved outlay under the programme for welfare of Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes in the State's 5th Five Year Plan was Rs. 261.69 lakhs of which till 1977-78. Rs. 205.00 lakhs was approved and Rs. 188.421 lakhs has been expended. Rs. 170.524 lakhs was earmarked for Sch. Tribes including direction, administration and Rs. 34.476 lakhs for Sch. Castes out of Rs. 205.00 lakhs. The expenditure was Rs. 154.686 lakhs for Sch. Tribes and Rs. 33.735 lakhs was for Sch. Castes for the period from 1974-75 to 1977-78. The shortfall in expenditure was Rs. 16.579 lakhs (Rs. 205,000 lakhs—Rs. 188.421 lakhs).

### WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Main shortfall occurred against the schemes for settlement of Jhumias on Land Developed by Agri. Department, Settlement of Landless Scheduled Tribe Agri. Labourers and Settlement of Jhumia in Project. This was due to non-availability of lunga land. Settlements have been given mostly on Tilla Lands, reclamation of which is a time taking factor. Shortfall occurred in respect of schemes for Scheduled Caste was negligible. Percentage of shortfall was 8.08% only. All the schemes during the 5th Plan had some impact on the development of backward classes.

#### 3. STRATEGY IN NEXT PLAN:

(i) The basic objective of the 6th Plan will be to cover the entire Tribal areas of the State by suitable development programme with a view to bridge the gap between the level of development of Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes and that of general population. Concerted efforts would be made for the welfare of Scheduled Castes also. The Socio-economic situation of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes communities varies considerably from one area to another. Therefore, it is not possible or even desirable to have uniform pattern of development for all of them. So planning for their economic development would be formulated on the need based priorities. Raising of economic conditions of Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes in the immediate future and enabling them to come up to the general level will be requiring following up of priority programme during the 6th Plan.

(ii) Framing of perspective plan for the solution of problem of shifting cultivation through pre-agricultural level of technology with a view to have need based schemes for economic settlement of jhumias for which co-ordinated efforts of the Tribal Welfare Department, Forest Department, Agriculture Department of the State would have to be made.

iii) Settlement of jhumias in project by providing khas land upto a maximum of 2 acres, agricultural implements including bullocks, animal husbandry programme, development of orchards and fruit plants, land development facilities over a period of years under requisite guidance.

iv) Promotion of Education and literacy, through educational facilities, scholarships and stipends, adult literacy programmes, grants for cultural pursuits.

v) Providing facilities for communication, drinking water supply, medical aid and public health, especially to the poor Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, who cannot defray it otherwise.

vi) Establishment of training centres for imparting training on various vocational trades so that Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes persons would be able to supplement their family income by pursuing these trades after completion of training.

#### 4. PROGRAMME WITH OUTLAYS AND TARGETS:

An outlay of Rs. 434.865 lakhs is proposed for implementation of schemes under Welfare of Sch. Tribes, Sch. Castes and other backward classes, during the Five Year Plan (1978-83). Rs. 281.222 lakhs is proposed for Welfare of Sch. Tribes and Rs. 125.047 lakhs is proposed for welfare of Sch. Castes. Besides, Rs. 28.596 lakhs is proposed under Administrative set-up for improvement of better implementation of plan programmes including monitoring. Specific programmes including outlays and targets for Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes have been described at page/ to page.

#### 5. ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP:-

Reorganisation of Directorate of Welfare for Sch. Tribes, Sch. Castes has become essentially necessary to cope with the increased volume of works both in office and at the field

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH.  
CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

level including monitoring. As such, creation of some essential posts is necessary. Besides, creation of posts, construction and remodelling of office building in Sub-Divisions for Tribal Welfare staff and construction/repairs of office building and quarters in different Districts and Sub-Divisions is also essential. Names and number of staff proposed to be created are described at \_\_\_\_\_ page.

**6. RESOURCE MOBILISATION :**

Since the Tribal Welfare Directorate is entrusted to deal with the problems of weaker section of the people of the State, especially Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes for their alround upliftment socially, economically and educationally, by way of settling them on the land, the Tribal Welfare Department has no resource save and except the provisions provided in the State Plan as well as in Central Plan.

**7. NATURAL CALAMITIES :**

Almost every year some parts of Tripura face the hazard of natural calamities like drought, cyclones, heavy rains and floods which destroy the standing crops of the poor tribal people besides causing loss of life and property which add to the miseries of the people particularly the Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes who are already in distressed condition.

It has, therefore, been proposed to take up need based schemes to provide for such contingencies, during the Five Year Plan to give relief to Sch. Tribes and Sch. Caste people who might be affected by such calamities.

**8. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :**

The Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Post-matric Scholarships and construction of Girls Hostels for Sch. Tribe and Sch. Castes which were implemented upto 1977-78 are proposed to be continued during the Five Year Plan period.

**9. SPILL-OVER :**

**i). Settlement of Jhumia/landless Sch. Tribes.**

Main spill-over for next Five Year Plan period would be in respect of families settled during 5th Five Year Plan period. 1106 Jhumia/landless Sch. Tribe families were settled under Rs. 1910/- scheme. 396 families out of 1106 families have been paid grant in full. The remaining 710 families who were paid part assistance are to be paid further grants during the plan period of five year. Besides, 1909 families were settled during 5th Plan under Rs. 6510/- schemes (under project and land Development scheme). 570 families out of 1909 families settled have been given grant in full. The remaining 1339 families are to be paid further grants during next plan period.

Moreover 5808 Jhumias/landless Sch. Tribes families were settled during 4th Plan period. 4338 families have been given grant in full. The remaining 1470 families are to be given further grants during the 1st year of five year plan period.

The estimated expenditure would be Rs. 53.893 lakhs.

**ii) Settlement of landless Sch. Castes.**

933 families were settled under Rs. 1910/- scheme during 5th Five Year Plan. 368 families out of 933 families have been paid grant in full. The remaining 565 families are to be given further grant during the plan period of 6 year.

Besides, 1089 families were settled under Rs. 1910/- schemes during 4th Plan period. 737 families out of 1089 families have been paid grant in full. The remaining 352 families are to be given further grants during 1st year of Five Year Plan period.

Estimated expenditure would be Rs. 9.973 lakhs.

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH.  
CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.**

**10. DIFFICULTIES AND BOTTLENECKS :**

The followings are the main difficulties and bottlenecks in the implementation of the programme for welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes :—

- i) Tribal Welfare Programme are being implemented through the technical agencies/experts of other Departments. Having no administrative control over those agencies/staff, the Tribal Welfare Department is dependent on regular submission of progress reports, schemes, modifications, if any etc. from these departments.
- ii) Non-existence of technical personnel under the Department of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. These will be necessary if all the programmes needed for developing tribal areas as also settling needy Sch. Caste population in vocational trades are to be implemented properly by the Tribal Welfare Department only.
- iii) Lack of communication facilities in interior Tribal areas. This poses a considerable problem in posting men and materials in the interior areas, where most of Tribal Welfare Department works are located. More incentives, regionwise, have to be given to induce personnel to stay in these areas.
- iv) Non-availability of lunga/plain land for settlement of jhumias, landless Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes. Settlement are being given on tilla land and this is not only very costly but does not really give an economic living to the tribals.

**11. LINKAGES :**

The Tribal Welfare Department programmes aims at giving economic settlement to the Scheduled Tribe Jhumias and vocational settlement to the needy Sch. Caste families. As it aims at comprehensive development, the Tribal Welfare Department programmes are inherently dependent on multifarious activities taken up by various other departments also. Thus for release of requisite Government khas lands Revenue Department is approached. For development of land except through beneficiaries Soil Conservation Department has to assist. Thus Soil Conservation Department reclaims land allotted by the Revenue Department and hand over the same to the Tribal Welfare Department, for settlement of Jhumias. Moreover most of the Jhumias already settled within or nearby forest areas, dereservation of forest areas becomes sometimes necessary. Delimitation of proposed Reserved Forest and any fresh afforestation scheme has also to keep in view the programmes for settlement of jhum cultivators. The nexus between the tribals and forest areas being intimate, no development of tribals is really possible unless Forest Department Programmes are also attained to it. Linkages with constructional development like public works, minor irrigation rural water supply and community development are also important because through these departments various facilities are created in the Tribal areas. This is in addition to the fact that the tribal re-settlement programmes in Tripura are being undertaken also by Forest and Agriculture Departments.

**12. Autonomous District Council.**

It has been decided by the Government to set up an Autonomous District Council in Tripura. The Autonomous District Council will be delineated by the Revenue Department from among Schedule—II areas of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (3rd amendment) Act, 1975. The Council will be organised and it will function on the basis of an Autonomous District Council Bill, being prepared by the Law Department of this Government on the basis of Constitutional provision.

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES,  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.**

Five Year Plan—1978-83.

Welfare of Sch. Tribes & Sch. Castes and other Backward Classes

Name of Scheme :—**Direction and Administration (Administrative set-up).**

The reorganisation of the Directorate of Welfare for Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes has become essentially necessary to cope with increased volume of works both in office and at the field level including monitoring. As such, creation of some essential posts are necessary. Besides, creation of posts, construction of building for Directorate and remodelling of office building in Sub-Division for accommodation of Tribal Welfare staff and construction/repair of office building and quarters in different District and Sub-Divisions are also essential.

Name of post with number of posts and pay scale with financial implication proposed to be created during five year of the Five Year Plan are indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of post	Pay scale	Requirement of 4 years
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Statistical Officer (Non-Cadre) to be created in 2nd year	1	Rs. 370-800/-	Rs. 29,500/-
2.	Office Superintendent (to be created in 2nd year)	1	Rs. 370-800/-	Rs. 29,500/-
3.	Head Clerk (to be created in 2nd year)	3	Rs. 350-725/-	Rs. 70,000/-
4.	U.D. Clerk (10 for 10 Sub-Divisions and 2 for Directorate) to be created in 2nd year.	12	Rs. 330-580/-	Rs. 2,72,000/-
5.	L.D. Clerk-cum-Typist, (for 17 Blocks) to be created in 2nd year)	17	Rs. 240-440/-	Rs. 3,00,000/-
6.	Supervisor (12 in 2nd year, 6 in 3rd year, 6 in 4th year and 6 in 5th year)	30	Rs. 325-665/-	Rs. 4,68,600/-
7.	Agri. Assistant (as per above ratio).	30.	Rs. 240-440/-	Rs. 3,50,000/-
8.	Peon (12 in 2nd year, 6 in 3rd year, 6 in 4th year and 6 in 5th year)	30	Rs. 170-210/-	Rs. 2,95,000/-
				Rs. 18,14,600/-

Rs. 9.540 lakhs would be required during the Plan period for construction and repair of office building in State/District and Sub-Division level for existing staff and Rs. 18.146 lakhs would be required for entertainment of staff during the Plan period of 5 years. Thus total requirement under Direction and Administration would be Rs. 28.596 lakhs.



**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH.  
CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.**

The year-wise financial implication proposed under the Scheme during the Plan period of five years is as follows:—

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)					Total
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Pay & allowances of staff.	—	2.500	4.500	5.200	5.946	18.146
Construction of office building at State/District/Sub-Divisional and Block level and repair thereof with existing office, garage & staff quarters.	0.950	2.000	2.500	2.500	2.500	10.450
<b>TOTAL :—</b>	0.950	4.500	7.000	7.700	8.446	28.596

Physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five years is as follows :—

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Staff	Creation of post.	Creation and continuance.	Creation & continuance.	Creation & continuance.	Creation & continuance.	148 Nos. of posts.

Construc-  
tion/remodel-  
ling of office,  
quarters of

T. W. Staff.	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	Not fixed.
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**AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL :**

It has been decided by the Government that provision for setting up an Autonomous District Council is to be made in the Plan Budget of the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

2. The Autonomous District will be delineated by the Revenue Department from among Schedule—II areas as defined in Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (3rd Amendment) Act, 1975. The Council will be organised and it will function on the basis of an Autonomous District Council Bill, being prepared by the Law Department of the Government on the basis of Constitutional provision, and to be placed before the Tripura Legislative Assembly.

3. The Autonomous District Council for its functioning will however, require provisions for payment of salaries/honoraria to its elected members as also the salaries of the staff of the Council. Secondly, for discharge of the duties of the District being set up under the Bill some construction//hiring of offices as well as provision for staff quarter will also be necessary. It is thus anticipated that requisite provisions will have to be made for the establishment of the autonomous district council including establishment of its office, appointment of basic minimum staff as also for carrying out the duties imposed upon the District Council by the Act.

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

4. For equipping the Head-quarters of the Autonomous District Council with adequate staff the following provision have been made.

1. Deputy Secretary— Rs. 500-1300/- + Spl. Pay Rs. 200/- P.M.	1(one)	Rs. 9,100/-
2. Under Secretary— Rs. 500-1300/- + Spl. Pay Rs. 100/- P.M.	1(one)	Rs. 7,900/-
3. Office Superintendent— Rs. 370-800/-	1(one)	Rs. 6,000/-
4. Head Clerk. Rs. 350-725/-	2(two)	Rs. 11,500/-
5. U.D. Clerk. Rs. 330-580/-	3(three)	Rs. 16,400/-
6. L.D. Clerk. Rs. 240-440/-	2(two)	Rs. 8,150/-
7. Driver. Rs. 240-440/-	2(two)	Rs. 8,150/-
8. Class—IV. Rs. 170-210/-	4(four)	Rs. 12,000/-
9. Night-Guard. Rs. 170-210/-	2(two)	Rs. 6,000/-
10. Stenographer. Rs. 325-665/-	2(two)	Rs. 10,800/-
Class—II (2), Class—III (12), Class—IV(6)—		Rs. 96,000/-

5. For the construction of the offices and other staff quarters, provision will be made on the basis of finalisation of the proposals. Till then, however, a lump provision is being made towards setting up of the office by hiring as also for defraying the contingency expenditure. Hence an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is being provided in the year 1979-80 Budget from the State Plan. Thus, total sum of Rs. 2.46 lakhs is earmarked for setting up of Autonomous District from the State Plan. In addition an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been proposed to be given as nucleus budget to the Council from the Tribal Sub-Plan, so that with that the Council may take up developmental activities not specifically provided in the Tribal Sub-Plan/Annual State Plan.

Rs. 12.000 lakhs are proposed for five year Plan 1978-83. Year-wise financial outlays are indicated below :

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
—	2.460	2.800	3.200	3.540
				Total: 12.000

**WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES EDUCATION AND CULTURE.**

1) Name of Scheme :—**Revival of Folk Arts.**

The scheme is being continued from 5th Five Year Plan. The intention underlying the scheme is to ensure continued interest and participation in tribal folk songs and dances which are integral parts of their culture and of which they are legitimately very proud. The scheme envisages cultural shows and competitions at various levels. The scheme is proposed to be continued during the plan period of 5 years with an expenditure of Rs. 1.500 lakhs.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed for the scheme during the plan period are as follows :—

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Revival of Folk Arts.	0.200	0.100	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.300
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
0.200	0.100	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.300	1.000	0.500	1.500	

The year-wise physical target proposed for the Scheme during the Plan period are as follows :—

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Revival of Folk Arts.	Cultural shows & completions in folk dances and music at State/District/Sub-Division/Block level on days of national importance and festive occasion.			Do as in Sl. No. 2, 3 and 4.			Do as in Sl. No. 2, 3 and 4.		
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Do as in Sl. No. 2, 3 & 4.			Do as in Sl. No. 2, 3 & 4.			Do as in Sl. No. 2, 3 & 4.			

The Scheme will be implemented by the Director of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes & Sch. Castes through the District Magistrate and Collectors, Sub-Divisional Officers and Block Development Officers.

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

2) Name of scheme :—BOARDING HOUSE STIPEND.

This is a continuing scheme which envisages giving stipend to Scheduled Tribe students residing in Boarding House attached to various Government and Non-Government schools @ 60/- per month per student for 10 months in a year. Stipend @ Rs. 90/- per month per student for 10 months in a year is proposed to be given with effect from the year 1979-80.

The Scheme is proposed to be continued at an expenditure of Rs. 3.192 lakhs for giving stipends to 375 students during the plan period of five years.

The year-wise Financial outlays proposed for the scheme during the Five Year Plan are as follows :—

Item	(Rs. in lak h)								
	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Boarding House Stipend	...	0.375	0.375	...	0.702	0.702	...	0.702	0.702
1981-82			1982-83			Grand Total			
Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
...	0.702	0.702	...	0.711	0.711	...	3.191	3.192	

The year-wise physical targets proposed for the scheme during the Five Year Plan are as follows :—

Item	(Number of student)								
	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Boarding House Stipend	...	62	62	...	78	78	...	78	78

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

1981-82			1982-83			Grand Total		
Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	78	78	...	79	79	...	375	375

The scheme will be implemented by the Director of Education through his agencies.

3) Name of Scheme ;—PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP.

This is a continuing scheme. The Scholarship is awarded @ Rs. 30/- per student per month for 10 months in a year.

The scheme is proposed to be continued during the plan period of 5 year at a cost of Rs. 11.280 lakhs for awarding Scholarship to 3,760 students.

The year wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of Five years is as follows.

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	1978—79			1979—80			1980—81		
	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pre-Matric Scholarship to students in classes IX to X.	1.280	0.600	1.880	1.647	0.702	2.349	1.647	0.702	2.349

1981—82			1982—83			Grand Total		
Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.647	0.702	2.349	1.651	0.702	2.353	7.872	3.402	11.280

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH.  
CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

The year-wise physical target proposed for this scheme during the five year plan period is as follows :—

Item	(NUMBER OF STUDENT)								
	1978—79			1979—80			1980—81		
	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pre-matric Scholarship to students in Classes— IX to X	426	200	626	549	234	783	549	234	783

1981—82			1982—83			Grand Total		
Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
549	234	783	551	234	785	2624	1136	3760

The scheme will be implemented by the Director of Education through his agencies.

- 4) Name of Scheme :— Financial assistance to Sch. Tribe trainees for continuing All India Services Pre-Examination Coaching Course:

This is a new scheme. There is C. S. Scheme namely "The All India Services Pre-Examination Coaching Course of the Government of India.". Under this scheme a trainee in the training centre gets Rs. 100/- per month as messing allowance sanctioned by the Government of India and this allowance has been enhanced to Rs. 125/- from 1st May, 1977. In fact that, with the increase of the prices of all essential commodities, the allowance of Rs. 125/- given for messing allowance for a trainee is no adequate enough to cover the actual expenses.

The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs are of the view that all State Government concerned should agree to sanction suitable financial assistance per trainee so that all the trainees receive an uniform additional allowances. Accordingly Government of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have been sanctioning financial assistance/stipend @ Rs. 75/- per month per trainees of their respective Govt. The Scheme was included in the draft annual plan which has been approved by the Government of India. Duration of training course is for 12 months.

It is proposed to render financial assistance to the Sch. Tribe trainees @ Rs. 75/- per month per trainee of continuing training of the All India Pre-Examination training centres during plan period of Five Year.

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH.  
CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

The year-wise financial outlays proposed for the Five Year Plan is as follows :—

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)								
	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub- Plan	In-side Sub- Plan	Total	Out-side Sub- Plan	In-side Sub- Plan	Total	Out-side Sub- Plan	In-side Sub- Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Financial assistance to Sch. Tribe trainees for continuing All India Services Pre-Examination Coaching Course.	0.027	0.018	0.045	0.036	0.018	0.054	0.036	0.018	0.054
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-pln	In-side Sub-plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	0.036	0.018	0.054	0.045	0.018	0.063	0.180	0.090	0.270

The year-wise physical target proposed for the five year plan are as follows :—

Item	(Number of student)								
	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Financial assistance to Sch. Tribe trainees for continuing All India Services Pre-Examination Coaching course.	3	2	5	4	2	6	4	2	6
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	4	2	6	5	2	7	20	10	30

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

The scheme will be implemented by the Director of Education.

5. Name of Scheme :— Establishment of 1 (one) Residential School (Ashram type) for Sch. Tribe.

This is a new Scheme. The aim of the scheme is to open 1 (one) Residential School during the five year plan period. Selection of an existing Senior Basic School in a Tribal concentrated area (Sub-plan area) would be made with a view to have the same upgraded in future into an Ashram School teaching up to Class—X with required facilities for such School, such as, extension of a school building, hostel building etc. and appointment of some more teachers. Dormitory facilities are also proposed to be extended for the benefit of the student. Besides the school course some practical lessons on agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, tailoring, weaving etc. are also proposed to be provided.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided to establish 1 (one) Residential School of Ashram type for Sch. Tribe during first year of the Five Year Plan. Total requirement will be Rs. 18.320 lakhs for establishing one such school, during the plan period of 5 years.

Year-wise financial outlay under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>(Residential School)</b>						
1. Construction of Class Room, hostel & quarters and craft room	1.000	3.000	4.000	4.000	—	12.00
2. Boarding house stipend @ Rs. 90/- per month for 100 students per year from 1979-80	—	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900	3.600
3. Cost of furniture and other equipments	—	0.150	0.300	0.200	0.200	0.850
4. Cost of office equipments	—	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.600
5. Salaries and allowances of craft teachers on Agriculture, Carpentry, Weaving Smithy and Tailoring	—	0.270	0.271	0.272	0.273	1.086
6. Contingencies	—	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.024	0.084
7. Utensils	—	0.100	—	—	—	0.100
<b>GRAND TOTAL :—</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>4.590</b>	<b>5.641</b>	<b>5.542</b>	<b>1.547</b>	<b>18.320</b>



**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

The year-wise physical target proposed for the Five Year Plan is as follows :—

Item	1978—79			1979—80			1980—81		
	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Establishment of 1 (one) Residential School (Ashram Type) for Scheduled Tribe.	—	1	1	—	Continuance	1	—	Continuance	1

  

	1981—82			1982—83			Grand Total		
	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	—	Continuance	1	—	Continuance	1	—	Continuance	1

The scheme will be implemented by the Director of Education.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**1) Settlement Scheme.**

Settlement of shifting cultivators is the main thrust in the economic development of Scheduled Tribes. As suggested by the Ministry of Home affairs in the summary records of the preliminary discussion held on the 8th June, 1977 to consider the integrated Tribal Development Project that there are three groups namely (1) Shifting cultivators without any land (2) Shifting Cultivators with some settled cultivation and (3) Agricultural labourers other than shifting cultivators. To find out the actual number of each category of shifting cultivators and agricultural labourers, a detailed survey is necessary which may take some considerable time. Pending survey 1st priority is being given to shifting cultivators without any land under settlement programme.

During the 5th Plan period upto 1977-78, 3015 Jhumia and landless Scheduled tribe families have been settled under different settlement programme under State Sector.

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.**

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According to latest survey conducted departmentally, there are still 16500 jhumias and landless scheduled tribe families yet to be settled. 2006 families out of 16500 have been settled during 1977-78. Thus there are still 14494 families to be settled on different schemes. It is proposed to settle 875 Jhumias during the Plan period of Five Year under the State Plan. Besides, 6000 Jhumias and landless Sch. Tribe families are proposed to be settled under Tribal Sub-Plan with the special central assistance under different settlement schemes, during the plan period of Five Year.

It may be stated in this connection that besides settlement of 875 Jhumias, further grants are proposed to be given to 1339 families settled under 6510/- scheme during 5th Five Year Plan. It is expected that the payment of further grants to 1470 families settled under Rs. 1910/- scheme during 4th Plan period will be completed during the year, 1978-79. Moreover 710 families settled under Rs 1910/- scheme during 5th Five Year Plan are to be given further grants during the Plan period of Five Year.

The financial implication of Rs 117.221 lakhs would be required during the plan period of Five Year.

a) Name of scheme :— **SETTLEMENT PROGRAMME ON LAND DEVELOPMENT BY AGRICULTURE DEPTT.**

This is a continuing scheme for settlement of jhumias and landless Sch. Tribes on land, developed by Agri. Department. The scheme itself is combinedly executed by Agriculture and Tribal Welfare Department. It has been decided to develop the selected lands by the Agri. Department from their Plan budget provision and the Tribal Welfare Department would extend the other benefits as per schematic pattern in two years phased programme which also depend on the achievement of each settler. Under the scheme Rs. 2,900/- are given by the Tribal Welfare Department for the purpose.

It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Plan period of Five Years.

1. Settlement of 75 new families		
@ Rs. 2,900/- per family	...	Rs. 1.793 lakhs.
2. Spill-over expenditure for 207 families settled during 1977-78		
@ Rs. 600/- per family	...	Rs. 1.162 lakhs.
3. Staff :—		
Pay & Allowances of 3 Supervisors and 3 Peons	...	Rs. 0,485 lakh

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TOTAL :                      Rs 3.440 lakhs.

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WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of Five Year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Settlement programme on land developed by Agri. Department.	2.285	0.715	3.000	0.240	0.200	0.440	—	—	—
1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL			
Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2.725	0.715	3.440	

The year-wise physical target to be achieved during the plan period of five years is as follows :—

(No. of family)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Settlement programme on land developed by Agriculture Department.	50 new 132 spill-over	25 new —	75 new 132 spill-over	50 spill-over	25 spill-over	75 spill-over	—	—	—
1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL			
Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	Outside sub-plan	Inside sub-plan	Total	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
—	—	—	—	—	—	50 new 182 spill-over	25 new 25 spill-over	75 new 207 spill-over	

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

(b) Name of scheme :— Spill-over expenditure for Jhumias and landless Sch. Tribes taken up for settlement during 4th Plan period.

The scheme for settlement of Jhumias and landless Sch. Tribes under the pattern of Rs. 1910/- was introduced since 1st year of the 4th Plan period. During 4th Plan period, 5916 Jhumias and landless Sch. Tribes were settled. The amount of Rs. 1910/- under different items is being paid in instalments to the settlers according to the progress achieved by the each beneficiary. Full amount of grant have been paid to 4338 families upto March, '78 out of 5808 families settled during 4th Plan. The remaining 1470 families are to be paid further grants during the 1st year of the Five Year Plan for their complete settlement.

Hence it is proposed to give part assistance to remaining 1470 families still awaiting complete settlement during the year, 1978-79.

Spill-over expenditure to 1470 families is proposed to be given further grants on different rates. The estimated amount would be 13,000 lakhs.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

Item	(Rs. in lakh)								
	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Spill-over expenditure for jhumias and landless Sch. Tribes taken up for settlement during 4th Plan period.	4.000	8.000	12.000	0.300	0.700	1.000	...	...	...
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.300	8.700	13.000

The year-wise physical target to be achieved under the scheme during the plan period of five years is as follows :—  
( number of families )

Item	( number of families )								
	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Spill-over expenditure for jhumias and landless Sch. Tribes taken up for settlement during 4th Plan period.	470	1000	1470	Not fixed	Not fixed	Not fixed	...	...	...

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	470	1000	1470

(c) Name of Scheme :— Settlement of Jhumias in project under  
Rs. 6510/- scheme.

This is a continued scheme taken up since 1975-76. The scheme is for settlement of jhumias in a compact area on project basis. Under Rs. 6510/- scheme, 1228 families have been settled upto March, 1978. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Plan period of five year plan for settlement of 1000 new families and further grants to 1132 families settled previously.

1. Settlement of 1000 new families @ Rs. 6510/- per family (as the settlement would be given on yearly phasing of 3 years Complete settlement would be made for 600 families and part settlement to 400 families)	Rs. 52.261 lakhs
2. Spill-over expenditure of 1132 families settled previously...	Rs. 35.381 „
3. Community facilities	
a) R. C. C. Well—30 Nos. @ Rs. 5,000/- each ...	Rs. 1.500 „
b) Reservoir—30 Nos. @ Rs. 5,000/- each ...	Rs. 1.500 „
c) Link Roads—100 K. M. @ Rs. 3,000/- per K. M.	Rs. 3.000 „
4. Continuance of posts for 1 Year	
a) E. O. —2 Nos.	
b) Sub-Overseer —2 Nos.	
c) Agri. Asstt. —4 Nos.	
d) Peon —4 Nos.	Rs. 1.600 „
<b>TOTAL :—</b>	<b>Rs. 95.241 lakhs.</b>

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.**

The year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the Plan Period of Five Year Plan is as follows :—

( Rs. in lakhs )						
Item	1978-79			1979-80		
	Outside Sub- Plan	Inside Sub- Plan	Total	Outside Sub- Plan	Inside Sub- Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Settlement of Jhumia in project	18.600	4.100	22.700	30.195	...	30.195
1980-81			1981-82			
Outside Sub- Plan	Inside Sub- Plan	Total	Outside Sub- Plan	Inside Sub- Plan	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
14.070	...	14.070	14.120	...	14.120	
1982-83			GRAND TOTAL			
Outside Sub- Plan	Inside Sub- Plan	Total	Outside Sub- Plan	Inside Sub- Plan	Total	
14	15	16	17	18	19	
14.156	...	14.156	91.141	4.100	95.241	

The year-wise physical target to be achieved under the scheme during the Five Year Plan is as follows :—

( Number of Jhumias )						
Item	1978-79			1979-80		
	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Settlement of Jhumias in project	200 New 900 spill over & Community facility.	232 spill over. ...	200 new 1132 spill over & Community facility.	200 new 1122 spill over & Community facility.	...	200 new 1122 spill over & Community facility.

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

1980-81			1981-82		
Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13
200 new	...	200 new	200 new	...	200 new
400 spill		400 spill	400 spill		400 spill
over & Community facility.		over & Community facility.	over & Community facility.		over & Community facility.

1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total
14	15	16	17	18	19
200 new	...	200 new	1000 new	...	1000 new
400 spill		400 spill	3222 spill	232 spill	3454 spill
over & Community facility.		over & Community facility.	over & Community facility.	over.	over & Community facility.

d) Name of Scheme :— Settlement of Sch. Tribe landless Agri. labourers under Rs. 1910/- scheme,

The scheme was continued upto 1976-77 during Fifth Five year Plan. 1106 families have been settled during the 5th Five Year Plan upto the year 1976-77. 396 families have been paid full amount of grants out of 1106 families up to the year 1977-78. The remaining 710 families are to be paid further grants for their complete settlement during 1st year of Five Year Plan period. The estimated expenditure for giving further grant on different rates to 710 families would be Rs. 5.540 a lakhs

Financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the Plan period of Five Year Plan is as follows :—

( Rs in lakh )

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side sub-plan	In-side sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Spill-over expenditure on settlement of sch. Tribe landless Agri. labourers under Rs. 1910/- scheme.	2.015	3.335	5.350	0.090	0.100	0.190	—	—	—

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

1981-82			1982-83			Grand Total		
Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	2.105	3.435	5.540

( Number of family )

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Spill-over expenditure on settlement of Sch. Tribe landless Agri. labourers under Rs. 1910/- scheme.	210	500	710	Not Fixed	Not Fixed	Not Fixed	—	—	—

1981-82			1982-83			Grand Total		
Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	In- side Sub- plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	210	500	710



**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

- 2) Name of scheme :— Supply of seeds (mainly pulses mustard) and fertilisers, P. P. Chemicals etc. to the poor Tribal cultivators.

This is a new scheme. Tilla & Semi-tilla lands in Tribal areas are suitable for cultivation of pulses/mustard. To encourage the poor tribal cultivators on cultivation of these crops in Rabi season, it is proposed to give assistance to such tribal for popularisation of the cultivation of pulses/mustard @ Rs. 50/- and Rs. 42/- respectively per family as follows :—

i) Supply of seeds and pulses/P. P. chemicals per tribal family for cultivation in Tilla and Semi-tilla land :—		
a) Cost of black pulses/bela/musuri @ 3 Kg. per family for cultivation 0.40 acre of land being Rs. 15/- @ Rs. 5/- per kg.	Rs. 15/-	
b) 15 kg. of S. P., 2 kg. of Urea & 2 kg. of M. P. & P. P. Chemicals	Rs. 35/-	
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>Rs. 50/-</b>
ii) Supply of seeds/mustard and P. P. chemicals per tribal family for cultivation of Tilla/ Semi-tilla land :—		
a) Cost of Mustard seeds @ 1 kg. per family for cultivation on 0.40 acre of land being Rs. 7/- only.	Rs. 7/-	
b) 15 kg. of S. P., 2 kg. of Urea 2 kg. of M. P. & P. P. Chemicals	Rs. 35/-	
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>Rs. 42/-</b>

The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the Plan period of Five Year involving an expenditure of Rs. 6.000 lakhs.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed for the plan period of 5 (five) years are as follows :—  
( Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out- side Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) Supply of seeds pulses/Mustard. fertilisers/P. P. Chemicals etc. for tilla/semi-tilla land	0.400	0.180	0.580	0.400	0.180	0.580	0.400	0.180	0.580
2) Supply of seeds, mustard fertilizers, P. P. Chemicals etc. for tilla/Semi-tilla land	0.294	0.126	0.420	0.294	0.126	0.420	0.294	0.126	0.420
	0.694	0.306	1.000	0.694	0.306	1.000	0.694	0.306	1.000

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

1981-82			1982-83			Grand Total		
Out- side Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Out- side Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0.400	0.180	0.580	0.800	0.360	1.160	2.400	1.080	3.480
0.294	0.126	0.420	0.588	0.252	0.840	1.764	0.756	2.500
0.694	0.306	1.000	1.388	0.612	2.000	4.164	1.836	6.000

Phy

The year-wise physical target proposed for the Plan period for Five Year are as follows :—

(No. of family)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) Supply of seeds/ Pulses fertilizer/ P. P. Chemicals etc. for tilla/ semi-tilla land.	800	360	1160	800	360	1160	800	360	1160
2) Supply of seeds/ mustard/P. P. Chemicals etc. for tilla/semi- tilla land.	700	300	1000	700	300	1000	700	300	1000
	1500	660	2160	1500	660	2160	1500	660	2160

1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
800	360	1160	1600	720	2320	4800	2160	6960
700	300	1000	1400	600	2000	4200	1800	6000
1500	660	2160	3000	1320	3320	9000	3960	12960

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

The Scheme will be implemented by the Project Executive Officers/Block Development Officers of different Blocks.

3) Name of Scheme ;—Supply of Horti. Plants, Grafts, Fertilizer and P. P. Chemicals.

This is a new Scheme proposed to be implemented during the Five Year Plan period. Tribals of Tripura are generally interested in maintaining Horticultuae garden on Bannana & Pine-apple. With the increase of population of the State due to influx of refugees and extension of communication facilities in the interiors and community growth centres, the demand of Bananā and Pine-apple has also been comparatively increased. With a view to encourage the poor cultivator on Banana & Pine-apple cultivation and thus to make sources of subsidiary income to the Tribals, it is proposed to supply Horti. Plants, Grafts, fertilizer and P. P. Chemicals worth Rs. 40/- per family in M. T. Colonies during the Five Year Plan period.

Year-wise financial outlay proposed for the Scheme during the Five Year Plan period is as follows :—

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)								
	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Supply of Horti. plants, Grafts, fertilizer & P.P. Chemicals	0.060	0.240	0.300	0.060	0.240	0.300	0.060	0.240	0.300

1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0.060	0.240	0.300	0.120	0.480	0.600	0.360	1.440	1.800

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

The year-wise physical target proposed for the Scheme during the Five Year Plan period is as follows :—

(Number of family)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Supply of Horti. plants, grafts, fertilizer, P. P. Chemicals	150	600	750	150	600	7.50	150	600	750
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	150	600	750	300	1200	1500	900	3600	4500

The Scheme will be implemented by the PEO/BDO of different blocks.

4. Name of Scheme :—Financial assistance to groups of Tribal cultivator for  
Jute retting Tank.

This is a new Scheme. Tilla land and Tilla sloping are suitable for jute cultivation like mesta and low land other than lunga are preferable for suti-jute cultivation. The Tribal cultivators, mostly living on tilla land are also interested in jute cultivation. With the increase of price of jute, Jute Production of fellow tilla land and sloping would ensure subsidiary income to the poor tribal cultivators provided proper steps are taken for better productions. But due to Non-availability of staged water for ratting jute plants on nature, the poor tribals take less interest on jute cultivation on tilla land. It is proposed to provide financial assistance of 75% subsidy to groups of tribal cultivator interested for excavation of jute retting tank.

Specification and financial implication of each tank will be as under :—

Specification	Amount
45' × 20' × 9	Rs. 700/-

Government contribution on 75% subsidy comes to Rs. 525/- and cultivators contribution 25% comes to Rs. 175/-.

The Scheme is proposed to be implemented during the plan period of Five Year involving an expenditure of Rs. 1.500 lakhs.

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The year-wise financial outlay of the Scheme proposed for the Five Year Plan is as follows.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Financial assistance to groups of Tribal cultivators of Jute retting tank.	0.039	0.111	0.150	0.084	0.252	0.336	0.084	0.252	0.336
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	0.084	0.252	0.336	0.084	0.258	0.342	0.375	1.125	1.500

The year-wise physical target proposed for the scheme during the Five Year Plan period is as follows :—

(Number of group)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Financial Assistance to groups of Tribal cultivators for Jute retting tank.	7	21	28	16	48	64	16	48	64
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	16	48	64	16	49	65	71	214	285

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

The scheme will be implemented by the Project Executive Officers/Block Development Officers of the different Blocks.

5. Name of scheme :— Stipend to Sch. Tribe trainees at I. T. I. and I. I.

This is a continuing scheme. The scheme is for payment of Stipend to Sch. Tribe trainees undergoing training in Industrial Training Institute/Industrial Institute. The rate of stipend is @ Rs. 75/- per month per trainee. The scheme is proposed to be continued during the Plan period for Five Year at a cost of Rs. 5.490 lakhs.

The year-wise financial outlay for the period of Five Year under the scheme is as follows :—

Item	(Rs. in lakh)								
	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Stipend to Sch. Tribe Trainees at I. T. I. & I. I.	0.360	0.540	0.900	0.396	0.594	0.990	0.432	0.648	1.080
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	0.468	0.702	1.170	0.540	0.810	1.350	2.196	3.294	5.490

The year-wise physical target proposed to be achieved during the Five Year Plan period is as follows :—

(NUMBER OF TRAINEES)

Item	(NUMBER OF TRAINEES)								
	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Stipend to Sch. Tribe trainees at I. T. I. & I. I.	40	60	100	44	66	110	48	72	120
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	52	78	130	60	90	150	244	366	610

Welfare of Sch. Tribes & Sch. Castes  
and other Backward Classes

6. Name of Scheme :- Establishment of Pre-coaching Training Centre on Shorthand. Type-writing for facing competitive examination conduct by T. P. S, C./State Govt./ Central Govt./Non-Govt. bodies.

With the increase of employment problem day by day number of unemployed persons having academic qualification has also been increased. Therefore for employment in Govt./Non-Government Services every one has to face hard contest in competitive examination conducted for employment. Similarly in case of employment for the post of Typist/Stenographer, they are to face competitive examination. Poor tribals having academic qualification cannot arrange for getting training facilities on short-hand and type-writing.

Training centre started at I. I. Indranagar 1978-79 would receive facilities for accommodation, teaching etc. from the Industries Department as the training has been started in the existing centre of that Department. Two centres proposed to be Started in North and South District would not get the above facilities. As such, the pattern of scheme for the District will be different from that of Indranagar. Scheme has been prepared keeping in view the above fact.

Three training centres for 15 Sch. Tribe trainees for each training centre is proposed to be opened during the plan period for five year to give facilities to such tribal candidates residing in tribal areas. The training course would be for 12 months.

Expenditure involved for one of such centre is as follows :-

**NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE**

1. Type-writer machine with 15" roller 4 Nos. @ Rs. 3550/- each	Rs. 14,200/-
2. Tye-writer machine with 20" roller 1 No. @ 4385/- each	Rs. 4,385/-
3. Type-table 5 Nos. @ Rs. 70/- each	Rs. 350/-
4. 1 (one) half secretariat Table for Instructor @ Rs. 250/-	Rs. 250/-
5. 2 (two) arm chairs (1 for Instructor & 1 for visitor) @ Rs. 50/- each	Rs. 100/-
6. 5 armless chairs for trainees @ Rs. 35/- each	Rs. 175/-
7. One steel Aimirah (midium size) @ Rs. 1000/-	Rs. 1,000/-
8. Stool—1 No.	Rs. 20/-
9. Torch— 1 No.	Rs. 40/-
10. Petromax	Rs. 200/-
11. Carrying cost	Rs. 500/-
	Rs. 21,220/-

**RECURRING EXPENDITURE**

1. Weages of 1 (one) Instructor @ Rs. 400/- per month fixed for 12 months	Rs. 4 800/-
2. Wages of 1 (one) Night-guard @ Rs. 150/- (fixed) per month for 12 months	Rs. 1,800/-
3. Raw materials for 15 trainees @ Rs. 25/- per trainee per month for 12 months (15 X 25 X 12)	Rs. 4,500/-
4. Contingencies (repairing of type-writer machine, purchase of K. oil, torch cell etc.), per month for 12 months	Rs. 300/-
5. House rent for centre @ Rs. 350/- per month for 12 months	Rs. 4,200/-
6. Stipend to 15 trainees @ Rs. 75/- per trainee per month for 12 months (15 X 75 X 12)	Rs. 13,500/-
<b>Total :—</b>	<b>Rs. 29,100/-</b>
<b>Grand total :—Recurring + Non-recurring =</b>	<b>Rs. 50,320/-</b>

The total financial implication for 3 centres for the plan period of five years would be Rs. 4.589 lakhs.

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The year-wise financial outlay for the period of five year under the scheme is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	1978-79			1979-80							
	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	8	7					
Establishment of Precaching Centre on Short-hand Type-Writing for facing competitive examination conducted by TPSC/ State Govt./Central-Govt./ Non-Govt. bodies.	0.700	...	0.700	1.291	...	1.291					
1980-81		1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL			
Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0.866	0.866	0.866	0.866	...	0.866	0.866	...	0.866	4.589	...	4.589

The year-wise physical target to be achieved under the scheme during the Five Year Plan is as follows :—

(No. of centre)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Establishment of Pre-Coaching Centre on Short-hand and Type-writing for facing competitive examination conducted by TPSC/ State Govt./Central Govt./Non-Govt. bodies.	1	—	1	2 new 1 Centre to be continued.	1	3	Continuance of 3 centres.	—	3
1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL			
Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Continuance of 3 centres.	—	3	Continuance of 3 centres.	—	3	3	—	3	



**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

7). Name of the scheme :—Scheme for training on weaving to the tribals :—

This is a new scheme for developing weaving techniques among tribal women folk through imparting of training on weaving to give fillip to the village and small scale industries. The Tribal women of interior places of the State are interested to work with the modern loom. Some of them have got little knowledge. At present they are working with their loin loom and are producing clothes for their domestic purposes. The production with present loom does not come to any help towards development of their economic condition. If they are introduced with modern loom and techniques under the guidance of an expert of weaving, they will be able to produce marketable clothes as per demand of their localities. Thus they will be able to supplement their family income by pursuing their trade.

A sum of Rs. 35,300/- is proposed for Non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 20,400/- towards recurring expenditure to open a centre total being Rs. 55,700/-. Detailed cost is as follows :—

**NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE**

Cost for opening one centre during the 1st year  
(e. i. opening year)

1. Cost of construction of one semi-permanent structure (40' × 15' × 10')—	Rs. 32,100/-
2. Cost of three numbers of frame loom with accessories—	Rs. 1,500/-
3. Cost of one Chittaranjan Loom with accessories—	Rs. 900/-
4. Cost of one Pit-loom—	Rs. 100/-
5. Cost of furniture including 2 (two) Almirah for keeping yarn and finished produce—	Rs. 700/-
	Rs. 35,300/-

**RECURRING EXPENDITURE**

1. Cost of raw materials (Yarn) @ Rs. 300/- per month for 12 months	Rs. 3,600/-
2. Wages of Instructor @ Rs. 400/- per month fixed for 12 months.	Rs. 4,800/-
3. Contingencies @ Rs. 100/- per month for 12 months	Rs. 1,200/-
4. Training allowance to 10 trainees @ Rs. 75/- per month for 12 months (75X10X12)	Rs. 9,000/-
5. Wages of one Night-guard @ Rs. 150/- per month fixed for 12 months	Rs. 1,800/-
	Rs. 20,400/-

Total of Non-recurring and Recurring Expenditure—

Rs. 55,700/-

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

5 (five) Centres each with 10 trainees with 12 months course are proposed to be established during the plan period of 5 years of which 1 (one) Centre is to be established during the first year of the Five Year Plan, which may continue upto last year of the five year plan. The remaining 4 (four) centres (2 Nos. in the 2nd year and 2 Nos. in the 3rd year) are proposed to be established during the Five Year Plan period which may continue upto last year of five year plan.

As such, Rs. 1.675 lakhs as Non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 3.876 lakhs towards recurring expenditure total being Rs. 5.641 lakhs would required for 5 such centres during the plan period of Five Year.

The year-wise financial outlay under the scheme during the Plan period of Five Years as follows :—

( Rs. in lakh )

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Scheme for training on weaving to the Tribals—	—	0.300	0.300	0.557	1.018	1.575	1.318	0.408	1.726
	1981-82			1982-83			Grand Total		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	0.612	0.408	1.020	0.612	0.408	1.020	3.099	2.542	5.641

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the Plan period of Five year is as follows :—

( Number of Centre )

Item	1978-79			1979-80		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sdb-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheme for training on weaving to the Tribals	—	1	1	1	Continue ance of one Centre & opening of 1 new centre	3

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

Item	1980-81			1981-82		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Scheme for training on weaving to the tribals	Continuance to 1 Centre. & opening of 2 new Centres.	Continuance of 2 centres.	5	Continuance of 3 centres.	Continuance of 2 centres.	5
1982-83			GRAND TOTAL			
Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	
14	15	16	17	18	19	
Continuance of 3 Centres.	Continuance of 2 Centres.	5	Continuance of 3 Centres.	Continuance of 2 Centres.	5	

8) Name of Scheme :— Scheme for Training on Tailoring to Tribals.

This is a new scheme for extending facilities of training to the tribals on training to give fillip to village and small scale industries 10 (ten) selected tribals will be enrolled in a training centre in a year. The training period will be of 12 months duration. On completion of training they would be able to supplement their family income by pursuing their trade.

A sum of Rs. 36,600/- would be required to open a centre. The detailed cost is as follows :—

**NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE**

1. Cost of construction of one Semi-permanent structure (30' × 12' × 10)	Rs. 12,000/-
2. Cost of swing machine 5 for 10 persons 10 persons	Rs. 3,000/-
3. Cost of furniture implement ( 1 Almirah, 1 cutting table, implement, stool etc.)	Rs. 450/-
4. Cost of other accessories including carrying cost	Rs. 100/-
	Rs. 15,550/-
Say	Rs. 15,600/-

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CBSTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

RECURRING EXPENDITURE

1. Training allowance to 10 trainees @ Rs. 75/- per month per trainee for 12 months	Rs. 9,000/-
2. Cost of raw materials like clothes, thread etc. @ Rs. 350/- per month for 12 months	Rs. 4,200/-
3. Contingencies @ Rs. 100/- per month for 12 months	Rs. 1,200/-
4. Wages to instructor @ Rs. 400/- (fixed) per month for 12 months	Rs. 4,800/-
5. Wages of one Night-guard @ Rs. 150/- (fixed) for 12 months	Rs. 1,800/-

Total :— Rs. 21,000/-

Grand Total : Non-recurring and Recurring  
for one unit :—

Rs. 36,600/-

5 (five) such centres are proposed to be established during the plan period of five years of which 1 (one) centre is to be started during the 1st year of five year plan which would continue upto last year of the five year plan. The remaining 4 (four) centres ( 3 Nos. in the 2nd year and 1 No. in the 3rd year) are proposed to be established during the plan period of five years which would also continue upto last year of the five year plan.

As such, Rs. 0.780 lakh as Non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 4.200 lakhs towards Recurring expenditure total being Rs. 4.980 lakhs would be required for 5 (five) such centres during the plan period of five years.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period five years is as follows :—

Item	( Rs. in lakhs )					
	1978-79			1979-81		
	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheme for training on Tailoring to the Tribals.	...	0.350	0.350	0.720	0.592	1.324

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.**

Item	1980-81			1981-82		
	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	0.786	0.420	1.206	0.630	0.420	1.05

Item	1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	0.630	0.420	1.050	2.778	2.202	4.980

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of Five Years is as follows :-

( Number of centre )

Item	1978-79			1979-80		
	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheme for training on tailoring to the tribals	...	1 centre	1 centre	2 centres	Continuance of 1 Centre & opening of 1 new centre.	4 Centres. 3

Item	1980-81			1981-82		
	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Continuance of 2 Centres & opening of 1 new centre.	Continuance of 2 Centres.	5 Centres	Cotinuance of 3 Centres	Continuanc of 2 Centres.	5 Centres.

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBBS & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

Item	1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Continuance of 3 Centres.	Continuance of 2 Centres.	5 Centres	Continuance of 3 Centres.	Continuance of 2 Centres.	5 Centres.

9. Name of scheme :— SCHEME FOR TRAINING ON CANE AND BAMBOO CRAFTS.

This is a new scheme. Bamboo and cane are grown in abundance in Tripura. The Tribals are habituated in making Dhari, Tukri etc, with bamboo and cane in old technique. They are not acquainted with upto date technique of bamboo and cane product which are commonly used by the people of this State and have good demand all over the State including Govt. Department like Public Works Department and other organisation. In order to improve craftsmanship among the tribals in making better quality of bamboo and cane product and, other basket ry product including the cane furniture and basket it is proposed to set up training centre for them. On completion of training they would be able to supplement their family income by pursuing their trade and thereby giving fillip to the Village and Small Scale Industries. The duration of training centre would be of 12 months. 20 selected tribal trainees will be enrolled in each centre in a year. An amount of Rs. 29,300/- would be required to open one centre (Rs. 2,900/- towards Non-recurring and Rs. 26,400/- towards recurring expenditure). Detailed cost is as follows :—

NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE

1. Cost of construction of one katcha shed (size 26" — 3" × 12" × 9" with 5" running everandha in front)	Rs. 2,500/-
2. Cost of tools/equipments with carrying cost	Rs. 400/-
	Rs. 2,900/-

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

RECURRING EXPENDITURE

1. Training allowance to 20 trainees @ Rs. 75/- per month per trainee (75 × 12 × 20)	Rs. 18,000/-
2. Cost of raw materials like cane plastic and bamboo for 12 months @ Rs. 150/- per month	Rs. 1,800/-
3. Wages of one Instructor @ Rs. 300/- per month for 12 months	Rs. 3,600/-
4. Wages for one Night Guard for 12 months @ Rs. 150/- per month	Rs. 1,800/-
5. Contingency @ Rs. 100/- per month for 12 months	Rs. 1,200/-
	Rs. 26,400/-
GRAND TOTAL :- Non-recurring expendi- ture and Recurring Expenditure-- (per unit)	Rs. 29,300/-

15 (fifteen) such centres are proposed to be established during the plan period of five years of which 1 (one) centre is to be started during the first year of plan period of Five Year which would continue upto last year of the Five Year Plan. The remaining 14 (fourteen) centres (5 Nos. in the 2nd year, 5 Nos. in the 3rd year, 2 Nos. in the 4th year and 2 Nos. in the fifth year) are proposed to be established during the plan period of five year which would also continue upto the last year of the Five Year Plan.

As such, Rs. 0.435 lakh as Non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 12144 lakhs towards recurring expenditure total being Rs. 12.579 lakhs would be required for 15 (fifteen) such centres during the Plan period of Five Year.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the Plan period of Five Year is as follows :-

( Rs. in lakh )									
Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Scheme for Training on cane and Bamboo crafts to tribals	...	0.250	0.250	0.879	0.893	1.772	1.671	1.378	3.049
1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL			
Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
2.170	1.320	3.490	2.698	1.320	4.018	7.418	5.161	12.579	

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWAED CLASSES**

The year-wise physical target during the plan period of Five year under the scheme is as follows ;—

(NUMBER OF CENTRE)

Item	1978-79			1979-80		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheme for training on cane & bamboo crafts to Tribals.	...	1 Centre	1 Centre.	3 Centres.	Continuance of 1 centre & opening of 2 new centres.	6 Centres.

1980-81			1981-82		
Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13
Continuance of 3 Centres & opening 3 new Centres.	Continuance of 3 Centres and opening of 2 new Centres.	11 Centres.	Continuance of 6 Centres & opening of 2 Centres	Continuance of 5 Centres.	13 Centres.

1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
14	15	16	37	18	19
Continuance of 8 centres & opening of 2 new centres.	Continuance of 5 Centres	15 Centres	Continuance of 10 centres.	Continuance of 5 Centres.	15 Centres.



**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

10). Name of scheme :—Revitalisation of Jhumia Colonies.

This is a continuing scheme. There are 58 Tribal Colonies where a good number of jhumia families were settled in the past. Besides, 400 families were also settled under Amarpur Pilot Project in 4 areas during 5th Plan period. There was no provision of supply inputs like seeds, fertilizers, Horti ; Plants, milch cows, Bullocks, goats, piglets, poultry birds, Irrigation facilities, remodilling of houses etc. as a follow up programme was during the preceeding plan periods. Absence of follow up programme was mainly responsible for non achievement of the desired success ensure minimum economic living for the colony inmates.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the Plan period of 5 years with an expenditure of Rr. 50.000 lakhs.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed during the Plan period of 5 years under the scheme is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1978-79			1979-80		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Revitalisation of Jhumias	0.500	2.000	2.500	2.500	10.000	12.500

1980-81			1981-82		
Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13
2.500	10.000	12.500	2.500	10.000	12.500

1982-83			Grand Total		
Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
14	15	16	17	18	19
2.000	8.000	10.000	10.000	40.000	50.000

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the Plan period of Five Years is as follows :—  
(NUMBER OF FAMILY)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Revitalisation of Jhumia Colonies.	No. of families as per need and approved scheme of revitalisation.	Same as Colmn. No. 2.	Same as Colmn. No. 2.	Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.		

1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.		

11). Name of scheme :— S Jhum paddy seeds.

Most of the traditional shifting cultivators (Jhumias) are not in a position to purchase seeds and also do not have a store for seeds from which they can conveniently get immediate supply to take jhum cultivation. Hence if jhum seeds are not made available to them conveniently and timely they become easy prey to money lenders.

It is, therefore, proposed to distribute jhum paddy to the needy jhumia families throughout the State @ 20 k. g. per family at the maximum from the tribal welfare department with the help of other concerned deptt. of the State Government. The jhum seeds will be supplied as advance in kind to the jhumia through Block Development Officers/Project Executive Officers with the assistance of Extension Officer, (T. W.), Supervisor, (T. W.) and V. L. Ws. in the respective Blocks.

The list of beneficiary will be prepared in the Block level in consultation with the Chairman of the Village Development Community of the Block and the local M, L. A.

As soon as next harvest is completed this advance will be realised in kind from the beneficiary on equal i. e. 1 : 1 basis so that actual quantity realised will depend upon the quantum of assistance given. This new paddy seeds realised, would be supplement again in the next year to be same/similar beneficiaries. The object of the scheme is thus inculcate self reliance among the tribals, to introduce them to the improved seeds and providing the same at the right time so that habit of settled cultivation is gradually installed among jhumias. The realisation of paddy seeds is also to be done through the agency who would be the initial distributor.

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH.  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The paddy seeds realised from the beneficiary after harvest should be of good quantity dried and retain under their proper care. The Agriculture Officers would be requested by the implementing officers (Project Executive Officers/Block Development Officers) to test the quantity of the seeds immediately both before distribution as well as after harvest and realisation. While issuing of seeds a simple receipt a token agreement for return of the seeds at the ration of 1 : 1 may be obtained from the beneficiaries individually as well as collectively and refunded with the implementing officer i.e. Project Executive Officers/Block Development Officers the prescribed form prepared by the Government.

On the basis of the proposed quantity of 20 K.g. of jhum paddy seeds the cost of seeds would be around Rs. 40/- to Rs. 50/- per beneficiary, taking the approximate cost to be Rs. 2/- to 2.50 Paise per K.g. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 10.000 lakhs is proposed under the scheme during the Plan period of 5 year.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the Plan period of Five Year is as follows :—

( Rs. in lakh )

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- Plan	Total	Out-side Sub- Plan	In-side Sub- Plan	Total	Out-side Sub- Plan	In-side Sub- Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Distribution of Jhum paddy seeds.	0.500	1.500	2.000	0.500	1.500	2.000	0.500	1.500	2.000
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	0.500	1.500	2.000	0.500	1.500	2.000	2.500	7.500	10.000

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the Plan period of five years is as follows :—

(NUMBER OF FAMILY)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Distribution of Jhum paddy seeds.	1000	3000	4000	1000	3000	4000	1000	3000	4000

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1000	3000	4000	1000	3000	4000	5000	15000	20000

12. Name of Scheme :—*Communication.*

This is a continuing scheme. Though the communication scheme was taken up under the minimum needs programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan by the State P.W.D. yet construction of link roads, culverts, bridges, foot tracks etc. in interior tribal areas connecting the villages with small market places, could not be included in the minimum needs programme. Minimum Needs Programme has been providing roads with culverts bridges etc. from growth centres to market places only according to norms. As such to facilitate the tribal living in the most interior places in bringing their field products at their houses and also at small local market for sale, construction of link road culverts, foot tracks etc. were considered essential and accordingly it is proposed to continue the scheme during the plan period of five year with an expenditure of Rs. 3.500 lakhs.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of Five Year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Communication.	0.150	0.350	0.500	0.220	0.530	0.750	0.220	0.530	0.750

1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0.220	0.530	0.750	0.220	0.530	0.750	1.030	2.470	3.500

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five years is as follows :—

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Communication	Construction of link No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.		

  

1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.		

**SPECIAL PROGRAMME**

1. Name of scheme :—*Liberation from Indebtedness of Small/Marginal Sch. Tribe farmers.*

To help the small and marginal Sch. Tribe agriculturists in the repayment of bad debts in very genuine cases taken from Co-operative Societies/Banks.

There is a programme in the Co-operative Department for writing off bad debts under rehabilitation scheme of the Tripura State Co-operative Banks in respect of overdue loans pendings realisation as on 30.6.73. Under the scheme of Liberation of the Sch. Tribe from indebtedness writing off bad debts in the ~~post~~—1973 period will be considered.

There is an Assessment Committee and a State Level Review Committee formed by Co-operative Deptt. for the purpose of finalising the genuine cases of eligible small marginal farmers who are non-wilful defaulters for consideration of writing off the bad debts. This has, however, been allowed under the Central Sector Scheme upto 30.6.73 only. There are many such cases where even after 1973. Many of the previous loans given to small/marginal farmers, which have turned into bad debts and the loanees are unable to repay them nor take the help of further credit facilities from the Tribal Welfare Scheme therefore, such cases can be considered upto 30.6.77. A representative of the Director, Tribal Welfare will be associated with the Review Committee for consideration of these cases. Similarly, District Tribal Welfare Officer of the respective District or his representative will associate himself in the District level Assessment Committee in his District.

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

After selection of beneficiaries has been completed, the fund will be placed with respective Sub-Divisional Officers who will after obtaining a receipt from beneficiaries make payment to the Co-operative Bank concerned in presence of the beneficiary and a representative of the Co-operative Department. The bonds/securities etc. on the basis of which the loan was taken by the beneficiary, would be returned also to him simultaneously. Sub-Divisional Officers would utilise the services of the staff of Co-operative and Tribal Welfare Department posted in the Sub-Divisional Headquarters and Block Headquarters for this purpose.

The scheme is applicable only for the small and marginal farmers who are non-wilful defaulters towards payment of agricultural loans taken from the various Co-operative Societies, State Co-operative Banks. The State Government has since formulated a revised criteria for writing off bad debts in respect of agricultural loans given by the State Co-operative Banks to the various Co-operative Societies under the Rehabilitation Scheme. The beneficiaries will be finalised by the Review Committee on the basis of this yardstick mutatis mutandis, since Central Government as per Rehabilitation scheme will bear their share upto 1973 only and the Tribal Welfare Department scheme is applicable to post 1973 cases, the Tribal Welfare Department will make good the balance due on both these accounts towards such writing off. Such item of facility will be allowed to only those non-wilful defaulters who principal borrowed sum does not exceed Rs. 100/-.

(i) The Review Committee as well as Assessment Committee for the purpose of this scheme will be formed in consultation with the Registrar Co-operative Societies and will include the representatives of the Director, Tribal Welfare and the District Tribal Welfare Officer who will give notification.

(ii) The Tripura State Co-operative Bank will prepare the basic data for placement before the Review Committee and with the help of the Sub-Divisional Officers/District Tribal Welfare Officers of and when necessary.

(iii) Funds will be sanctioned on the basis of the recommendation of the Review Committee and will be placed with the concerned Sub-Divisional Officers for disbursement to the beneficiaries as per the scheme.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Liberation from Indebtedness of Small/Marginal Scheduled Tribe farmers.	0.200	0.550	0.750	0.200	0.550	0.750	0.200	0.550	0.750
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	0.200	0.550	0.750	0.200	0.550	0.750	1.000	2.750	3.750

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of Five Year is as follows :—

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub-dlan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Liberation from indebtedness of Small/Marginal Scheduled Tribe farmers.		Not fixed.		Not fixed.			Not fixed.		
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Outside Sub-	Inside Sub-	Total	Outside Sub-	Inside Sub-	Total	Outside Sub-	Inside Sub-	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Not fixed.			Not fixed.			Not fixed.		Not fixed

2. Name of scheme :—*Scheme for Electric/Pump.*

This is a new scheme. Under the rural electrification programme, 29 Tribal villages have already been electrified upto 1977-78. To enable them to get maximum benefit out of the rural electrification and to bring about a change in out-look in modernizing agriculture it is proposed to install electric pump at a cost of Rs. 4,000/- per Tribal cultivator who has at least 5 acres of land.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed during the plan period of 5 year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Scheme for Electric Pump	...	0.200	0.200	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL.		
	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.200	0.200

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of Five Year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Scheme for Electric pump.	...	5 Nos.	5 Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total
11	12	13	41	15	16	17	18	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 Nos.	5 Nos.	

**HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES.**

1. Name of scheme :—**Financial assistance for carrying Tribal patients to nearest Hospital.**

This is a continuing scheme. The scheme envisages giving financial assistance to the poor tribal patients living in remote interior areas who cannot avail of hospital facilities on account of their poverty. Under the scheme Rs. 200/- or the actual carrying cost to the patients whichever is less is paid by the Government for treatment at the nearest Government Hospital of Tripura. Rs. 500/- or the actual carrying cost whichever is less is paid by the Government for treatment at the hospital outside Tripura if the proper treatment facilities do not exist in Tripura.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the plan period of five year with an expenditure of Rs. 1.500 lakhs.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	1978-79			1979-80		
	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total	Outside Sub plan	Inside Sub plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Financial assistance to Tribal patients for nearest hospital in outside of Tripura	0.040	0.060	0.100	0.140	0.210	0.350



WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

1980-81			1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0.140	0.210	0.350	0.140	0.210	0.350	0.140	0.210	0.350	0.600	0.900	1.500

The year-wise physical target proposed under the Scheme during the Plan period of Five year is as follows :—

Item	(NUMBER OF PATIENT)								
	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Financial assistance to tribal patients for carrying tribal patients for nearest hospital in & outside of Tripura.	Financial assistance to be given to the patients according to the merit of the case as per rule.			Same as Colmn. No. 2, 3 & 4,			Same as Colmn No. 2, 3 & 4.		

1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Same as Colmn. No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as Colmn. No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as Colmn. No. 2, 3 & 4.		

2) Name of Scheme :—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO T. B. AND OTHER PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM SERIOUS DISEASES.

This is a continuing Scheme. Poor Tribal patients suffering from T. B. and other serious type of diseases are given financial assistance from the Government for their treatment. Rs. 200/- or actual expenses for treatment whichever is less are given within Tripura and Rs. 500/- or the actual expenses for treatment whichever is less are given for treatment outside Tripura if the proper facilities do not exist in Tripura.

The Scheme is proposed to be implemented during the plan period of Five year with an expenditure of Rs. 1.500 lakhs.

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

The year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is a follows :—  
( Rs. in lakh )

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Financial assistance to T. B. & Other patients suffering from serious diseases.	0.030	0.070	0.100	0.105	0.245	0.350	0.105	0.245	0.350
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	0.105	0.245	0.350	0.105	0.245	0.350	0.450	1.050	1.500

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five years is as follows :—  
(NUMBER OF PATIENT)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Financial assistance to Sch. tribe patients suffering from T. B. and other patients.	Financial assistance are to be given to the patients according to the merit of the case as per rule.			Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.		
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as Column No. 2, 3 & 4.		

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

3) Name of scheme :— **DRINKING WATER SUPPLY**

This is a new scheme. There is acute shortage of safe drinking water facilities in tribal areas and this is one of the main causes of many types of Gastric diseases as found common in the State. It is proposed to construct R. C. C. wells and Tube-wells in areas predominantly inhabited by tribals in and outside jhumia colonies so as to enable the settlers to get safe drinking water. Approximate cost of 1 (one) R. C. C. Wells is 4,500/- and that of Tube-wells is Rs. 1,300/-.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during plan period of 5 year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)						
Item	1978-79			1979-80		
	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total	Out-side Sub- plan	In-side Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Drinking water Supply.	0.120	0.130	0.250	0.232	0.258	0.490

  

1980-81			1981-82		
Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13
0.232	0.258	0.490	0.232	0.258	0.490

  

1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
14	15	16	17	18	19
0.232	0.258	0.490	1.048	1.162	2.210



WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES AND  
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Item	1980-81			1981-82		
	Outside Sub- Plan	Inside Sub- Plan	Total	Outside Sub- Plan	Inside Sub- Plan	Total
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Financial assistance to Sch. Tribe families for repair/renovation of their houses.	0.170	0.255	0.425	0.170	0.255	0.425

1982-83			GRAND		TOTAL
Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
14	15	16	17	18	19
0.170	0.255	0.425	0.800	1.200	2.000

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

(NUMBER OF FAMILY)

Item	1978-79			1979-80		
	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total	Outside Sub- plan	Inside Sub- plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Financial assistance to Sch. Tribe families for repair/renovation of their houses.	24	36	60	34	51	



WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

1980-81			1981-82		
Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13
0.100	0.200	0.300	0.100	0.200	0.300

  

1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total	Outside Sub-Plan	Inside Sub-Plan	Total
14	15	16	17	18	19
0.100	0.200	0.300	0.450	0.900	1.350

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

(NUMBER OF LITIGANT)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub- Plan	Inside Sub- Plan	Total	Outside Sub- Plan	Inside Sub- Plan	Total	Outside Sub- Plan	Inside Sub- Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Legal Aid.	Financial assistance to be given to the S/T litigants, according to rules.			Same as in Column No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as in Column No. 2 3 & 4.		

1981-82			1983-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Outside Sub- Plan	Inside Sub- Plan	Total	Outside Sub- Plan	Inside Sub- Plan	Total	Outside Sub- Plan	Inside Sub- Plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Same as in Column No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as in Column No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as in Column No. 2, 3 & 4.		

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

6). Name of scheme :—**Aid to Non-official organisation.**

This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to give grant @ 90% subsidy basis to the Non-official organisation for carrying out welfare work among the tribals in the field of Health, Education and various other social works.

The scheme is proposed to be continued during the plan period of five years with an expenditure of Rs. 1.350 lakhs.

The yearwise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of 5 year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)						
Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
Aid to Non-official organisation.	0.150	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	1.350

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five years is as follows :—

(NUMBER OF ORGANISATION)						
Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aid to Non-official organisation.	No. of Organisation will be determined as per need.	Same as in Col. No. 2	Same as in Col. No. 2	Same as in Col. No. 2	Same as in Col. No. 2	Same as in Col. No. 2

7). Name of scheme :—**Rest House.**

This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to provide accommodation facilities to the poor tribals coming from interior to District Headquarters/Sub-Divisional Headquarters and other important places in connection with the court cases and others for staying one/two days or more and thus to save them from the clutches of unscrupulous persons.

The scheme is proposed to be continued during the Plan period of five year with an expenditure of Rs. 3.500 lakhs.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)						
Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rest House.	0.500	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	3.500



**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows:—

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rest House.	1	1	1	1	1	5

8). Name of scheme :—**Exhibition, Seminar and conference.**

This is a continuing scheme. Every year annual plan Exhibition is held on the even of Republic Day Celebration in which all the Development Department are taking part in it. Besides Seminar and Conference are held occasionally at State/District/Sub-Divisional/Block Headquarters.

The scheme is proposed to be continued during the plan period of five year with an expenditure of Rs. 0.500 lakh.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
Exhibition, Seminar and Conference.	0.040	0.060	0.100	0.040	0.060	0.100	0.040	0.060	0.100
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAAD TOTAL		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10
	0.040	0.060	0.100	0.040	0.060	0.100	0.200	0.300	0.500

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows:—

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Exhibition, Seminar and Conference.	Holding of Annual Plan Exhibition, Seminar and Conference.			Same as in Col. No. 2, 3 & 4.			Same as in Column No. 2, 3 & 4.		
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total	Out-side Sub-plan	In-side Sub-plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Same as in Column No. 2, 3 & 4			Same as in Column No. 2, 3 & 4			Same as in Column No. 2, 3 & 4.		

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

9). Name of Scheme :—**Financial assistance for Socio-Religious Community Festival.**

This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to give financial assistance to Organising committee of different tribal colonies/new tribal settlement areas to perform their community festival like Garia Puja, Maikathal, Ruima, Lampra etc. @ Rs. 250/- maximum per organising committee for particular festival in a year.

The scheme is proposed to be continued during the plan period of five year with an expenditure of Rs. 2.500 lakhs.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme proposed to be implemented during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Financial assistance for Socio-Religious Community Festival	0.200	0.300	0.500	0.200	0.300	0.500	0.200	0.300	0.500
	1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	0.200	0.300	0.500	0.200	0.300	0.500	1.000	1.500	2.500

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

(No. of Organising Committee)

Item	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Financial assistance for Socio-Religious Community Festival	80	120	200	80	120	200	80	120	200

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

1981-82			1982-83			GRAND TOTAL		
Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total	Outside Sub-plan	Inside Sub-plan	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
80	120	200	80	120	200	400	600	1000

10). Name of scheme :—**Contingency Plan for facing natural calamities.**

This is a new scheme. Almost every year same part of Tripura face the hazard of natural calamities like draught, cyclone, heavy rains and floods which destroy the standing crops of poor Tribals, besides causing loss of like and property which add to the miseries of the Sch. Tribe people.

Year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)						
Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	GRAND TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Contingency plan for facing natural calamities.	0.050	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.400	1.500

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Congingency plan for facing natural calamities.	Need based scheme would be taken,	Same as in Col. No. 2.	Same as in Col. No. 2	Same as in Col. No. 2.	Same as in Col. No. 2	Same as in Col. No. 2.

11). Name of Scheme :—**Margin money assistance to sch. tribe Small Entrepreneurs.**

Sch. Tribe entrepreneur who are financed by Nationalised Bank/Co-operative Bank/ Gramin Bank for starting self employment scheme like small shops, Rickshaws/Auto-Rickshaws/Hand-Carts/Small trading Industrial activities may be considered by the Govt. for giving money.

The Margin Money assistance from the Govt. would be for the purpose stated above to the bonafide Sch. Tribe Small Entrepreneur. Preference would be given to those who would be given loans from Bank under the differential rates of interest and belonging to low income group priority would also be accorded to those entrepreneur who propose to set up trades etc. in the samy/urban/rural areas. Maximum limit of the assistance would be upto 30% of the total loan amount sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned by Banks subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,000/- in each case.

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CASSES.**

(Rs. in lakh).

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Margin Money Assistance to Sch. Tribe Small Entrepreneur.	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	1.500

The year-wise physical target proposed to be implemented during the plan period of five year is as follows:—

Item	(No. of family)					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Margin Money Assistance to Sch. Tribe Small Entrepreneur.	Not fixed. Number or persons to be benefited depend on quantum of money taken by the beneficiaries from the Bank.	Same as in Col. No. 2.	Same as in Col. No. 2.	Same as in Col. No. 2.	Same as in Col. No. 2.	Same as in Col. No. 2.

**WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES.  
EDUCATION :**

**1. Name of Scheme :—Boarding House Stipend.**

This is a continuing scheme which envisages giving stipend to the Scheduled Caste students residing in Boarding House attached to various Government and Non-Government schools @ Rs. 60/- per month per student for 10 months in a year.

Stipend @ Rs. 90/- per month per student for 10 months in a year is proposed to be given with effect from the year, 1979-80.

The scheme is proposed to be continued at an expenditure of Rs. 6.507 lakhs.

The yearwise financial outlay proposed to be implemented during the Plan period of Five year is as follows:—

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
Boarding House Stipend.	0.765	1.431	1.431	1.431	1.449	6.507

Physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of Five Year is as follows:—

Item	(No. of student)					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-3	TOTAL
Boarding House Stipend.	127	159	159	159	161	765

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

The scheme will be implemented by the Director of Education.

2). Name of Scheme :—**Pre-matric Scholarships.**

This is a continuing scheme. Stipends are to be awarded @ Rs. 30/- per student per month to the Scheduled Caste students reading in Class IX to X for 10 months in a year.

The scheme is proposed to be continued during the Plan period of Five Year with an expenditure of Rs. 24.000 lakhs.

The year-wise financial outlay proposed to be implemented during the plan period of Five Year is stated below :—

(Rs. in lakh).

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
Pre-matric Scholarships.	4.000	4.998	4.998	4.998	5.006	24.000

Physical target under the scheme proposed to be implemented during the Plan period of Five Year is as follows :—

(No. of student)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
Pre-matric Scholarships	1333	1666	1666	1666	1669	8000

The scheme will be implemented by the Director of Education.

3). Name of Scheme :—**Financial assistance to Scheduled Caste trainees for continuing all India services Pre-examination coaching course.**

This is a new scheme. There is a centrally sponsored scheme namely "The All India services Pre-examination coaching course" of the Government of India. Under this scheme a trainee in the training centre gets Rs. 100/- per month as messing allowances sanctioned by the Government of India and this allowances has at present, been enhanced to Rs. 125/- from 1st May, 1977. It is fact that with the increases of the prices of all essential commodities, the allowance of Rs. 125/- given for messing allowance for a trainee is inadequate to cover the actual expenses. Under the scheme there is no bar from the Govt. of India for a trainee on getting further stipend or financial assistance from the State Government concerned and on the other hand, the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs is of view that all State Government concerned should agree to sanction a suitable financial assistance per trainee so that all the trainees receive an uniform additional allowance. Accordingly, Government of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have been sanctioning financial assistance/stipend @ Rs. 75/- per month per trainee of their respective Government as it is confirmed by the Director, All India services Pre-Examination Coaching Centre, N.E.H.U. Shillong. Duration of the training course is 12 months.

It is proposed to give financial assistance @ Rs. 75/- per trainee per month by this State for continuing all India services pre-examination training centre during the plan period of Five Year.

The financial outlay proposed for the Plan period of five year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
Financial assistance to Sch. Caste trainees for continuing all India services pre examination training course.	0.045	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.063	0.270

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.**

Physical target proposed under the Scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
Financial assistance to Sch. Caste trainees for continuing all India Services Pre-examination training course.	5	6	6	6	7	30

The scheme will be implemented through the Director of Education.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT :**

**1. SETTLEMENT SCHEME :**

(a) Name of Scheme :—**Settlement of landless Sch. Caste Agri. labourers under Rs. 1910/-.**

Scheduled Caste Agri. labourers are being settled on khas land and it is proposed to extend the said benefit under Rs. 1910/- scheme per family as per approved rate of financial assistance under the scheme.

It is proposed to settle 950 families during the plan period of five year involving an expenditure of Rs. 25.955 lakhs including spill-over expenditure of 565 families settled during 5th Plan period.

Yearwise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)						
Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
Settlement of landless Sch. Caste Agri. labourers.	5.370	5.146	5.146	5.146	5.147	25.955

Physical target to be achieved during the plan period of Five year is as follows :—

(No. of family)						
Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
Settlement of landless Sch. Caste Agri. labourer	150 new 565 spill over.	200 new 150 Spill over.	200 new 350 spill over.	200 new 400 spill over.	200 new 400 spill over.	950 new 1865 spill over.

(b). Name of Scheme :—**Spill over expenditure of landless Sch. Caste taken up during 4th plan period under Rs. 1910/- Scheme.**

During the Fourth Plan period 1089 families were settled on land with financial assistance. 737 families out of 1089 families have been given grant in full by the end of

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

the year 1977-78. The remaining 352 families are proposed to be given further grants during the plan period of Five year.

Year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakh)						
Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
Spill-over expenditure of landless Sch. Caste settled during 4th Plan period.	3.500	0.310	...	—	...	3.810
Physical target to be achieved during the plan period of Five year is as follows:—						
Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	TOTAL
Spill over expenditure of landless Sch. Caste taken up during 4th Plan period.	352	Not fixed	...	...	...	352

c). Name of Scheme :—**Settlement of landless Sch. Caste Non-Agricultural workers under Rs. 1910/- scheme.**

This is a continuing scheme started since 1976-77. The existing pattern of scheme of Rs. 1910/- is actually meant for settlement of Sch. Caste Agri. workers. But the scheme propose for providing for house sites for Sch. Caste landless Non-Agricultural workers i.e. for scavengers, sweepers, cobblers, fisherman, dhoba etc. alongwith some assistance towadrs house building and supplemental occupations for their economic upliftments. The amount of Rs. 1910/- will be paid in kind as practicable. The schemetic componants other than housing subsidies would be paid according to need of individual family. Each family will be given a plot of homestead land not exceeding 0.20 acre and if possible some land would be given for poultry piggery and kitchen garden attached to their homestead plot.

The amount is payable in one year phase programme to the deserving family and the amount earmarked for vocational implements would be given according to their traditional occupation. The aim and object of the schem is for permanent house sites and itemwise assistance for earning of their livelihood through their respective traditional occupation.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the plan period of five year for settlement of 950 families with grant and community facilities.

1. Settlement of 950 Sch. Caste non-agri. workers.	18.145 lakhs
2. R.C.C. Well 20 Nos. @ Rs. 5,000/-	1.000 „
Total :-	19.145 „

Year-wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakh)						
Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Settlement of landless Sch. Castes non-agricultural workers.	2.500	4.162	4.161	4.161	4.161	19.145

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

Physical target to be achieved during the Plan period of five year is as follows :—  
(No. of family)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Settlement of landless Sch. Castes non-agricultural workers.	150	200	200	200	200	950

**2. Name of Scheme :—Development of pisciculture for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.**

This is a continuing scheme. The aim and object of the scheme is to develop pisciculture in water areas under legal possession of the individual/group/cooperative societies of Scheduled Caste members belonging to fisherman community by way of giving financial assistance in kind with a view to augment fish production for the upliftment of the fisherman community. Maximum assistance in kind amounting to Rs. 200/- per individual or 80% of the total cost in kind whichever is less and maximum assistance in kind amounting to Rs. 1000/- or 80% of the total cost of kind to a group/society containing 5 or more members are proposed to be given.

The yearwise financial target proposed to be implemented during the Plan period of five year is as follows :—

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Development of pisciculture for the benefit of Sch. Caste.	0.590	0.590	0.600	0.610	0.610	3.000

Physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Development of pisciculture for the benefit of Sch. Caste.	Individual 200	Individual 135	Individual 135	Individual 140	Individual 140	Individual 750
	Society/ Group 19	Society/ Group 32	Society/ Group 33	Society/ Group 33	Society/ Group 33	Society/ Group 150

**3). Name of Scheme :—Stipend to Scheduled Caste Trainees at I.T.I. and I.I.**

This is a continuing scheme. The scheme for payment of stipend to Sch. Caste trainees undergoing training Institute. The rate of stipend is Rs. 75/- per trainees per month for 12 months.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the plan period of Five year at an expenditure of Rs. 5.166 lakhs.

The yearwise financial outlay proposed to be implemented during the plan period of Five year is as follows :—

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Stipend to Sch. Caste trainees at I.T.I.	0.900	0.963	1.026	1.098	1.179	5.166



**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

The yearwise physical target under the scheme during the plan period of Five year is as follows :—

Item	(No. of Trainees)					Total
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Stipend to Sch. Caste trainees at I. T. I.	100	107	114	122	131	574

The scheme will be implemented by the Director of Industries.

(4) Name of Scheme :—**Scheme for Training on Tailoring to Scheduled Castes.**

This is a new scheme for extending facilities of training to the Sch. Castes on Tailoring to give fillip to village and small scale Industries.

10(ten) selected Sch. Castes will be enrolled in a training centre in a year. The training period will be of 12 months duration. On completion of training they would be able to supplement their family income by pursuing their trade.

A sum of Rs. 15,550/- say Rs. 15,600/- as non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 21,000/- towards recurring expenditure would be required to open a Centre total being Rs. 36,600/-. The detailed cost is as follows :—

**Non-Recurring Expenditure.**

1. Cost of construction of one Semi-permanent structure (30' × 12' × 10')	Rs. 12,000/-
2. Cost of sewing machine 5(five) for 10(ten) persons.	Rs. 3,000/-
3. Cost of other accessories including carrying cost.	Rs. 100/-
4. Cost of furniture, implement (1 Almirah, 1 cutting table, implement, stool etc.)	Rs. 450/-
	Rs. 15,550/-
<b>Say :-</b>	Rs. 15,600/-

**Recurring Expenditure.**

1. Training allowance to 10 trainees @ Rs. 75/ per month per trainee for 12 months.	— Rs. 9,000/-
2. Cost of raw materials like clothes, thread etc. @ Rs. 350/- per month for 12 months.	— Rs. 4,200/-
3. Contingencies @ Rs. 100/- per month for 12 months.	— Rs. 1,200/-
4. Wages to Instructor @ Rs. 400/- fixed per month for 12 months.	— Rs. 4,800/-
5. Wages of one Night-guard @ Rs. 150/- (fixed) per month for 12 month.	— Rs. 1,800/-
	Rs. 21,000/-
<b>Grand Total :—Non-recurring and recurring for one unit.</b>	Rs. 36,600/-

5(five) such centres are proposed to be established during the plan period of five year of which 1(one) centre is to be started during the 1st year of the Five Year Plan which would continue upto last year of the Five Year Plan. The remaining 4(four) centres (2 centres in the 2nd year and 2 centres in the 3rd year) are proposed to be established during the plan period of five year which would also continue upto the last year of five year Plan. As such, Rs. 4.770 lakhs (Rs. 0.780 lakh towards non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 3.990 lakhs

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towards recurring expenditure) would be required for 5(five) such Centres during the Plan period of five year.

The yearwise financial outlay during the plan period of Five year is as follows :—

Item	(Rs. in lakh)					Total
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Scheme for training on Tailoring to the Sch. Castes.	0.340	0.968	1.362	1.050	1.050	4.770

Physical target proposed under the scheme during plan period of Five Year is as follows :—

Item	(No. of Centr )					Total
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Scheme for training on Tailoring to the Sch. Castes.	1 Centre.	Continuance of 1 centre & opening of 2 new centres.	Continuance of 3 (three) centres & opening of 2 (two) new centres.	Continuance of (five) centres.	Continuance 5 (five) centres.	5 (five) centres.

(5) Name of Scheme :—**Scheme for training on Cane and Bamboo Crafts.**

This is a new scheme. Bamboo and cane are grown in abundant in Tripura. The Sch. Castes are habituated in making Dhari, Tukri etc. with bamboo and cane in old technique. They are not acquainted with upto date technique of bamboo and cane product which are commonly used by the people of this State and have good demand all over the State including Government Department like Public Works Department and other organisation. In order to improve craftsmanship among the Scheduled Castes in making better quality of bamboo and cane product and other basketry product including the cane furniture and basket it is proposed to set up training centre for them. On completion of training they would be able to supplement their family income by pursuing their trade and thereby giving fillip to the village and small scale industries. The duration of training course would be 12 months. 20 selected Scheduled Castes trainees will be enrolled in each centre in a year.

An amount of Rs. 29,300/- would be required to open a centre (Rs. 2,900/- towards Non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 26,400/- towards recurring expenditure).

Detailed is as follows :—

Non-Recurring Expenditure.

1. Cost of construction of one Katcha shed (Size 26'-3" × 12' × 9') with 5' front Verendha.	— Rs. 2,500/-
2. Cost of tools/equipments with carrying cost.	— Rs. 400/-
	Rs. 2,900/-

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**Recurring Expenditure.**

1. Training allowance to 20 trainees @ Rs. 75/- per month per trainee (75 × 12 × 20) for 12 months.	Rs. 18,000/-
2. Cost of raw materials like cane plastic and bamboo for 12 months @ Rs. 150/- per month.	Rs. 1,800/-
3. Wages of 1(one) Instructor @ Rs. 300/- (fixed) P.M. for 12 months.	Rs. 3,600/-
4. Wages for one Night-guard for 12 months @ Rs. 150/- (fixed) per month.	Rs. 1,800/-
5. Contingency @ Rs. 100/- per month for 12 months.	Rs. 1,200/-
<b>Total :</b>	<b>Rs. 26,400/-</b>
<b>Total :—Non-Recurring and Recurring per unit.</b>	<b>Rs. 29,300/-</b>

15(fifteen) such centres are proposed to be established during the plan period of Five Year of which 1(one) Centre is to be established during the 1st year of Plan period of five year which would continue upto last year of the plan. The remaining 14(fourteen) Centres (5 Nos. in the 2nd year, 5 Nos. in the 3rd year, 2 Nos. in the 4th year, 2 Nos. in the 5th year) are proposed to be established during the plan period of five year which would also continue upto last year of the Five Year Plan.

As such, Rs. 0.435 lakh as Non-Recurring expenditure and Rs. 11.144 lakhs towards recurring expenditure total being Rs. 12.579 lakhs would be required for 15(fifteen) such Centres during the Plan period of Five year.

The yearwise financial outlay proposed during the plan period of five year under the scheme is as following :—

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Scheme for training on cane and bamboo crafts to Sch. Castes.	0.250	1.772	3.049	3.490	4.018	12.579

Physical target during the plan period of five year under the scheme is as follows :—

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Scheme for training on cane & bamboo crafts to Sch. Castes.	1 centre.	Continuance of 1 centre & opening of 5 new centres.	Continuance of 6 centres and opening of 5 new centres.	Continuance of 11 centres and opening of 2 new centres.	Continuance of 13 centres and opening of 2 new centres.	15 centres.

(6). Name of Scheme :—**Establishment of Pre-coaching Training Centre on Short-hand & Type-writing for facing competitive examination conducted by T.P.S.C/State Govt./Central Govt./Non-Govt. bodies.**

With the increase of employment problem day by day number of unemployed persons having academic qualification has also been increased. Therefore for employment in Government/Non-Government services every one has to face hard contest in competitive examination conducted for employment. Similarly in case of employment for the post of

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
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Typist-Stenographer, they are to face competitive examination. Poor Scheduled Castes having academic qualification cannot arrange for getting training facilities on Short-hand and type-writing.

Training centre started at I.T.I., Indranagar 1978-79 would receive facilities of accommodation, teaching etc. from the Industries Department as the training has been started in the existing centre of that Department. Two centres proposed to be started in North and South District would not get the above facilities. As such, the pattern of scheme for two Districts will be different from that of Indranagar. Scheme has been prepared keeping in view the above fact.

Three such training centres for 15 Sch. Castes trainees for each training centre in a year is proposed to be opened during the plan period of five year to give facilities to such Sch. Caste candidates residing in Sch. Caste areas.

The training course would be for 12 months.

Expenditure involved for one such centre is as follows:—

Non-Recurring Expenditure.

1. Type-writer machine with 15" roller 4 Nos. @ Rs. 3550/- each.	— Rs. 14,200/-
2. Type-writer machine with 20" roller 1 No. @ Rs. 4385/- each	— Rs. 4,385/-
3. Type-table 5 Nos. @ Rs. 70/- each.	— Rs. 350/-
4. 1(one) half secretariat Table for Instructor @ Rs. 250/-.	— Rs. 250/-
5. 2(two) arm chairs (1 for Instructor and 1 for visitor) @ Rs. 50/- each.	— Rs. 100/-
6. 5 armless chairs for trainees @ Rs. 35/- each.	— Rs. 175/-
7. One steel Almirah medium size @ Rs. 1000/-	— Rs. 1,000/-
8. Stool—1 No.	— Rs. 20/-
9. Torch—1 No.	— Rs. 40/-
10. Petromax	— Rs. 200/-
11. Carrying cost	— Rs. 500/-
	Rs. 21,220/-

Recurring Expenditure.

1. Wages of 1(one) Instructor @ Rs. 400/- per month fixed for 12 months.	— Rs. 4,800/-
2. Wages of 1(one) Night-guard @ Rs. 150/- (fixed) per month for 12 months.	— Rs. 1,800/-
3. Raw materials for 15 trainees @ Rs. 25/- per trainees per month for 12 month (15 × 25 × 12)	— Rs. 4,500/-
4. Contingencies (repairing of type-writer machine, purchase of K. oil torch cell etc.) per month for 12 months.	— Rs. 300/-
5. House rent for centre @ Rs. 350/- per month for 12 months.	— Rs. 4,200/-
6. Stipend to 15 trainees @ Rs. 75/- per trainee per month for 12 months (15 × 75 × 12)	— Rs. 13,500/-

Total :—Recurring Rs. 29,100/-

Total :—Recurring &  
Non-recurring

Rs. 50,320/-

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

The total financial implication for 3 centres for the plan period of five year would be Rs. 3.928 lakhs.

The yearwise financial target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows:—

Item	(Rs. in lakh)					Total
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Establishment of pre-coaching centre on Short-hand and type writing for facing competitive examination conducted by TPSC/ State-Govt./Central Govt./Non-Govt. bodies.	0.640	1.195	0.770	0.770	0.770	4.145

Physical target to be achieved under the scheme during the Five Year Plan is as follows:—

Item	(No. of Centre)					Total
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Establishment of Pre-coaching Centre on short-hand and type-writing for facing competitive examination conducted by TPSC/ State. Govt./Central Govt./Non-Govt. bodies.	1 New	2 New 1 continue	continuance of 3 centres	continuance of 3 centres	continuance 3 centres	3 centres

(7). Name of Scheme :—**Financial assistance to Sch. Castes families for rearing of Pigs.**

This is a new scheme. The Sch. Caste families settled on tilla land and other poor families of the community having negligible income, may be given financial assistance for rearing of pigs of their economic condition.

Break up of the Unit.

1. Cost of one male and three female is Rs. 400/- @ Rs. 100/- each, 50% cost being Rs. 200/- is to be borne by the beneficiaries and rest 50% i.e. Rs. 200/- by the Government.	— Rs.	200/-
2. Financial assistance for construction of pigs shed (Labour and material is to be given by beneficiaries).	— Rs.	200/-
3. Cost of 10 K.G. Maize-seeds @ Rs. 5/- per K.G. and 5 K.G. cowpea seeds @ Rs. 4/- per K.G. comes to Rs. 70/-, 50% cost to be borne by beneficiaries and rest 50% by the Government.	— Rs.	35/-
4. Carrying cost of pigs	— Rs.	115/-
<b>Total cost of 1(one) Unit.</b>	<b>— Rs.</b>	<b>550/-</b>

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the plan period of 5 year at a cost of Rs. 1.300 lakhs.

The financial outlay under the scheme during the plan period of five year is given below:—

(Rs. in lakh)						
Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Financial assistance to Scheduled Caste families for rearing of pigs.	0.100	0.297	0.297	0.297	0.309	1.300

  

(No. of individual family).						
Item	1278-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Financial assistance to Sch. Caste families for rearing of pigs.	18	54	54	54	56	236

The scheme will be implemented by the Project/Executive Officers and Block Development Officers.

(8) Name of Scheme:—**Financial assistance to Sch. Caste families for purchase of poultry birds etc. for rearing.**

This is a new scheme. The Sch. Caste families settled on tilla land and other Sch. Caste families having negligible income from the sources available to them may be given financial assistance for poultry development scheme for improvement of their economic condition.

**BREAK UP OF ONE UNIT.**

1. Cost of 24 birds (3 cocks & 21 hens) of 7-8 weeks old @ Rs. 6/- per birds, total cost Rs. 144/-, 50% cost Rs. 72/- to be borne by the growers and rest 50% (ie. Rs. 72/-) to be borne by the Government.	— Rs. 72/-
2. Cost for construction of poultry house @ Rs. 200/- (labour and material will be borne by the beneficiaries).	— Rs. 200/-
3. Cost of 10 K.G. maize seeds @ Rs. 5/- and 5 Kg. cowpea seeds @ Rs. 4/-, per Kg. Total cost comes to Rs. 70/-, 50% cost to be borne by the beneficiaries and rest 50% cost by the Government.	— Rs. 35/-
4. Carrying cost of birds.	— Rs. 123/-
	Rs. 430/-

The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the plan period of five year at an expenditure of Rs. 0.400 lakh.

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

Financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

Item	(Rs. in lakh)					Total
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Financial assistance to Sch. Caste families for purchase of poultry birds etc. for rearing.	—	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.400

Physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Financial assistance to Sch. Caste families for purchase of poultry birds for rearing.	—	23	23	23	23	92

**SPECIAL PROGRAMME.**

(1). Name of Scheme :—**Liberation from indebtedness of Small/Marginal Scheduled Caste Farmers.**

To help the small and marginal Scheduled caste agriculturists in the repayment of bad debts in very genuine cases taken from Cooperative Societies/Banks.

There is a programme in the Cooperative Department for writing off bad debts under rehabilitation scheme of the Tripura State Cooperative Banks in respect of overdue loans pending realisation as on 30-6-73. Under the Scheme of liberation of the Scheduled Castes from indebtedness writing off bad debts in the past—1973 period will be considered.

There is an Assessment Committee and a State Level Review Committee formed by Cooperative Department for the purpose of finalising the genuine cases of eligible small and marginal farmers who are non-wilful defaulters for consideration of writing off the bad debt. This has, however, been allowed under the Central Sector Scheme upto 30.6.73 only. There are many such cases where even after 1973, many of the previous loans given to small/marginal farmers, which have turned into bad debts and the loanees are unable to repay them nor take the help of further credit facilities from the Tribal Welfare Scheme. Therefore, such cases can be considered upto 30.6.77. A representative of the Director, Tribal Welfare will be associated with the Review Committee for consideration of these cases. Similarly, District Tribal Welfare Officer of the respective District or his representative will associate himself in the District Level Assessment Committee in his District.

After selection of beneficiaries has been completed, the fund will be placed with respective S.D.Os who will after obtaining a receipt from beneficiaries make payment to the Cooperative Bank concerned in presence of the beneficiary and a representative of the Cooperative Department. The bonds/securities etc. on the basis of which the loan was taken

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CASSES.

by the beneficiary, would be returned also to him simultaneously. S.D.O. would utilise the services of the Staff of Cooperative and Tribal Welfare Department posted in the Sub-Divisional Head Quarter and Block Head quarter for this purpose.

The Scheme is applicable only for the small and marginal farmers who are non-wilful defaulters towards payment of agricultural loans taken from the various Cooperative Societies, State Cooperative Banks. The State Government has since formulated a revised criteria for writing off bad debts in respect of agricultural loans given by the State Cooperative Banks to the various Cooperative Societies under the Rehabilitation Scheme. The beneficiaries will be finalised by the Review Committee on the basis of this yardstick mutatis mutandis, Since Central Government as per Rehabilitation Scheme will bear their share upto 1973 only and the Tribal Welfare Department Scheme is applicable to post 1973 cases. The Tribal Welfare Department will make good the balance due on both these accounts towards such writing off. Such item of facility will be allowed to only those non-wilful defaulters whose principal borrowed sum does not exceed Rs. 100/-.

(i) The Review Committee as well as Assessment Committee for the purpose of this scheme will be formed in consultation with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies and will include the representative of the Director, Tribal Welfare and the District Tribal Welfare Officer who will give notification.

(ii). The Tripura State Cooperative Bank will prepare the basic data for placement before the Review Committee and with the help of the S.D.Os/D.T.W.Os of and when necessary.

(iii). Funds will be sanctioned on the basis of the recommendation of the Review Committee and will be placed with the concerned S.D.Os for disbursement to the beneficiaries as per the scheme.

The yearwise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

Item	(Rs. in lakh).					Total
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Liberation from indebtedness of small/marginal Sch. Caste farmers.	—	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	3.000

The yearwise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Liberation from indebtedness of Small/marginal Sch. caste farmers.	...	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	Not fixed	Not fixed.



WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEME.

1) Name of Scheme :—**Financial assistance to T.B. and other patients belonging to Scheduled Castes.**

This is a continuing scheme. The poor Sch. Caste patients suffering from T.B. and other serious type of diseases get financial assistance from the Government for their treatment in and out-side Tripura. Under the Scheme Rs. 200/- or actual expenses for treatment whichever is less is given within Tripura and Rs. 500/- or the actual expenses whichever is less is given for treatment of patient outside Tripura provided the proper facilities of treatment do not exist in Tripura.

The Scheme is proposed to be implemented during the Plan period of Five Year with an expenditure of Rs. 1.500 lakhs.

The yearwise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows:—

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)					Total
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Financial assistance to T.B. & other patients suffering from serious disease.	0.150	0.300	0.350	0.350	0.350	1.500

The yearwise physical target proposed to be achieved under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows:—

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Financial assistance to Sch. Caste patients suffering from serious disease.	Financial assistance to be given to the patients according to the merit of the case as per rule.		Same as Col. 2	Same as Col. 2	Same as Col. 2	

The scheme will be implemented by the Director of Tribal Welfare, Sub-Divisional Officer, Block Development Officer, Project Executive Officer.

(2). Name of Scheme :—**Drinking water supply.**

This is a new scheme. There is acute shortage of safe drinking water facilities in rural areas and this one of the main sources of many type of diseases found common amongst rural people specially Scheduled Caste community of the State. It is proposed to provide safe drinking water facilities by way of constructing R.C.C. wells and sinking of



**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBLES  
SCH. CASTES AND OTHER  
BACKWARD CLASSES.**

The yearwise physical target to be achieved during the plan period of five year is as follows :—  
(No. of family)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total.
Financial assistance to Sch. Caste families for repair/renovation of their houses.	120	120	120	120	120	600

The scheme will be implemented by the Sub-Divisional Officers.

(4) NAME OF SCHEME :-- LEGAL AID.

This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to provide free legal aid to deserving member of Scheduled Castes in civil and revenue cases arising out of land dispute. Financial assistance would be given on the basis of the rules framed for the purposes.

The scheme is proposed to be continued during the plan period of five year with an expenditure of Rs. 1.500 lakh.

The yearwise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Legal aid	0.150	0.300	0.350	0.350	0.350	1.500

The year-wise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Legal aid. Financial assistance to be given to the litigants according to rules.		As in col. No. 2.	as in col. 2.	as in col. 2.	as in col. 2.	as in col. 2.

The scheme will be implemented by the Director (TW), D. M. & Collr. and S.D.Os.

(5) NAME OF SCHEME : AID TO NON-OFFICIAL ORGANISATION.

This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to give grant @ 90% subsidy basis to the Non-Official organisation for carrying out welfare work among the Scheduled Castes in the field of Health, Education and other various social work.



WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES,  
SCH. CASTES AND OTHER  
BACKWARD CLASSES.

The yearwise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

Item	(No. of couple).					Total
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Incentive for Inter-caste marriage.	5	5	5	5	5	25

(7). NAME OF SCHEME :— CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR FACING NATURAL CALAMITIES

This is a new scheme proposed to be implemented during the plan period of five year.

Almost every year some parts of Tripura face the hazards of natural calamities like drought, cyclone, heavy rains and flood which devastate the standing crops of poor Sch. Caste people besides causing loss of life and property which add to the miseries of the Scheduled Caste people.

It is proposed to take up need based scheme during the plan period of five years under the programme to meet the situation arising out of Natural calamities to give relief to the selected scheduled caste people who will be affected by such calamities.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the plan period of five year with an expenditure of Rs. 1 000 lakh.

The yearwise financial outly proposed to be implemented during the plan period of five year is as follows :-

Item	(Rs. in lakh).					Total
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Contingency plan for facing natural calamities.	0.100	0.200	0.200	0.250	0.250	1.000

The yearwise physical target proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :-

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
Contingency plan for facing natural calamities.	Need based	as in col.2.	as in col.2.	as in col.2.	as in col.2.	as in col.2.
	scheme would be taken up.					

The scheme will be implemented by the PEO/BDO.

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES,  
SCH. CASTES AND OTHER  
BACKWARD CLASSES.

(8) Name of Scheme :— Margin money assistance to Scheduled Caste Entrepreneur.

Scheduled Caste entrepreneur who are financed by Nationalised Bank/Co-operative Bank/Gramin Bank for starting self-employment scheme like Small Shops, Rickshaw, Auto-Rickshaw, Hand Carts Small Trading Industrial activities may be considered by the Government for giving money,

The Margin Money assistance from the Government would be for the purpose as stated above to the bonafide Sch. Caste small entrepreneur. Preference would be given to those who would get loans from Banks under the differential rates of interest and or belonging to lower income group. Priority would also be included to those entrepreneur who propose to set up trades etc. in Semi-urban rural areas. Maximum limit of the assistance would be upto 30% of the total loan amount sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned by the banks subject to the maximum of Rs 0.010 lakh in each case.

The yearwise financial implication proposed under the scheme is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Item	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	Total
Margin Money assistance to Sch. Caste entrepreneur.	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	1.500

The yearwise physical target proposed to be implemented during the plan period of five year is as follows .—

Item	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—89	Total
Margin money assistance to Sch. Caste entrepreneur	Need based scheme would be taken up	as in col. 2	as in col.2	as in col. 2	as in col. 2	as in col. 2

The Scheme will be implemented by the Project Executive Officers/Block Development Officers.

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES, SCH. CASTES AND  
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.**

Name of Scheme :— TRIPURA SCH. TRIBE AND SCH. CASTE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

With the objective of purchasing lands from tribals who are constrained to sell it and later on again to resell it to landless tribals on easy instalment, taking up settlement of Sch. Tribe and Sch. Caste on Government Khas lands on sound economic footing as also to provide various opportunities of establishing the dishersed tribals as well as Sch. Caste communities for establishing themselves in vocational trades, the State Govt. has proposed Tripura Sch. Tribe and Sch. Caste Development Corporation.

2. **ORGANISATION.** The Corporation would be a compact organisation with functionaries called from different development departments. It would be managed by a Board of Director consisting of official and Non-Official representatives. The Corporation would have a General Manager and such Executive Officers as would be provided by Government from time to time. The expenditures on staff shall be borne by the Govt. for a period of 5 years on a tapering off basis.

3. **COVERAGE.** The Corporation would cover directly and in association with other organisations at least 50% of the Sch. Tribe and Sch. Caste families by the end of mid-term Plan 1978-89.

4. **FUNCTIONS.** The functions of the Corporation would be manifold. It would purchase and sale land of tribals which are otherwise barred from sale to private persons. It would develop Government Khas lands to take up settlement of Sch. Tribe/Sch. Caste on agricultural/plantation based occupations. It would keep the affiliated societies in giving the tribals proper price for their agro-forest surpluses brought for sale and in selling to tribals essential consume goods. It would provide loans/grants in the form of margin money assistance to Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribe entrepreneurs for productive purposes. It may also undertake processing, grading, ware housing and transport of the goods purchased by it on money to its affiliated societies.

5. **TERMS OF ADVANCE.** Interest rate will be at 4% per year for fund received under differential interest rate scheme, from various financial institutions, For funds received from Govt. (State/Central) the minimum bank rate would be levied share 1% as service charges of the organisation. This would be much lesser than the rates in which funds are usually provided by the needy Sch, Tribe/Sch, Caste persons from the private money lenders.

The period of recovery would be from 3—5 years. Banks portion of loan would be recovered first and the portion of loan—advanced by the corporation might be recovered later. In case of default, advance portion of the corporation might be recovered as public demand.

**6. Grants.**

The Corporation can not be expected to give grants from its own fund. The grant portion in any scheme has to be provided by the State Government and Central Government.

**7. Funds :**

7(a)(i) **Share Capital :** The authorised share capital of the Society would be Rs. 50,000 lakhs composed of 10,000 shares of Rs. 5/- each and 4,950/- special shares of Rs. 1,000/- each. Special shares would be limited to Government, Panchayat Samities, Local bodies and Government/Semi Government Financial institutions.

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES, SCH. CASTES AND  
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.**

(ii) The Central Government as well as State Government would purchase shares and also give loans at sub-sidised rate of interest to augment the working capital of the corporation.

(iii) The Corporation can also raise loans from State Government, Cooperatives, Nationalised Banks, Life Insurance Corporation of India, State Government Corporations etc. The debt equity ratio should be restricted to 3 : 1.

(iv) Donations and subsidies on specific programmes from agencies like SFDA

7 (b) Financial implications :— The yearwise financial implications proposed under the scheme during the plan period of 5 years is as follows :—

Item.	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Rs. in lakhs, 1982-82
1, Development Corporation (State-Govt.)	...	10.000	5.000	3.000	2.000
2. —do—(Central Govt.)	...	10.000	5.000	3.000	2.000
<b>TOTAL :—</b>	...	20.000	10.000	6.000	4.000

8. PROVISION IN THE STATE PLAN :— With this objective a sum of Rs. 10.000 lakhs is being provided in the State Plan of 1979-80 and over the medium term investment plan (1978-83) a sum of Rs. 20.000 lakhs is being provided. The Central Sector component of Rs, 20.000 lakhs is being—provided in the Tribal Sub-Plan,



## WELFARE FOR S.T./S.C

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES, SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.  
NAME OF SCHEME.

	Allocation 1978-83 (Rs. in lakh).
(A). Direction and Administration.	28.596
(B). Autonomous District Council	12.000
Total—	40.596

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES.  
EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

1. Revival of Folk Arts.	1.500
2. Boarding house stipend.	3.192
3. Pre-matric Scholarships	11.280
4. Financial assistance to Sch. Tribe trainees for continuing all India Service Pre-examination Coaching course (New Scheme)	0.270
5. Establishment of Residential School (Ashram Type).	18.320
Total—	34.562

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

1. SETTLEMENT SCHEME.	
(a). Settlement programme on land developed by Agriculture Department.	3.440
(b). Spill-ove expenditure for jhumia and landless Sch. Tribe taken up for settlement during 4th plan period.	13.000
(d). Settlement of jhumia in	95.241

2. Supply of seeds (mainly Pulses mustard and p.p.chemicals) etc. to poor tribal cultivators.	6.000
3. Supply of horti. plant. grafts, fertilizer and p.p. chemicals.	1.800
4. Financial assistance to groups of tribal cultivators for excavation of jute retting tank.	1.500
5. Stibend to Sch. Tribe trainees at I.T.I and I.I.	5.490
6. Establishment of Pre.coaching centie for imparting training on short-hand and type writing for facing competitive examination conducted by TPSC/State. Govt./Central Govt./Non-Govt. Bodies.	4.589
7. Scheme for training in weaving to tribals.	5.641
8. Scheme fo t aining in tailoring to the tribals.	4.980
9. Scheme for training on cane and bamboo crafts to the tribals.	12.579
10. Revitalisation of jhumia colonies.	50.000
11. Supplu of jhum paddy seeds.	10.000
12. Communication	3.500

Total—

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223.300

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## SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR SCH. TRIBE.

1. Scheme for liberation from indebtedness.	3.750
2. Scheme for electric pumps.	0.200

Total :—	<u>3.950</u>
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## HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEME.

1. Financial assistance for carrying tribal patients to nearest hospital.	1.500
2. Financial assistance to T. B. and other patients suffering from serious disease.	1.500
3. Drinking water supply.	2.210
4. Financial assistance to Sch. Tribe families for repair/renovation of their houses.	2.000
5. Legal aid.	1.350
6. Aid to Non-official organisation	1.350
7. Rest House	3.500
8. Exhibition, seminar & conference.	0.500
9. Scheme for financial assistance for tribal socio-religious community festivals.	2.500
10. Contingency Plan for facing natural calamities.	1.500
11. Margin money for Sch. Tribe entrepreneur.	1.500

Total :—	<u>19.410</u>
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Total for Sch. Tribes——

<u>293.222</u>
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## WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES.

## EDUCATION :

1. Boarding House Stipend.	6.507
2. Pre-matric Scholarships.	24.000
3. Financial assistance to Sch. Caste trainees for continuing all India Services Pre-examination coaching Course.	0.270

Total :—	<u>30.777</u>
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## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT :

## 1. SETTLE SCHEME :

(a). Settlement of landless Sch. Caste agri. labourers.	25.955
(b). Spill over expenditure for Sch. Caste taken up for settlement during the 4th plan period.	3.810
(c). Settlement of landless Sch. Caste non-agricultural workers.	19.145
2. Development of pisciculture for the benefit of Sch. Caste.	3.000
3. Stipend of Sch. Caste trainees in I. T. I & I. I.	5.166
4. Scheme for training on Tailoring to the Sch. Caste.	4.770
5. Scheme for training on Cane and bamboo crafts to the Sch. Caste.	12.579
6. Establishment of pre-coaching centre for imparting training on short-hand and type-writing for facing competitive examination conducted by TPSC/State-Govt./Central Govt./Non-Govt. bodies.	4.145
7. Financial assistance to Sch. Caste families for rearing of pigs.	1.300
8. Financial assistance to Sch. Caste families for purchase of poultry birds etc. for rearing.	0.400
9. Distribution of improved paddy and potato seeds to Sch. Caste cultivators.	—
10. Grants to individual/co-oper- ative societies for Sch. Caste for purchase of leather, tool and equipment for leather work.	—

Total :—

80.270

## SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

1. Liberation from Indetedbness  
of small/marginal Sch.  
Caste families.

3.000

Total :—

3.000

## TRIBAL RESEARCH.

## HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES.

1. Financial Assistance to T. B. and other patients belonging to Sch. Caste.	1.500
2. Drinking water supply.	1.500
3. Financial assistance to Sch. Caste families for repair/renovation of their houses.	3.000
4. Legal Aid.	1.500
5. Aid to Non-official organisation	0.500
6. Incentive for inter-caste marriage.	0.500
7. Contingency plan for facing natural calamities.	1.000
8. Margine money for Sch. Caste entrepreneur.	1.500

Total :—

11.000

Total Sch. Caste.....

125.047

Total Sch. Tribe

281.222

Total Sch. Caste

125.047

Direction &amp; Administration.

40.596

446.865Tripura Sch. Tribe and Sch. Caste  
Development Corporation—20.000

Grand Total : 466.865

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1978-83) FINANCIAL OUTLAYS.

Sl. No.	Programmes	(Rs. in lakh).											
		Fifth Plan (1974-78)		Five year Plan (1978-83)				1978—79		Phasing of outlays for			
		Approved Out-lay*	Expenditure.	Spillover	New	Total	Capital	Approved Out-lay	Ant. Expdt.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	(a) Direction and Administration	Not fixed	2.250	...	...	28.596	10.450	0.950	0.950	4.500	7.000	7.700	8.446
	(b) Autonomous District Council	...	...	...	...	12.000	...	...	...	2.460	2.800	3.200	3.540
	Total :—	-do-	2.250	...	...	40.596	10.450	0.950	0.950	6.960	9.800	10.900	11.986
2.	<b>Scheduled Tribes :</b>												
a)	Education.	-do-	8.272	...	18.590	34.562	12.000	3.600	3.600	7.995	9.046	8.947	4.974
b)	Economic Uplift.	-do-	138.610	71.593	47.089	223.300	...	52.000	52.000	55.663	38.883	38.602	38.152
c)	Special Programme.	-do-	...	...	3.950	3.950	...	0.950	0.950	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
d)	Health, Housing and Other Schemes.	-do-	5.554	...	5.710	19.410	3.500	2.500	2.500	4.215	4.215	4.215	4.265
	Total :—	-do-	152.436	71.593	75.339	281.222	15.500	59.050	59.050	68.623	52.894	52.514	48.141
3.	<b>Scheduled Castes.</b>												
a)	Education.	-do-	11.108	...	0.270	30.777	...	4.810	4.810	6.483	6.483	6.483	6.518
b)	Economic Uplift	-do-	20.514	9.620	23.194	80.270	...	14.190	14.190	15.503	16.511	16.722	17.344
c)	Special Programme	-do-	...	...	3.000	3.000	...	...	...	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
d)	Health, Housing and other Schemes.	-do-	2.113	...	5.500	11.000	...	2.000	2.000	2.145	2.245	2.295	2.315
	Total :—	-do-	33.735	9.620	31.964	125.047	...	21.000	21.000	24.881	25.989	26.250	26.927
4.	<b>Other Backward Classes.</b>												
a)	Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b)	Economic Uplift	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
c)	Health Housing and Other Schemes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	<b>Tripura ST. and SC. Dev. Corpn.</b>	...	...	...	20.000	20.000	...	...	...	10.000	5.000	3.000	2.000
	<b>Grand Total :—</b>	261.690	188.421	81.213	127.303	466.865	25.950	81.000	81.000	110.464	93.683	92.664	89.054

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES-FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-83) FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

Sl. No.	Programmes	Five Year Plan 1974-78		Five Year Plan (1978-83)				1978-89		Phasing of outlays for			
		Approved Outlay	Estimated Expndt.	Spill Over	New	Total	Capital	Approved Outlay	Anti. Expndt.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>VI. Social and Community Services.</b>													
Welfare of Sch. Tribes, Sch. Castes & other Backward Classes Programme.													
	(a) Direction & Administration.	Not fixed.	2.250	...	...	28.596	10.450	0.950	0.950	4.500	7.000	7.700	8.446
	(b) Autonomus District Council	...	...	...	...	12.000	...	...	...	2.460	2.800	3.200	3.540
Total : Direction and administration and Autonomus District Council.		Not fixed	2.250	...	...	40.596	10.450	0.950	0.950	6.960	9.800	10.900	11.986
<b>Welfare of Schedule Tribes : Education and Culture.</b>													
	1. Revival of Folk Arts.	-do-	0.692	...	...	1.500	...	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300
	2. Boarding Houses stipend.	-do-	1.283	...	...	3.192	...	0.375	0.375	0.702	0.702	0.702	0.711
	3. Pre-Matric Scholarships.	-do-	6.297	...	...	11.280	...	1.880	1.880	2.349	2.349	2.349	2.353
	4. Financial assistance to Sch. Tribes trainees for continuing all India Service Pre-examination Coaching Course	...	...	...	0.270	0.270	...	0.045	0.045	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.063
	5. Establishment of Residential School (Ashram Type)	...	...	...	18.320	18.320	12.000	1.000	1.000	4.590	5.641	5.542	1.547
Total : Education & Culture for Sch. Tribes.		Not fixed	8.272	...	18.590	34.562	12.000	3.600	3.600	7.995	9.046	8.947	4.974

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	10	14
<b>Economic Development :</b>													
<b>1. Settlement Scheme :</b>													
<b>a. Settlement Programme on land developed by Agriculture Deptt.</b>													
	Not fixed	14.198	0.792	...	3.440	...	3.000	3.000	0.440	...	...	...	...
<b>b) Spill-over expenditure for jhumia and landless sch. tribes taken up for settlement during 4th Plan period</b>													
	-do-	48.124	13.000	...	13.000	...	12.000	12.000	1.000	...	...	...	...
<b>c) Settlement of Jhumia in Project.</b>													
	-do-	40.109	52.261	...	95.241	...	22.700	22.700	30.195	14.070	14.120	14.156	...
<b>d) Settlement of Landless Sch. Tribes Agri-Labourers.</b>													
	-do-	15.781	5.540	...	5.540	...	5.350	5.350	0.190	...	...	...	...
<b>e) Settlement scheme for dislodged families of reservior areas.</b>													
	-do-	5.027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>2. Supply of seeds (mainly pulese, mustard, and P.P. Chemicals etc) to poor tribal cultivators.</b>													
	...	...	...	6.000	6.000	...	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.000
<b>3. Supply of Horti. Plant grafts, fertilizers &amp; P.P. Chemicals.</b>													
	...	...	...	1.800	1.800	...	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300
<b>4. Financial assistance to groups of Tribals Cultivators for excavation of Jute ratting tank.</b>													
	...	...	...	1.500	1.500	...	0.150	0.150	0.336	0.336	0.336	0.336	0.342
<b>5. Stipend to Sch. Tribe trainees at I.T.I. and I.I.</b>													
	Not fixed	0.585	...	...	5.490	...	0.900	0.900	0.990	1.080	1.170	1.350	...
<b>6. Establishment of Pre-Coaching Centre for imparting training on Short-hand and Typewriting for facing competitive examination conducted by TPSC/ State Govt./Central Govt./Non-govt.</b>													
	...	...	...	4.589	4.589	...	0.700	0.700	1.291	0.866	0.866	0.866	0.866
<b>7. Scheme for training in Weaving to Tribals</b>													
	...	...	...	5.641	5.641	...	0.300	0.300	1.575	1.726	1.020	1.020	1.020
<b>8. Scheme for training on Tailoring to the Tribals</b>													
	...	...	...	4.980	4.980	...	0.350	0.350	1.324	1.206	1.050	1.050	1.050



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Scheme for training on Cane & Bamboo Crafts to the Tribals	...	...	...	12.579	12.579	...	0.250	0.250	1.772	3.049	3.490	4.018	
10. Revitalisation of Jhumia Colonies.	Not fixed	13.775	...	...	50.000	...	2.500	2.500	12.500	12.500	12.500	10.000	
11. Supply of jhum paddy seeds	...	...	...	10.000	10.000	...	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	
12. Communication.	Not fixed.	0.914	...	...	3.500	...	0.500	0.500	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	
13. Distribution of improved paddy and potato seeds to Tribal Cultivators.	Not fixed.	0.074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. Introduction of Sugar Cane Cultivation on Tilla Land amongst Tribal Cultivators.	-do-	0.023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total : Economic Development for Sch. Tribes.</b>	Not fixed.	138.610	71.593	47.089	223.300	...	52.000	52.000	55.663	38.883	38.602	38.152	
<b>Special Programme for Scheduled Tribes.</b>													
1. Scheme for liberation from indebtedness.	...	...	...	3.750	3.750	...	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	
2. Scheme for Electric Pumps.	...	...	...	0.200	0.200	...	0.200	0.200	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total : Special Programme for Scheduled Tribes.</b>	...	...	...	3.950	3.950	...	0.950	0.950	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	
<b>Health, Housing and other Scheme :</b>													
1. Financial assistance for carrying Tribal Patients to nearest Hospital.	Not fixed.	0.086	...	...	1.500	...	0.100	0.100	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	
2. Financial assistance to T.B. and other patient suffering from serious diseases.	-do-	0.232	...	...	1.500	...	0.100	0.100	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	
3. Drinking water supply	...	...	...	2.210	2.210	...	0.250	0.250	0.490	0.490	0.490	0.490	
4. Financial assistance to Sch. Tribe families for repair/renovation of their houses.	...	0.612	...	2.000	2.000	...	0.300	0.300	0.425	0.425	0.425	0.425	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5. Legal Aid.	Not fixed.	0.069	...	...	1.350	...	0.150	0.150	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300
6. Aid to Non-Official Organisation.	-do-	1.919	...	...	1.350	...	0.150	0.150	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300
7. Rest House.	-do-	1.268	...	...	3.500	3.500	0.500	0.500	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
8. Exhibition, Seminar & Conference.	-do-	0.890	...	...	0.500	...	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
9. Scheme for financial assistance for Tribal Socio-Religious Community Festivals.	-do-	0.279	...	...	2.500	...	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
10. Contingency Plan for facing Natural Calamities. (New Scheme)	...	...	...	1.500	1.500	...	0.050	0.050	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.400
11. Margin Money for Sch. Tribes Entrepreneur.	Not fixed	0.199	...	...	1.500	...	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300
<b>Total : Health, Housing and other Scheme for Sch. Tribes.</b>	Not fixed.	5.554	...	5.710	19.410	3.500	2.500	2.500	4.215	4.215	4.215	4.265	
<b>Total : Welfare of Sch. Tribes.</b>	Not fixed.	152.436	71.593	75.339	281.222	15.500	59.050	59.050	68.623	52.894	52.514	48.141	
<b>Welfare of Scheduled Castes :</b>													
<b>Education :</b>													
1. Boarding House Stipend.	Not fixed.	2.263	...	...	6.507	...	0.765	0.765	1.431	1.431	1.431	1.449	
2. Pre-Matric Scholarship	-do-	8.845	...	...	24.000	...	4.000	4.000	4.998	4.998	4.998	5.006	
3. Financial assistance to Sch. Caste trainees for Continuing the all India Services Pre-examination coaching Course.	Not fixed	...	...	0.270	0.270...	...	0.045	0.045	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.063	
<b>Total : Education for Sch. Caste.</b>	Not fixed	11.108	...	0.270	30.777	...	4.810	4.810	6.483	6.483	6.483	6.518	
<b>Economic Development :</b>													
<b>1. Settlement Scheme.</b>													
<b>a) Settlement of landless Sch. Caste Agri. Labourers.</b>													
	Not fixed.	11.589	5.810	...	25.955	...	5.370	5.370	5.146	5.146	5.146	5.147	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
b) Spillover expenditure for Sch. Caste taken-up for settlement during the 4th plan period.	Not fixed	5.712	3.810	...	3.810	...	3.500	3.500	0.310	0.310	...	...	...
c) Settlement of Landless Sch. Caste Non-Agricultural Workers.	-do-	1.434	...	...	19.145	...	2.500	2.500	4.162	4.161	4.161	4.161	4.161
2. Development of Pisciculture for the benefit of Sch. Caste.	-do-	0.226	...	...	3.000	...	0.590	0.590	0.590	0.600	0.610	0.610	0.610
3. Stipend of Sch. Caste trainees in I.T.I. & I.I.	-do-	1.215	...	...	5.166	...	0.900	0.900	0.963	0.026	1.098	1.179	1.179
4. Scheme for training on Tailoring to the Sch. Caste.	...	...	...	4.770	4.770	...	0.340	0.340	0.968	1.362	1.050	1.050	1.050
5. Scheme for training on Cane and Bamboo Craft to the Sch. Castes	...	...	...	12.579	12.579	...	0.250	0.250	1.772	3.049	3.049	4.018	4.018
6. Establishment of Pre-Coaching centre for imparting training on Short-hand Type-writing for facing competing for facing competitive examination conducted by TPSC/State/Central Govt./Non-Govt.	...	...	...	4.145	4.145	...	0.640	0.640	1.195	0.770	0.770	0.770	0.770
7. Financial assistance to Sch. caste families for rearing of Pigs.	...	...	...	1.300	1.300	...	0.100	0.100	0.297	0.297	0.297	0.309	0.309
8. Financial assistance to Sch. Caste families for purchase of poultry birds etc. for rearing	...	...	...	0.400	0.400	...	...	...	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
9. Distribution of improved paddy and potato seeds to Sch. Caste cultivators.	Not fixed	0.041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Grants to individual/Co-operative Societies for Sch. Caste for purchase of leather tool and equipment for leather work.	-do-	0.297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Total : Economic Development for Scheduled Castes.</b>		Not fixed	20.514	9.620	23.194	80.270	...	14.190	14.190	15.503	16.511	16.722	17.344
<b>Special Programme :</b>													
1. Liberation from Indebtedness of Small/Marginal Sch. Caste farmers.													
	...	...	...	3.000	3.000	...	...	...	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
<b>Total : Special Programme for Scheduled Castes.</b>		...	...	...	3.000	3.000	...	...	...	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
<b>Health, Housing and Other Scheme :</b>													
1. Financial Assistance to T.B. and other patient belonging to Sch. Caste.													
	Not fixed	0.236	...	...	1.500	...	...	0.150	0.150	0.300	0.350	0.350	0.350
2. Drinking water supply													
	...	...	...	1.500	1.500	...	...	0.500	0.500	0.245	0.245	0.245	0.265
3. Financial assistance to Sch. Caste families for repair/renovation of their houses.													
	...	0.741	...	3.000	3.000	...	...	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600
4. Legal Aid.													
	Not fixed.	0.038	...	...	1.500	...	...	0.150	0.150	0.300	0.350	0.350	0.350
5. Aid to Non-Official Organisation.													
	-do-	0.746	...	...	0.500	...	...	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
6. Incentive for inter-Caste Marriage.													
	-do-	...	...	...	0.500	...	...	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
7. Contingency Plan for facing natural calamities													
	...	...	...	1.000	1.000	...	...	0.100	0.100	0.200	0.200	0.250	0.250
8. Margin Money for Sch. Caste entrepreneur.													
	Not fixed.	0.352	...	...	1.500	...	...	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300
<b>Total : Health, Housing and other Scheme for Sch. Castes.</b>		Not fixed	2.113	...	5.500	11.000	...	2.000	2.000	2.145	2.245	2.295	2.315
<b>Total : Welfare of Sch. Castes.</b>		Not fixed	33.735	9.620	31.964	125.047	...	21.000	21.000	24.881	25.989	26.250	26.927
Tripura ST. and SC. Dev. Corpn.													
	...	...	...	20.000	20.000	...	...	...	10.000	5.000	3.000	2.000	2.000
<b>Grand total :</b>		261.690	188.421	81.213	127.303	466.865	25.950	81.000	81.000	110.464	93.683	92.664	89.054

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

APPENDIX-III  
B.C-9

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES-ESTIMATED NON-PAN COMPONENT OF EXPENDITURE TOWARDS SCHEMES OF 1974-78.

Programme	Estimated committed level of expenditure (Non-Plan (expenditure) for 1974-79 plans schemes as on			
	1.4.1978		1.4.1979	
	Total 2	Capital 3	Total 4	Capital 5
Direction and Administration	1.850	0.200	2.030	0.250
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1.850</b>	<b>0.200</b>	<b>2.030</b>	<b>0.250</b>
<b>SCHEDULED TRIBES :</b>				
a) Education.	1.080	...	2.255	...
b) Economic Development.	0.300	...	0.350	...
c) Health, Housing & Other Programmes.	0.250	0.250	0.400	0.250
<b>Total :—</b>	<b>1.630</b>	<b>0.250</b>	<b>3.005</b>	<b>0.250</b>
<b>SCHEDULED CASTES :</b>				
a) Education.	2.537	...	4.765	...
b) Economic Development	...	...	...	...
c) Health, Housing and other Programmes.	...	...	0.200	...
<b>Total :—</b>	<b>2.537</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4.965</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES :</b>				
a) Education.	...	...	...	...
b) Economic Development.	...	...	...	...
c) Health, Housing and other Programmes.	...	...	...	...
<b>Grand Total :—</b>	<b>6.017</b>	<b>0.450</b>	<b>10.000</b>	<b>0.500</b>

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

APPENDIX-IV  
B.C.-10.

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-83) TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT FOR TRIBAL AREAS SEPARATELY  
WHERE SUB-PLAN EXISTS.

Sl. No.	Programme	Unit	Position at the end of the 5th Plan (i.e. position of training in (1977-78)	Target fixed for the Plan (1978-83)		Phasing for 1979-83.				RE-MARKS.	
				Target fixed	likely Ach- ment.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Welfare of Sch. Tribes, Sch. Castes and Other Backward Classes :</b>											
<b>Scheduled Tribes :</b>											
<b>Education and Culture :</b>											
1.	Revival of Folk Arts.	...	As no separate Account was maintained for expenditure in Sub-Plan area, the Physical achievement can not be shown.	Cultural shows and competition in Folk dance and Music	Cultural shows & competition in Folk dances & Music.	As in Col. No. (6)	Cultural shows & competition in Folk dance & Music.	As in Col. No. (8)	As in Col. No. (8)	As in Col. No. (8)	...
2.	Boarding House Stipend.	No. of Student.	-do-	375	62	62	78	78	78	79	...
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarships.	-do-	-do-	1136	200	200	234	234	234	234	—
4.	Financial assistance to Sch. Tribe trainees for continuing All India Services Pre-Examination Coaching course.	No. of Trainees.	-do-	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
5.	Establishment of One Residential School (Ashram Type) for Sch. Tribe.	Number	-do-	1	1	1	Continue	Continue	Continue	Continue	...
<b>Economic Development :</b>											
<b>Settlement Scheme :</b>											
a)	Settlement Programme on land developed by Agriculture Department.	No. of families :- a) New b) Old.	-do-	a) 25 b) 25	a) 25 b) ...	a) 25 b) ...	a) ... b) 25	...	...	...	...
b)	Spill-over expenditure for Jhumia and landless Sch. Tribes taken up for Settlement during 4th Plan period	No. of Families.	-do-	1000	1000	1000	Not fixed.	...	...	...	...

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

APPENDIX-IV.  
B.C.-10.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
e) Settlement of Jhumia in Project.	No. of Families.	-do-	a) ... b) 232	a) ... b) 232	a) ... b) 232	...	...	...	...	...	...
d) Settlement of Sch. Tribe Landless Agri. Labourers under Rs. 1910/-	No. of Families :- a) New b) Old	-do-	a) ... b) 500	a) ... b) 500	a) ... b) 500	a) ... b) not fixed.	...	...	...	...	...
2. Supply of seeds (Mainly pulses, mustered and fertilizer, P.P. Chemical etc. to the poor Cultivators.	No. of family on :- i) Seeds/pulses with fertilizer & P.P. Chemicals. ii) Seeds/Mustered with fertilizers & P.P. Chemicals.	-do-	i) 2,160 ii) 1,800	i) 360 ii) 300	i) 360 ii) 300	i) 360 ii) 300	i) 360 ii) 600	i) 360 ii) 300	i) 720 ii) 600	...	...
3. Supply of Horti. Plants, Grafts, fertilizers and P.P. Chemical.	No. of family.	-do-	3,600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	...
4. Financial assistance to groups of tribal Cultivators for Jute retting tank.	No. of Group	-do-	214	21	21	48	48	48	49	...	...
5. Stipend to Sch. Tribe trainees at L.T.L and I.I.	No. of trainee	-do-	366	60	60	66	72	78	90	...	...
6. Scheme for training on Weaving to the centre for tribals.	No. of centre.	-do-	2	1	1	Continuance of 1 centre & opening one new centre.	Continuance of 2 centres	Same as in Col. No. (9)	Same as in Col. No. (9).	...	...
7. Scheme for training on Tailoring to Tribals.	-do-	-do-	2	1	1	Continuance of one centre & opening of one new centre.	Continuance of 2 centre	Same as in Co. No. (9)	Same as in Col. No. (9)	...	...
8. Scheme for training on Cane and Bamboo Crafts.	-do-	-do-	5	1	1	Continuance of one centre & 2 new centre.	Continuance of 3 centres & opening of 2 new centre.	Continuance of 5 centres.	Same as in Co. No.(10)	...	...
9. Revitalisation of Jhumia Colonies.	...	-do-	No. of families as per need and approved scheme of revitalisation.	Same as in Col. Non (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	...	...

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

Appendix-IV.  
B.C.-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10. Supply of Jhum paddy seeds.	No. of family.	-do-	15,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	...
11. Communication.	...	-do-	Construction of linked roads, foot tracks, Culverts, bridges etc.	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	...
<b>Special Programme :</b>											
1. Leberation from indebtedness of Small/marginal Sch. Tribe farmers.	No. of farmers.	-do-	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	...
2. Scheme for Electric Pumps.	No. of pump.	-do-	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Health, Housing and Other Schemes :</b>											
1. Financial assistance for carrying tribal patients to nearest Hospital.	No. of Patient.	-do-	Not fixed assistance to be given as per rules.	Not fixed assistance to be given as per rules.	Same as in Col. No. (6)	Same as in Col. No. (6)	Same as in Col. No. (6)	Same as in Col. No. (6)	Same as in Col. No. (6)	Same as in Col. No. (6)	...
2. Financial assistance to T.B. and other patients suffering from serious diseases.	No. of patient.	-do-	-do	-do-	-do	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	...
3. Drinking Water Supply.	i) No. of RCC Well ii) No. of Tube-well.	-do -	i) 18 ii) 27	i) 2 ii) 3	i) 2 ii) 3	i) 4 ii) 6	i) 4 ii) 6	i) 4 ii) 6	i) 4 ii) 6	i) 4 ii) 6	...
4. Financial assistance to Sch. Tribes families for repair/renovation of their houses.	No. of family.	-do-	240	36	36	51	51	51	51	51	...
5. Legal Aid.	No. of Litigant	-do-	Not fixed legal assistance to be given to Sch. Tribe litigant as per rules.	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Co. No. (5)	Same in as Col. No. (5)	Same in as Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	...



WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBE & CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

APPENDIX—IV.  
B.C.-10.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Exhibition, Seminar and Conference.	...	-do-	Holding of Annual Plan exhibition, Seminar & Conference.	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)	Same as in Col. No. (5)
7.	Financial assistance for Socio-Religious Community festival.	No. of Organising Committee.	-do-	600	1200	120	120	120	120	120	...
<b>Scheduled Castes :</b>											
a)	Education :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b)	Economic Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
c)	Special Programme.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
d)	Health, Housing and Other Schemes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Other Backward Classes :</b>											
a)	Education.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b)	Economic Development.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
c)	Health, Housing and Other Schemes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

Appendix-V  
B.C.-11

Statement showing extent of Estimated Employment Generation Plan of Benefits to Weaker Sections of the Population.

Sl. No.	Scheme	Estimated Employment Generation						Remarks.
		1974-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Welfare of Sch. Tribes, Sch. Castes and other Backward Classes.</b>								
<b>Direction and Administration.</b>		...	...	33	7	6	6	...
<b>Scheduled Tribes.</b>								
1.	Establishment of Residential School.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
2.	Settlement Programme on land developed by Agri. Department.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Settlement of Jhumia project	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Settlement of Sch. Tribe landless Agri. labourers.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Establishment of Pre-coaching Training Centre on Short-hand and Type-writing for facing competitive examination conducted by TPSC/State Govt./Central Govt. /Non-Govt. Bodies.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
6.	Scheme for training on weaving to Tribals.	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
7.	Scheme for training to the tribals	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
8.	Scheme for training on Cane & Bamboo crafts to Tribals.	...	...	6	6	...	...	...
<b>Scheduled Castes.</b>								
1.	Scheme for training on Tailoring to Sch. Caste	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
2.	Scheme for training on Cane and Bamboo crafts to the Sch. Caste	...	...	6	6	...	...	...
3.	Establishment of Pre-coaching Centre for imparting training on Shorthand and type-writing for facing competitive examination conducted by TPSC/State Govt. /Central Govt./Non-Govt.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
		26	...	57	21	6	6	...

N. B. Posts shows as direct employment only.

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES AND  
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Appendix-VI.  
B.C.-12.

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED IN FIFTH PLAN (1974-78) AND TO BE ACHIEVED IN FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Category	Schemes	Unit	Achievement of physical Targets Cumulative up to 1973-74.	Position at the end of fifth plan i.e. position obtained in 1977-78.	Target fixed for the plan 1978-83 (additional)							
1. (a) Direction & Administration												
				Construction of 2 Office for 2 D.T.W.Os, Construction of Staff Qr. for D T.W.O., North. Construction Office of the A. T.W.O. at Kailashahar.								
(b) Autonomus District Council.												
		...	...	...								
Education Sch. Tribes :												
1. Revival of Folk Arts.												
			Competitions on Revised of Folk Arts at State level were held.	15 Competition at State level and 27 at District/ Sub Division & Block level were held.								
	2. Boarding House Stipend.	No. of Student.	5448	5741	375							
	3. Pre-Matric Scholarships.	-do-	1591	4275	3760							
	4. Financial assistance for Sch. Tribe trainees for continuing All India Service Pre-examination Coaching course.	No. of trainees.	...	...	...							
	5. Establishment of residential School (Ashram-Type) for Sch. Tribes.	No. of School.	...	...	...							
1978-79						Phasing for 1979-83.						Remarks.
Targets fixed		Likely Achievement.		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
	Construction of office building at state/district/Sub-Division & block level and repair of existing office, quarter & staff quarter and pay & allowance of Staff.	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)
	...	...	continuance of staff & hiring	same as Col. No. (9)	same as Col. No. (9)	same as Col. No. (9)	same as Col. No. (9)	same as Col. No. (9)	same as Col. No. (9)	same as Col. No. (9)	same as Col. No. (9)	same as Col. No. (9)
	Cultural shows and competition on Folk dance and music.	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)
	62 626	62 626	78 783	78 783	78 783	78 783	79 785					
	5	5	6	6	6	7						
	1	1	Continuance of the School.	Same as in Col. No. (9)	Same as in Col. No. (9)	Same as in Col. No. (9)	Same as in Col. No. (9)					

**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

Appendix-VI.  
B.C.-12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Economic Development :</b>												
<b>1. Settlement Scheme :</b>												
a) Settlement Programme on land developed by Agri. Department.		1) No. of family. i) New ii) Old b) Community facilities. c) Pay and allowance of staff.	...	682 families 6 RCC wells constructed as community facilities pay & allowance of staff.	a) (i) -75, (a) (ii)-207 b) Construction of reservoir & RCC wells c) pay and allowance of staff.							
a) (i)-75, a) (ii)-132, 6) Construction of reservoir and RCC Wells c) Pay and allowance of Staff.		Same as in Col. No. (7)	a) (ii)-75	...	...							
b) Spill-over Expenditure for Jhumia and landless Sch. Tribes taken up for Settlement during Forth Plan Period.		No. of family.		Part payment given to families settled during 4th Plan period.							1470	
c) Settlement of Jhumia in project.		No. of family. a) New, b) Old ii) Pay and allowance of Staff.		i) (a) 1173, (ii) b) 5 RCC Wells and 1 reservoir & link roads (5 K.M.) were constructed as community facilities.	i) a) 1000, b) 1454 of 5th Plan construction of RCC Wells-30 Reservoir-30, & link Road-100 K.M. as community facilities.						710 Spillover	
d) Settlement of landless of Sch. Tribes Agri. Labourers (for Spill-over cases only).		No. of family.	...		1106							
e) Settlement Scheme for dislodged families of Dumbur Reservoir Areas.		No. of family.	...		516							
2. Supply of seeds (Mainly Pulses, Mustard and P.P. Chemicals etc.) to poor Tribal Cultivators.		No. of family on :— i) Seed/Pulses with fertilizers & P.P. Chemicals ii) Seed/mustard with fertilizers & P.P. Chemicals.	...								i) 6900 ii) 6000	
3. Supply of Horti-Plants Crafts, Fertilisers & P.P. Chemicals.		No. of Family.	...								4500	
4. Financial assistance to groups of Tribal Cultivators for excavation of Jute ratting Tank.		No. of Group.	...								285	
5. Stipend to Sch. Tribe trainees at I.T.I. and I.I.		No. of trainee.	342		408						610	
	1470	1470	Not fixed.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
i) a)-200, b)-1132 Pay and allowance of Staff.	Pay and allowance of staff.	Same as in Col. No. (7)	i) a)-200 b)-1122 community facilities	i) a)-200 b)-400 Community facilities.	a)-200 b)-400 Community facilities.	i) a) 200/- b)-400 Community facilities.						New families settled on 3 yearly Phasing and further grants to be given to 1132 families settled during 5th plan period
	710 Spill-over families.	710 Spill-over families.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	i) 1160 ii) 1000	i) 1160 ii) 1000	i) 1160 ii) 1000	i) 1160 ii) 1000	i) 1160 ii) 1000	i) 2320 ii) 2000						
	750 28 100	750 28 100	750 64 110	750 64 120	750 64 130	1500 65 150						





**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

Appendix-VI  
B.C.-12.

1	2	3	4	5	6		
10. Contingency Plan for facing Natural Calamities.		Need Based Scheme to be taken up.			Need based scheme to be taken up.		
11. Margin Money for Sch. Tribe entrepreneurship.		No. of person.	...	110	Not fixed No. of persons to be benefited depend on quantum of money taken by the beneficiaries from Banks.		
<b>II. Welfare of Scheduled Castes :</b>							
<b>EDUCATION :</b>							
1. Boarding House stipend.		No. of Student.	1551	2008	765		
2. Pre-Matric Scholarships.		-do-	1764	4710	8000		
3. Financial assistance to Sch. Caste trainees for continuing All India Services, Pre-Examination Coaching Centres.		No. of trainees.	...	...	30		
<b>Economic Development :</b>							
<b>1. Settlement :—</b>							
(a) Settlement of landless Sch. Caste Labourers.		No. of family i) New, ii) Old.	789	1869	i) 950 ii) 1865		
(b) Spillover expenditure for Sch. Caste taken up for Settlement during 4th Plan period.		No. of family	...	Part payment given to families settled during 4th Plan period.	352		
(c) Settlement of landless Sch. Caste Non-Agri. workers.		a) No. of family b) No. of facilities :- i) (c) RCC well	...	a) 74	a) 950, b) (i) 20.		
2. Development of pisciculture for the benefit of Sch. Castes.		i) No. of individual ii) Group/Society.	740 Kg. Nylon twine, 860 Kg. Cotton twine 300 pieces of cotton net have been distributed & 111.90 acre water area covered with finger lings.	740 Kg. Nylone twine, 860 Kg. twine, 315 pieces of cotton net & 116.55 acre water area covered and 51 in individual & 3 Societies have benefited.	i) 750, (ii) 150.		
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Need based scheme to be taken up.		Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	
Not fixed No. of persons to be benefited depend on quantum of money taken by the beneficiaries from the Bank.		Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	
	127	127	159	159	159	161	
	1333	1333	1666	1666	1666	1669	
	5	5	6	6	6	7	
i) 150		i) 150	i) 200	i) 200	i) 200	i) 200	
ii) 565		ii) 565	ii) 150	ii) 350	ii) 400	ii) 400	
352		352	...	...	...	...	
a) 150		a) 150	a) 200	a) 200	a) 200	a) 200	
b) i) 4		b) i) 4	b) i) 4	b) i) 4	b) i) 4	b) i) 4	
i) 200		i) 200	i) 135	i) 235	i) 140	i) 140	
ii) 19		ii) 19	ii) 32	ii) 33	ii) 33	ii) 33	





**WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
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Appendix—VI  
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1	2	3	4	5	6	
4. Legal Aid.		Not fixed.	...	18	Not fixed. legal aid assistance to be given to litigants as per rules.	
5. Aid to Non-Official Organisation	No. of Organisation		1	1	No. of Organisation will be determined as per need.	
6. Incentive for Marriage.	Inter-Caste	No. of couple.	...	...	25	
7. Contingency Plan for facing Natural Calamities (New)		Not fixed.	...	...	Not fixed need based scheme will be taken up.	
8. Margin Money for Sch. Caste entrepreneur.		No. of person.	...	148	Not fixed No. of persons persons to be benefited depend on quantum of money taken by the beneficiaries from the Bank.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Not fixed legal aid assistance be given to litigants as per rules.	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	
No. of Organisation will be determined as per need.	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	
5	5	5	5	5	5	
Not fixed need based scheme to be taken up	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	
Not fixed No. of persons to be benefited depend on quantum of money taken by the beneficiaries from the Bank.	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	Same as in Col. No. (7)	

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES & SCH. CASTES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

EMP—I

PROFORMA  
(FOR DIRECT EMPLOYMENT ONLY)

Employment likely to be generated in the Social and Community Services sector during the Next Five Year Plan, 1978-83.

State—Tripura.

Department—Welfare of Sch. Tribes & Sch. Castes.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme—Welfare of Sch. Tribes Sch. Castes and other Backard Classes.

2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) for the Next Plan as a whole.

Rs. 446.865 lakhs.

3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—

1978-79	Rs. 81.000	lakhs.
1979-80	Rs. 100.464	„
1980-81	Rs. 88.683	„
1981-82	Rs. 89.664	„
1982-83	Rs. 87.054	„

4. Employment potential of the scheme/project.

A. Total—	247	Nos.
B. Year-wise—		
i) 1978-79—	10	Nos.
ii) 1979-80—	129	„
iii) 1980-81—	56	„
iv) 1981-82—	26	„
v) 1982-83—	26	„
a) Unskilled or uneducated	— 85	Nos.
b) Education	—162	„
ii) Technical	— 54	„
Non-Technical	—108	„

WELFARE OF SCH. TRIBES  
SCH. CASTES AND OTHER  
BACKWARD CLASSES.

FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME, VI-SOCIAL COMMUNITY SERVICES, WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED TRIBES, SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are in operation as per approval of the Government of India. As amount of Rs. 20.863 lakh was spent under different schemes during the 5th Five Year Plan.

An amount of Rs. 35.945 lakhs is proposed under Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the plan period of Five Year details of which are as follows :—

**SCHEDULED TRIBES**

1. Name of Scheme :— **POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS**

This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to enable the Scheduled Tribes to send their wards for higher studies. For giving incentives to Sch. Tribes it is proposed to give Post-Matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Tribe students for studying at the Post-Matric Stages on the rate of stipend approved by the Government of India from time to time.

The scheme is proposed to be continued during the plan period of five years involving an expenditure of Rs 12.211 lakhs for awarding scholarships to 2441 students.

Year wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follow :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Post-Matric Scholarships	2,000	2,200	2,420	2,662	2,929	12,211

Physical target to be achieved during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

(No. of Students)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Post-Matric Scholarship	400	440	484	532	585	2441

The scheme will be implemented by the Director of Education.

2. Name of Scheme : **GIRLS HOSTEL FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES.**

This is a continuing scheme. The scheme is for construction of Girls' Hostels attached to existing Institutions for accommodation of Girls students belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the plan period of five year involving an expenditure of Rs. 6.250 lakhs.

Year wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Girls Hostel for Sch. Tribes	1.000	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.500	6.250

## CENTRALLY SPONSORED (CONTD)

Yearwise physical target to be achieved during the plan period of five year is follows —

Item	(No. of Hostel)					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Girls Hostel	One extension of existing Girls Hostel and one new Construction.	Continuance of work.	One new Cons- truction.	One new cons- truction	One new cons- truction	One exten- sion of Girls Hostel and Construction of 4 Girls Hostel

The scheme will be implemented through the Director of Education and P. W. D.

## SCHEDULED CASTES

## 1. Name of Scheme : Post Matric Scholarship

This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to enable the Scheduled Castes to send their wards for higher studies. For giving incentives to Sch. Castes, it is proposed to give post-matric scholarships to Sch. Castes students for studying at the post-matric stages.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the plan period of five year involving an expenditure of Rs. 13.734 lakhs for awarding scholarships to 2756 students

Yearwise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows :—

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Post-Matric scholarships	2.250	2.475	2.723	2,995	3.291	13.734

Physical target to be achieved during the plan period of five year is as follows —

Item	(No. of Students)					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Post-matric scholarship	450	495	545	600	666	2756

The scheme will be implemented by the Director of Education.

## 2. Name of Scheme : GIRLS HOSTEL FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

This is a continuing scheme. The scheme is for construction of hostel attached to existing institution for accommodation of girls student belonging to scheduled castes.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the plan period of five year involving an expenditure of Rs. 3.750 lakhs.

Year wise financial outlay proposed under the scheme during the plan period of five year is as follows —

Item	Rs. in lakhs.)					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Girls Hostel	0.500	0.750	0.750	0.750	1.000	3.750

Physical target to be achieved during the plan period of five year is as follows —

Item	(No. of Hostel)					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980.81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Girls Hostel	1	1	1	1	1	5

The scheme will be implemented through the Director of Education and P. W. D.

## VI SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Draft proposal Plan for 1978-79 to 1982-83

Introduction : With a view to study the political and social problem Viz. the intra-tribal, intra-regional interaction, it is necessary to undertake the programme of study and research on the tribal also other states in the Country. The findings of research upon the Socio-Economic, Socio-political, intra-tribal and ethnological aspects are expected to aid the view of the planners not only in dealing with the tribals but also selecting the method of proper approach for the tribals. This Directorate will also be very useful in planning for the tribals,

2. Ever since the starting of the Directorate of Tribal Research in Tripura in November, 1970 under Non-plan item it has been provided with a skeleton staff only. At present the staff position of this Directorate is as follows :—

- i) Director - 1 (Director of Welfare for Sch. Tribes & Sch, Castes is holding addl. charge of this Directorate),
- ii) Linguistic Officer. - 1.
- iii) U.D.C-Cum - 1. Accountant
- iv) Stenographer - 1.
- v) L.D.Clerk - 1.
- vi) Duplicating - 1. Operator.
- vii) Class - IV - 2.

The above mentioned staff are carrying out only the routine works keeping aside research and study work due to dearth of technical personnel.

Despite the scarcity of requisite research personnel and supporting staff from the inception, the Directorate with the help and co-operation of some local experts through available sources brought out the following publication/folklores on tribals of this state upto now :—

- 1) The Tribes of Tripura - A Dissertation.
- 2) Study over Jhum and Jhumia Rehabilitation.
- 3) Privileges & Concessions provided for the Sch. Tribes of Tripura.
- 4) Irrijock (Folklore)
- 5) Nakapilini (Folklore)  
Ham - Jagma
- 6) Thakugnui (Folklore)
- 7) Chhengthunfa Naithakbi (Folklore)
- 8) Bulletin Vol. I (Part, I, II and III)
- 9) Kok - Thum - A conversational guide of Kok -  
Borok.
- 10) Garia Puja.
- 11) The Tribes of Tripura.

## VI SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.

## TRIBAL RESEARCH

In a meeting of the Council of Ministers held on 16th January, 1978 to discuss the Plan for 1978-79 it was decided that a Tribal Language Development Cell should be set up in the Research Directorate and the task of the cell would be to make a beginning in the preparation of school books in kok-Borok language.

## TRIBAL RESEARCH CELL.

The research Cell will undertake the Socio-Economic Survey, Intra-tribal relations, collection of data of the state from the Tribal area from all available sources to make a study of the various problems, drawbacks in the field of Economy, Education and Culture and also to assist the Director of Research in his work in respect of different technical spheres, and various project reports and in taking development, measures, at present with the creation of some posts for 1978-79.

The staff position is as under :—

i) Research Assistant	— 2	} The posts are filled.
ii) Research Investigator	— 2	
iii) Museum-Cum-Library Assistant	— 1	
iv) U. D. Clerk	— 1	} The posts have been filled.
v) Stenographer	— 1	
vi) L. D. Clerk	— 1	
vii) Duplicating Operator	— 1	
viii) Clerk-cum-Typist	— 1	
ix) Peon	— 2	

It is also necessary that a post of Research Officer in the scale of Rs. 500-1300/- (which is equivalent to the T. C. S grade—II scale) is to be created and filled-up by qualified person having Master's Degree in Sociology with Anthropology. The following posts have been created in the year 1978-79 which should be filled up, after getting Finance Department concurrence.

i) Research Officer	— 1.
ii) U. D. Clerk	— 1.
iii) Clerk-Cum-Typist	— 1.
iv) Peon	— 2.

For continuation of the Scheme and proper implementation some more posts are proposed to be created with a view to cope with the increased nature of works that will be envisaged while implementing the scheme. The following posts are proposed to be created during the year 1979-80 to 1982-83.

1) Research Assistant	— 2 Posts.
2) Progress Assistant	— 1 „
3) Head Clerk	— 1 „
4) U. D. Clerk	— 2 „
5) Typist	— 3 „
6) Class IV	— 5 „

For the integration of the tribal people with the general masses it is necessary to have a representative collection of cultural objects which will be the best mirror for visitors to look and think about his own culture and to compare it with that of the others for a wide understanding. A tribal gallery of Ethnographic Museum is thus a must. With such a view a small museum has been established under this Directorate. But the collection so far made seems to be inadequate in comparison to the purpose for which it was established. Hence, some more available collection of Cultural artificates, ethnographic speciman etc. have been proposed under this scheme,

The old cultural orientation of the tribal life with all its superstitions, religious belief and practices may stand on a different front against the modern technological development which can only be circumscribed by studying people from all corners of life. This requires thorough and intensive study of the people both in the field and in the library. A good number of officials including research personnel dealing with applied aspects of human welfare require profound theoretical knowledge concerning various topics such as anthropological Sociological, historical, geographical, psychological and economic subjects for enabling the workers to approach the problem on a broad based scientific background. With this in view, a Library has been set-up under this Directorate having books on the subjects mentioned above. But the collection of books is very limited for various reasons. Some more valuable & rare books dealing with specially the tribals of Tripura as well as the tribals of North Eastern India are proposed to be added to this Library under this Scheme. It is proposed that Rs. 0.28 Lakh and Rs. 0.50 Lakh more will be needed respectively for Library and Museum of this Directorate to enrich the existing library books and museum artificates for the period from 1979-83,

#### TRIBAL LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT CELL :

A major section of the tribals in Tripura speak 'Kok-Borok' dialect. This dialect is mainly spoken by the Tripuris and it is their mother tongue also ; but some other tribal communities of this State like the Noatias, Jamatias, Uchais, Reangs and section of the Halam Community ( Rupini and Kolo ) speak this dialect with some variation in pronunciation and accent according to differences of individual community.

If the dialect 'Kok-Borok' is developed after proper study and research, it will certainly be brought to the standard of other development language and a major section of the Tribal community in Tripura will be benefited as far as their language is concerned. Moreover, in the constitution of India it has been enshrined to impart education on the mother tongue in the primary stage of education.

With a view to bring out the text books, booklet on culture, folklore, folksong and literature of the tribals, development of this language is very essential. So a scheme for Tribal Language Development Cell is proposed under this Directorate. For implementation and smooth running of this scheme it is necessary to have the following staff as to help the Linguistic Officer which have been so far proposed under this Directorate.

i) Assistant Linguistic Officer	—	—
ii) Feature Writer	—	—1.
iii) Manuscript Writer	—	—1.
iv) Lower Division Clerk	—	—1.
v) Peon	—	—1.

VI SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES  
FUNCTION OF THIS CELL.

This cell will bring out the school text book in the primary stage in Kok-Borok in consultation with Education Department of this Government. Moreover, it will bring out booklets containing other subject like culture of the tribals of this State, tribal folklores, folksong etc. and if possible periodical bulletins in respect of these subjects.

TRIBAL LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

To guide and give counsel in bringing out text books in Kok-Borok for primary education and measures as far as practicable to be adopted by this Cell in developing the language, an Advisory Committee is a must and it will help very effectively in the field of implementation of this scheme. With this view in mind, an Advisory committee is proposed to set-up under this scheme. The committee is proposed to include the Director of Education, Director of of Public Relations and Tourism, Director of Reasearch, Linguistic Officer and two educationists and tribal language expert as nominated by the Government.

To achieve the targets and successful working of the Tribal Research and Tribal language Development Cell a scheme has been drawn-up and a total amount of Rs. 14.02 lakhs will be involved for the scheme for the period from 1978-79 to 1982-83. Detailed break-up is given at Annexure—IV.



## TRIBALE RESEARCH.

## VI SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

## ANNEXURE—IV.

## DRAFT PROPOSAL PLAN FOR 1978-79 TO 1982-83 FINANCIAL BREAK-UP.

(Rs. in lakh).

Sl. No.	Sub-Head etc.	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total	available from N.E.S.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9
1.	Pay & allowances of the staff.							
	Pay—	0.17	.83	.88	.93	.98	3.79	NIL
	Allowances—	0.05	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	1.51	
	Total :	0.22	1.18	1.24	1.30	1.36	5.30	
2.	Travelling Allowance—	—	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	1.30	
3.	Publication of Books—	0.50	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.95	3.85	
4.	Cost of Museum artifacts.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	
5.	Cost of Library Books.	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.28	
6.	Office Contingencies—	0.10	0.25	0.35	0.40	0.50	1.60	
7.	Purchase of Jeep & Maintenance, Lubricant etc.	—	0.66	0.18	0.17	0.18	1.19	
	Grand Total :	1.00	3.19	3.02	3.27	3.54	14.02	

**DRAFT PLAN PROPOSAL FOR—1978-83  
PHYSICAL BREAK-UP.**

1978-79

1. Creation and appointment of :—
  - a) Research Officer — 1.
  - b) Asstt. Linguistic Officer — 2.
  - c) Feature Writer — 1.
  - d) U. D. C. — 1.
  - e) Manuscript writer — 1.
  - f) L. D. Clerk — 2.
  - g) Class—IV — 3.
2. Collection of Museum artificates (utensils)
3. Purchase of Library books.
4. Compilation of text book in Kok-Borok language for class I, II and III standard (Primary stage of education).
5. To complete one basic research and one applied research on Halam tribes.
6. To bring out periodical Bulletins. (Half yearly).
7. Collection of Photographs.

1980-81

1. Continuation of posts created and appointed.
2. To complete two basic research and two applied research (Tripura community)
3. Compilation of text book in Kok-Borok language other than literature in primary classes.
4. To bring out periodical bulletin (Quarterly).
5. Collection of museum artificates(Instruments).
6. Purchase of libray books.
7. Publication of books and reports

1081-82

1. To complete two basic research and two applied research (Garo & Chakma)
2. Complilation of rapid readers in Kok-Borok language of Primary classes.
3. Compilation of grammer books in Kok-Borok for primary level of education.
4. Collection of museum artificates (Dresses)
5. Purchase of books.
6. Publication of Bulletin (Quarterly)
7. Publication of books, reports etc.

1979-80

1. Continuation of posts created last year.
2. To bring out and compilation of text books in Kok-Brook language for the Primary Schools other than subject completed in the previous years.
3. To bring out periodical bulletions (half yearly).
4. 'Collection and purchase of museum artifi-cates (weapons).
5. Collection of Photograph.
6. Purchase of a Jeep.
7. To complete two basic research and two applied research on Sch. Castes and Jamatia).
8. Purchase of books
9. Publication of books, reports etc.
10. Appointment and creation of staff.

1982-83.

1. To complete two basic reseach and two applied research (Lushai and Kuki)
2. Compilation and publication of text books other than completed and published in the previous years.
3. Collection of museum artificates (Ornament games & Sports )
4. Purchase of books.
5. Compilation of Grammer books in Kok-Borok language for Primary Schools.
6. Collection of Photographs.
7. To bring out periodical bulletins (quarterly).
8. Publications of books and reports.

## TRIBAL RESEARCH

PROGRAMME FOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING DURING 1978—79 TO 1982—83  
CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME (PLAN).

## INTRODUCTION

With a view to study the socio-political and socio-cultural problems among the tribals as well as tribal and other population in Tripura viz. inter-tribal, intra-tribal, inter-regional interactions, it is considered necessary to undertake the programme of in-depth study and research on the tribals on the lines it has been taken up in other states in the country. Keeping this in view, the Director of Research was established in the last part of the year 1970 in Tripura at the instance of Government of India. From the very inception, this Directorate has been functioning with a skeleton staff only. There is great dearth of research personnel who can undertake research project on their own and arrive at practical and meaningful conclusions. In view of the above, a scheme for restructuring the Director of Research by establishing a Research and Training wing has been proposed under this Centrally Sponsored Programme. Ministry of Home affairs, Govt. of India have approved on outlay of Rs. 1.86 Lakh for this scheme for the year 1978—79.

## RESEARCH

Problem of the tribals are multifarious. A study of tribal life, culture, socio-economic condition and socio-religion aspect will equip the social scientists, politicians, the planner and administrator in understanding some of the fundamental of social life of tribal people that will help making a proper planning and administration to the tribal areas. As such to execute the work of research upon the tribals and to help the Research Officer to be created under the State Plan sector, the following posts which was created last year will continue during this year i. e. 1978—79.

- |                                 |   |        |
|---------------------------------|---|--------|
| 1) Research Assistant           | — | 2 Nos. |
| 2) Research Investigator        | — | 2 Nos. |
| 3) L. D. Clerk                  | — | 1 No.  |
| 4) Museum Cum-Library Assistant | — | 1 No.  |

The above mentioned posts were created under the Research and Training Scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Programme.

Moreover, for strengthening the Directorate some more posts are proposed to be created during the year 1978—83 and to be appointed during this year under the same scheme,

- |                |   |        |
|----------------|---|--------|
| 1) U. D. Clerk | — | 1 No.  |
| 2) Peon        | — | 2 Nos. |

For sustained touring in the interior by the officers a diesel operated Jeep to economise fuel consumption is required as there is no vehicle under the control of this Directorate at present. This will also help investigation/data collection from the interiors where the tribals reside and are not easily accessible by any transport services.

## PROPOSED ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 1978—79 TO 1982—83 UNDER THE SCHEME

- 1) Preparation of monograph study on 4 major tribes each year.
- 2) Study on scheduled caste community for their various problems being faced by them.

## TRIBAL RESEARCH

- 3) Purchase of reference books and other publications on Sociology, Social anthropology and allied subject on the tribals of North East India.
- 4) Purchase of tribal artificates and ornaments for Museum.
- 5) Printing and bindings of the monographs and reports.
- 6) Purchase of furniture for newly appointed staff.
- 7) Purchase of disel operated Jeep.
- 8) Pay and Allowances of staff.
- 9) Payment of wages and honorarium to the external Research personnels for undertaking monographs study.

It is expected that an amount of Rs. 1.00 Lakh will be required for this wing during 1978=1979. The detail financial calculation are at Annexure—I.

## TRAINING.

Despite varying degree of similarity with the rest of the population, the structure of the socio-economic and socio-political life of the tribals in Tripura are quite different. There are significant difference in their levels of development as also their ethnic linguistic, and socio-cultural background. This diversity indicates the need for exchanging view and experiences among Government officials and others who are concerned with development programme as well as welfare of the tribes.

## TRIBAL RESERCH

So, to impart training to the Government officials and other social workers who are directly or indirectly associated with tribal welfare works, some orientation training is necessary. This is with a view to orient them in tribal life and culture to develop in them a genuine interest for the tribal communities and to instil in their mind a correct approach towards the tribal problems. The training institute should be under the control of the Department of Tribal Welfare and it is proposed to be established in an interior semi-urban area like Teliamura or Santirbazar in a hired accommodation. The staffing pattern and other requirement of the proposed Training Institute will be as follow :—

### STAFF PATTERN OF THE TRAINING INSTITUTE :

There should be a Principal-cum-Superintendent of the Institute who should have equivalent qualification as Research Officer and specialised either in Sociology, Economics or Anthropology under the control of the Department of Tribal Welfare. This institute will be conducted in close co-operation with the Research Wing. The following posts are proposed to be created and appointed during the year 1978-83.

1) Principal	1 No.
2) Instructor	2 Nos
3) L. D. Clerk	1 No.
4) Peon	1 No.

In addition to the above staff position, provisions also will remain for guest lecturers experts of different specialities on particular topics to give lecture to the Institute on invitation and payment of honorarium.

### SYLLABUS OF TRINING COURSES :

General Syllabus of the training courses will be on tribal life and culture, tribal economy, administration of tribal areas, geographical characteristics of Tripura, ethnic characteristics of tribals in the North East region etc. This will be finalised as and when required.

### DURATION :

The duration of the training courses in batches will very depending upon the particular fields from which trainees are drawn. It would however, be the effort to conduct at least five courses within a year as also a few seminar.

### PERSONNEL TO BE TRAINED :

B.D.O's Extension Officers of different Tribal Development Blocks, supervisory officers of different departments which have bearing with tribal welfare programme, Gaon Pradhans, Anchal Pradhans, Panchayat members, Social workers, Gram Sevaks, Forester, Primary School Teachers, Co-operative supervisors, Tribal Supervisors/Inspectors etc. who are directly or indirectly associated with tribal welfare programmes.

**ACCOMMODATION OF EACH BATCH :**

It is proposed that in each course approximately there will be provision for 30 trainees and they will be given stipends @ Rs. 60/- per month and rent free hostel accommodation for the period of training. For Salaried Governments undergoing the training course also the same stipend rates will be applicable.

**ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 1978-83 OF THE TRAINING SCHEME.**

1. To conduct 4 batches of training-each batch will have an accommodation of 30 trainees and organise seminars each year.
2. Hiring lecture Hall and Hostel accommodation cum-office.
3. Purchase of teaching aids and equipments.
4. Purchase of furniture of the Institute.
5. Stipend for trainees.
6. Pay and allowances of the staff.

So, it is estimated that a total amount of Rs. 1.00 Laksh for Research and Training under Centrally sponsored programme will be required and proposed for the year 1978-79.

A total outlay of Rs. 9.09 Lakhs for this Research and Training will be involved during the period from 1978-83. Detail break-up is at Annexure—II.

## TRIBAL RESEARCH

## ANNEXURE—I

FINANCIAL BREAK-UP OF THE RESEARCH AND  
TRAINING SCHEME FOR THE YEAR 1978-79.

Pay & Allowances of the following staff :—		Rs. in Lakh.
Research Assistant	2	Rs. 0.25
Research Investigator	2	
L. D. Clerk	1	
Museum-Cum-Library Assistant.	1	
Wages		Rs. 0.03
Travelling Allowances		Rs. 0.02
Office Expenses		Rs. 0.05
Publication		Rs. 0.10
Purchase of Jeep (Diesel)		Rs. 0.54
Cost of fuel		Rs. 0.01
Total—		<u>Rs. 1.00</u>

## ANNEXURE—II

STATEMENT OF PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING UNDER  
CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME FOR THE PERIOD OF 1978-79 AND  
1978-83 (PLAN)

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)					Total
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
1. Pay & allowances of the staff :						
a) Principal, Instructor, UDC, L. D. C & Class —IV etc.	0.25	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80	
2. Wages, honorarium	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	
3. Travel Expenses	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	
4. Office contingencies including purchase of educational aids and equipments etc.	0.05	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	
5. Publication	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	
6. Purchase for artificates		0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	
7. Stipend for Trainees		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	
8. Hiring lecture hall, hostel etc. for the Institute.		0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
9. Purchase of diesel operated Jeep	0.54	—	—	—	—	
10. Cost of fuel Mobil etc.	0.01	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.15	
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>9.09</b>

For smooth running and proper implementation of the Research and Training Scheme under the Centrally Sponsored Programme (Plan) for the period from 1978-83 a total amount of Rs. 9.09 Lakhs will be required for this Scheme.



## TRIBAL RESEARCH

PROPOSED PHYSICAL TARGET FOR 5 YEARS UNDER RESEARCH AND  
 TRAINING SCHEME OF THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME  
 ( PLAN ) 1978-83

1978-79

1. Preparation of monograph study on 4 major tribes.
2. Study on Sch. Castes Community for their problems.
3. Purchase of reference books & Museum artificates.
4. Printing & binding reports.
5. Pay & allowances of staff.
6. Purchase op Jeep.
7. Payment of honorarium to the research Schoolars.

1979-80

1. Preparation of 4 monographs.
2. Purchase of reference books & museum artificates,
3. Printing & binding monograph.
4. Pay & allowances of the staff.
5. To conduct 4 batches of training each batch will have an accommodation of 30 trainees.
6. Hiring Lecture Hall.
7. Purchase of teaching equipments.
8. Stipend for trainees.
9. Creation of post for the Training Institute.

1981-82

1. Preparation of 4 monographs.
2. Purchase of reference books and museum artificates.
3. Printing & Binding reports.
4. Pay & allow. of the staff.
5. To conduct 4 batches of training each batch containing 30 trainees.
6. Hiring lecture Hall.
7. Payment of stipend for trainee.

1981-82

1. Preparation of 4 monographs.
2. Purchase of reference books and museum artificates.
3. Printing & binding reports.
4. Pay & allow. of the staff.
5. To conduct 4 batches of training each batch containing 30 trainee.
6. Payment of stipend to the trainees.
7. Hiring lecture Hall.

1982-83

1. Preparation of 4 monographs.
2. Purchase of reference books and museum artificates.
3. Printing reports & monographs.
4. Pay & allow. of the staff.
5. To conduct 4 batches of training each batch containing 30 trainees.
6. Hiring lecture Hall.
7. Payment of stipend to the trainees.

## PROFORMA

TRIBAL RESEARCH

( For direct employment only )

EMP—1

**EMPLOYMENT LIKELY TO BE GENERATED IN THE SOCIAL AND  
COMMUNITY SERVICES SECTOR DURING THE NEXT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83.**

States——— Tripura

Department= Directorate of Research.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme : Research and Tribal  
Language Development

2. Financial outlay for the  
Project (in lakh) for the  
as a whole. Rs. 14.02

3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—

1978-79	1.00 Lakh.
1979-80	3.19 „
1980-81	3.02 „
1981-82	3.27 „
1982-93	3.54 „

4. Employment potential of the scheme/project :

A. Total 26

B. Year-wise :—

i) 1978-79	11
ii) 1979-80	15
iii) 1980-81	
iv) 1981-82	
v) 1982-83	
a) Unskilled or uneducated	Nil.
b) Educated	
i) Technical	Nil.
ii) Non-technical	26.

VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES,  
SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME  
DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

INTRODUCTION

The Special Nutrition Programme under the Directorate of Welfare for Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes, Tripura was started in Tripura in the year 1970 at the instance of the Government of India, Department of Social Welfare as a Central Scheme. The object of the scheme is to prevent malnutrition and under-nutrition among the children up to the age of 6 years belonging to poorer section of the societies particularly for tribals in rural and hilly areas and also of the expectant/nursing mothers by providing supplementary nutritious food, it is a highly beneficial programme for the poor people due to which there is a growing demand for extension of the same in different areas. Since inception of the programme, the Government of India used to fix up the financial and physical target on yearly basis. The physical target fixed by the Government of India in the 4th Five Year Plan was 40,000 number of beneficiaries allocating a provision of Rs. 59.270 lakhs as Central Assistance and the same was achieved by this State with the grant-in-aid released by the Government of India with an total expenditure of Rs. 46.998 lakhs only.

The Government of India decided that from 5th Five Year Plan the scheme should go to the State Sector. Since then i.e. from 1974-75 the programme is being operated by the State Government through the Project Executive Officers/Block Development Officers with the fund provided under Plan and Non-Plan. During 5th Five Year Plan the State Planning Commission has finally approved an outlay of Rs. 56.00 lakhs and allocation of fund upto 1977-78 was Rs. 33.00 lakhs and the entire amount was utilised in addition to Rs. 49.875 lakhs also provided from Non-Plan budget covering 49,597 (say 49,600) number of beneficiaries through 624 number of feeding centres establishing through out the State.

CHILDREN POPULATION & PROPOSED COVERAGE :

There are 2,66,700 number of children population within the age group of 0-6 years in the State. Out of which 49,600 number of beneficiaries have been covered by the said programme during 5th Five Year Plan and total expenditure both in Plan and Non-Plan and Central Sector was Rs. 82.870 lakhs. It has been proposed to cover more 1,25,000 beneficiaries during 6th Five Year Plan period in addition to 49,600 number of beneficiaries covered under the aforesaid programme during 5th Five Year Plan period within the provision of Rs. 115.00 lakhs.

Out of the total proposed provision of Rs. 115.00 lakhs and proposed target of beneficiaries of 1,25,000 an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is proposed for quantification for sub-plan area covering 60,000 beneficiaries.

### CEILING OF EXPENDITURE FOR BENEFICIARY PER DAY INCLUDING COST OF FOOD MATERIALS

At present following are the rates of expenditure per beneficiary per day.

- 25 Paise for food materials including fuel, condiments and vegetables.
- 02 Paise for transportation of food materials to feeding centres.
- 03½ Paise for charges administration including honorarium @ Rs. 20/- to Organiser and @ Rs. 40/- to Helper per centre per month.

Total : 30½ Paise.

From experience it is found that it is almost impossible to run the feeding programme with the paltry provision of 25 paise for food materials due to rise in prices of all ingredients required for preparation the Dal and Rice mixture, mainly Masur Dal. The rate was fixed in 1974, when rate of food materials were much less than that at present. Enhancement of rate of expenditure towards cost of food materials required due consideration at least by 10 paise per beneficiary per day due to rise cost of food materials in addition to 5½ paise for administrative expenditure including transport.

At present there is no separate scale of expenditure for expectant/nursing mothers. But there is provision in the scheme to provide food to them in the form of Khichuri with 90 gms. rice 45gm. Masur Dal and other vegetables. It is however not possible always to supply of food in the above scale with the limited scale of expenditure of 25 paise each. As such a separate enhanced rate of expenditure of 52½ paise mainly for food materials per mother beneficiary per day is desirable to be fixed in addition to provisions under other charges like transport and administration.

### MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

At the end of 4th Five Year plan, Government of India, Ministry of Social Welfare intimated that the programme would be continued as a part of Minimum needs Programme, The planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 93.75 Lakhs against tentative outlay of Rs. 127.00 lakhs for the 5th Five Year plan to cover more beneficiaries belonging to Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes under the Minimum Needs programme but they indicated nothing as to allocation of fund to meet the expenditure on 4th Five year plan coverage. The Ministry concerned issued grant for an amount of Rs. 13.50 Lakhs to meet the expenditure partially during 1974-75 with instruction to utilise the fund allocated under Minimum Needs Programme which was intended for expansion of the Programme. For 1975-76 the Government of India intimated that no further Central Assistance would be available to meet the committed expenditure and the State Government should make necessary provision for this purpose from their State Non-plan budget.

## NUTRITION

As per instruction of the Government of India, the Programme is being operated by the State Government since 5th Five Year plan. Accordingly, State planning Commission has finally approved an allocation of Rs. 56.00 Lakhs for running the programme under Minimum Needs Programme. Out of this Rs. 33.00 Lakhs was utilised upto 1977-78 to meet the committed expenditure on 4th Five Year plan coverage. As such, it was not possible to expand the programme during 5th Five Year plan as the fund allocated under Minimum Needs Programme has been spent for maintaining the Programme for covering beneficiaries achieved upto 4th Five Year plan.

In the approach of Draft Five Year plan 1978-83, out of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 115.00 Lakhs covering 1,25,000 beneficiaries, under Minimum Needs programme during the Five Year plan 1978-83.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME AND STAFF REQUIREMENT

For implementation and supervision of the programme at the State Headquarters during previous plan period there is an officer of T.C.S. Gr. II cadre designated as Special Officer, Tribal Welfare with 7 (seven) number of Class-III and I (one) number of Class IV staff under the control of the Director of Welfare for sch. Tribes & Sch. Castes, Tripura.

In comparison with the earlier plan periods, number of beneficiaries covered under each plan, the approach for coverage of an additional target of 1,25,00 beneficiaries in addition to 49,600 beneficiaries covered under 5th Five Year plan period is undoubtedly more. Moreover, the programme is directly implemented at the Block level where there is no provision of posting of staff under this Programme. Extension Officer, (T.W.) posted at the Block level from the Directorate of Tribal Welfare is at present looking after the programme in addition to this normal tribal welfare works. As a result provision for additional staff other than the existing staff including staff to be posted in Blocks is essential for proper implementation of the scheme. So, the minimum provision for staff to be employed during the plan period in question may be as follows :

Sl.No.	Name of the post.	Number.
1.	Sub-Deputy Collector	1 No.
2.	Head Clerk	1 No.
3.	U.D.Clerk	1 No.
4.	L.D.Clerk (Headquarters & Block (Offices)	19 No.
5.	Inspector	1 No.
6.	Stenographer	1 No.
7.	Class-IV	2 Nos.
1.	Night Guard	1 No.
	General	

Other information in respect of special Nutrition programme have been shown in the enclosed proforma.

## Sector VI — Social Community Services

## NUTRITION

## APPENDIX N—I

S. W. — 16.

Statement showing outlay and expenditure in the Fifth Plan and proposed outlay for the next Five Year Plan (1978—83) — Nutrition Sector.

Sl. No.	Programme	Fifth Plan		Spill over	Five year plan 1978—83		Pasing of outlays for				
		Outlay approved 1974-78	Expenditure 1974-78		New	Total	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1.	2.	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Midday Meals Programme.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Special Nutrition Programme.	56	33	—	115	115	13	23	23	28	28

## NUTRITION—6

## APPENDIX — N — II. S. W. — 17.

Statement showing estimated level of non plan competent of expenditure reached at the end of 1977—78 and 1978—79 (Nutrition Sector).

Sl. No.	Programme	Estimate committed level of expenditure (Non-Plan) for 1974—79	
		1. 4. 1978	1. 4. 1979
1.	Mid-day meals programme		
2.	Special Nutrition Programme for		
	i) Pre-school children (0-6 years)		
	ii) Pregnent and lectating mother	—	N I L —

## NUTRITION

## APPENDIX—N—III S. W—18

## STATEMENT SHOWING ACHIEVEMENT AND PROPOSED PHYSICAL TARGET (NUTRITION SECTOR).

Sl. No.	Programme	Cumulative achievement at the end of 5th plan 1973-74.	Additions during 5th Plan 1974—78	Target 1978—79		Proposed phasing for				
				Target	Achi- veme- nt.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Mid day Meals Programme.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Special Nutrition Programme.			50,000 1,25,000						
i)	Pre school children (0—6 Years)	40,000	9,600	1,75,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	37,000	38,000	
ii)	Pregnant and Nursing mothers.									

## NUTRITION

## ANNEXURE—N—II. S. W. 19.

Statement showing the extent for estimated employment generation and flow of benefits to Sch. Castes. Sch. Tribes and other Backward Classes Nutrition Sector.....

Sl. No.	Programme	Estimated Employment Generation					Flow of benefits to		
		1978 79	1979 80	1980 81	1981-82	1982 83	Sch. castes	Sch. Tribes	Other Backward Classes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mid day Meals Programme, Special Nutrition Programme.	5	7	6	5	4			As per quota reserved

Besides, 2,500 Nos. Partial employment.

NUTRITION  
APPENDIX—W-V S. W.—20

COVERAGE ACHIEVED BY THE END OF 1977-78

Sl. No.	Programme Scheme	Sector	0-6 Years				6-11 Years			
			Urban	Rural	Tribal	Total	Urban	Rural	Tribal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Special Nutrition Programme	i) State	1620	17810	26720	46150	...	...	...	...
		ii) Care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total :								
2.	Mid-day Meals Programme	i) State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		ii) Care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL :			1620	17810	26720	46150	...	...	...	...

Pregnant and nursing mothers				Number of Feeding Centres.			
Urban	Rural	Tribal	Total	Urban	Rural	Tribal	Total
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
15	1372	2060	3447	12	261	351	624
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	1372	2060	3447	12	261	351	624

NUTRITION  
APPENDIX—VI SOW-21

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BLOCKS COVERED IN  
TRIBAL AND DROUGHT PRONE RURAL AREAS.

Sl. No.	Name of the Area.	Total number of Blocks in the States.	Number of Blocks covered under Feeding Programme by the end of 1977-78.
1	2	3	4
1.	Tribal Areas	5	5
2.	Drought Prone Rural Areas	...	...
3.	Blocks where Scheduled Castes are in sizable numbers.	12	12
Sl. No.	Number of cities with 1 Lakh and above population.	Total number of eligible wards in the selected cities.	Number of wards covered.
1	2	3	4
...	...	...	...

Note :—Total coverage achieved under Plans and Non-Plans by the end of 1977-78 should be given :—  
49,600 number of beneficiaries have been covered under Plan and Non-Plan at the end of the year 1977-78.



Sc.—Sch. Castes.  
 St.—Sch. Tribes  
 O.—Others

NUTRITION

APPENDIX—VII S.W. 22.

PROPOSED COVERAGE IN THE NEXT PLAN (1978-83)

Sl. No.	Programme	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES PROPOSED TO BE COVERED DURING 1978-83												
		Urban			Rural			Tribal			Total			
		SC	ST	O	SC	ST	O	SC	ST	O	SC	ST	O	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1)	Mid-day Meals Programme (6—11 Years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2)	Special Nutrition Programme :													
	i) 0—6 Years	2500	1250	8750	9375	9375	18750	3750	52500	18750	15625	63125	46250	
	ii) Pregnant and nursing mothers.													

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES PROPOSED TO BE COVERED  
DURING 1978-79

	Urban			Rural			Tribal			Total		
	SC	ST	O	SC	ST	O	SC	ST	O	SC	ST	O
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2)	1300	3000	4500	3900	13,000	1000	8000	14,000	1500	13,000	30,000	7,000

**PROFORMA**  
(For direct employment only)

Employment likely to be generated in the Social and Community Services sector during the Next five year plan—1978-83.

State/U. T. Tripura  
Department—T. W.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme— Special Nutrition Programme.
  
2. Financial outlay for the Project (in lakhs) for the next plan as a whole— Rs. 115.00 lakhs.
  
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred (in lakhs) :—
 

1978-79	...	Rs. 13.00
1979-80	...	Rs. 23.00
1980-81	...	Rs. 23.00
1981-82	...	Rs. 28.00
1982-83	...	Rs. 28.00
  
4. Employment potential of the scheme/project.
  - A. Total 27+2500 (Partial employment)
  - B. Year-wise
    - i) 1978-79 5 Nos.
    - ii) 1979-80 7 „
    - iii) 1980-81 6 „
    - iv) 1981-82 5 „
    - v) 1982-83 4 „
  
  - a) Unskilled or Uneducated 2500 (Partitial employment)
  - b) Education
    - i) Technical ...
    - ii) Non-technical 27 Nos. Dhru

## SOCIAL WELFARE.

Directorate of education took up organisation of social welfare services through its social welfare section. The programme of social welfare between the second plan and the end of 5th plan period is marked by both institutional and non-institutional services with major emphasis on formal type of services. The broad areas where services could be provided may be indentified as (a) children in need of special care, (b) women in need of special care (c) the welfare of the physically handicapped and (d) welfare of the infirms. In the public sector, 6 residential-cum-custodial institutions for welfare of children could be organised during the period by the State Govt. to cater to the special needs and care of the foundlings (0-5) and of the orphan children (6-18). Four residential institutions for care of destitute children (6-18) under the centrally sponsored scheme have also been set up. In the field of welfare of women, 3 residential institutions have been set up, one in each district under the State sector scheme for providing shelter, protection, education, training and rehabilitation of women and children and destitute women of various categories. For care and education of the blind children one State Institute has been set up on modern lines during this period. For providing care and for speech rehabilitation of the deaf children another State Institute has also been set up. A State Infirmary has also been set up for providing care & services to the aged infirms of the age group 65 and above. In non-organisational services the award of scholarship to the deaf, the blind and the orthopaedically handicapped have been introduced. An analysis of the existing services will indicate that more emphasis has been laid during these years on provision of curative service rather than on preventive services.

An analysis of the pattern of administrative services reveal absence of field level technical personnel such as District Social Welfare Officer, Assistant Social Welfare Officer etc. to guide and supervise services already opened in the districts. Grant-in-aid programmes are also being operated and at present there is no inspecting officer to look after all such programmes. The main approach for the next five years should, therefore, be manily one of consolidation of the services under child welfare, welfare of women programme and of the physically handicapped. In the absence of many voluntary organisations in the state to handle social services activities and programmes, government cannot but take up some expansion also in these fields. The preprimary education scheme which was so long being included under the elementary has been proposed for the coming four years to be included under the Social Welfare as recommended by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education during their discussions with the State Government on the Master Plan for Universalisation of Elementary Education. Considering the socio-economic conditions and the social problems that have generated as a resultant effect, the problems of Juvenile delinquents, the fallen women under the statutory provisions of children Act and SIT Act has been given priority in the formulation of schemes under the Social Welfare for the 6th plan period.

Besides these, special services have also been initiated for the tribal orphan children and the destitute women belonging to the tribal community within their family and community family environment. Since the existing reservation of 31% seats in all the services including the aged infirms could not attract these clientele.

The social welfare schemes, therefore, include in addition to the strengthening and expansion of the existing schemes the following :—

- 1) Setting up of a Juvenile Court at Agartala.
- 2) Setting up of two observation-cum-children's homes ;
- 3) Establishment of one special school under Tripura Children's Act ;
- 4) Establishment of a Juvenile Guidance Bureau ;

## SOCIAL WELFARE

- 5) Scheme of family care allowance for tribal orphan children ;
- 6) Starting of pre-primary schools ;
- 7) Establishment of vocational rehabilitation centre for the adult physically handicapped ;
- 8) Scheme for supplying prosthetic aids to the orthopaedically handicapped ;
- 9) Establishment of a child guidance clinic for the mentally retarded children and financial assistance for them ;
- 10) Setting up of a protective home for rescue, reclamation and rehabilitation of the fallen women and victimised girls ;
- 11) Scheme for providing maintenance allowance for tribal widows and destitute women ;
- 12) Scheme for providing old age allowance to helpless octogenerians and infirms etc.

A total of Rs. 295.900 lacs outlay has been proposed for the social welfare sector.

## SOCIAL WELFARE.

## PROFORMA

(For direct employment only)

Employment likely to be generated in the Social and Community services sector during the Next Five Year Plan—1978-83.

STATE—TRIPURA  
DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION

1. Project/Scheme/Programme.	Social Welfare.				
2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) for the Next Plan as a whole. (1978-83).	Rs. 295'900 lacs				
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—					
1978-79	Rs. 3.000 lacs				
1979-80	Rs. 43.554 lacs				
1980-81	Rs. 68.341 lacs				
1981-82	Rs. 82.366 lacs				
1982-83	Rs. 98.639 lacs				
4. Employment potential of the scheme/project.					
A. Total (1978-83)	1993 persons				
B. Year-wise	1978-79	1789-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(a) Unskilled or Uneducated	9	222	221	200	300
(b) Educated					
i) Technical*	—	1	16	—	—
ii) Non-Technical***	6	271	230	207	310

## STATE PLANNING MACHINERY :

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

**Sector—VII : Economic Services.**

**Head of Development : Secretariat Economic Services.**

**Name of the Office : State Planning Machinery.**

**Introduction :**

Since the fifth five year plan terminated on March, 1978, a new five year plan commencing from 1978-79, necessitates a new look to strengthen the State Planning Machinery. In the directives, Planning Commission has specifically indicated that the States may formulate suitable proposals for strengthening the Planning, monitoring and evaluation machinery at district and lower levels. While formulating the proposals, the need for involving elected bodies and specialised agencies in Planning process may be taken into account.

The State Planning Machinery is now operated under central sector scheme and two third of its expenditure on some specified items only is borne by the centre. To equip Planning Organisation at the State level, many other important expenditures need to be incurred to commensurate with the expansion of its organisation at the State level and district level including the role of the State Planning Board. But expenditures on many items are not met by Central sector scheme. In accordance with the pattern of assistance by the Government of India, contingent expenditures on items, such as car, jeeps, telephones, rent of building or stationeries, furniture etc., are not permissible.

It is therefore proposed that the new five year plan of the Planning Organisation will have two components, namely, (1) adequate provision in the State plan separately and (2) provision under central sector scheme as indicated by the Government of India. Before we take up the proposals for 1978-83, we may review the achievements of fifth five year plan in respect of State Planning Machinery.

**Review of fifth five year plan (1974-78) :**

The State Planning Machinery was set up in December, 1973 with three Research Investigators/Assistants and one Peon. The staff was utilised for the preparation of draft Fifth Five Year Plan. During the year 1974-75, one Senior Research Officer was appointed and subsequently one Stenographer, two Typists, three Peons were appointed. During 1974-75, the State Planning Machinery participated in the preparation of Annual Plan for 1975-76 and also in the preparation of Special Employment Programme. During 1975-76, some time in October, one Research Officer joined the organisation and the functional units created during the year were as below :—

1. Plan Information, Monitoring & Evaluation—The unit conducted quarterly reviews of the plan schemes and brought out booklet accordingly ;
2. Public Cooperation, Field Study including District Planning—The unit brought out a small booklet on Socio—Economic characteristics existing in each Block.
3. Plan Coordination—The unit coordinated and formulated all schemes under North Eastern Council. It also participated in the preparation of Annual Plan for 1976-77 ;
4. Manpower and Employment—The unit participated in the collection of data on manpower requirement of the State as per guide lines given by I.A.M.R. at the instance of the North Eastern Council ;

During 1976-77, three Research Investigators/Assistant joined the organisation and the unit-wise functions during the year were as below :—

1. Plan Information, Monitoring & Evaluation—The unit not only reviewed the State Plan but also Central Sector Plan and N.E.C. Plan during the year.

## STATE PLANNING MACHINERY :

2. Public Cooperation, Field Study including District Planning—Because of the limited resources, the unit could not extend its activities; it took up the study on State Income.

3. Plan Coordination—The unit in addition to the work taken up during 1975-76 took up the preparation of Sub-Plan for 1977-78;

4. Manpower & Employment—The unit attended to the information required on employment situation by the Planning Commission;

During the year 1977-78, one Stenographer only joined in the month of April, 1977. Thus the total staff strength of the State Planning Machinery comes to 16 against the sanctioned posts of 28. Of the sanctioned post, the post of Director, three posts of Research Officers, one post of Research Assistant are yet to be filled-up. However, with the existing staff, the organisation in addition to the existing, work already assigned to the different units has taken up the following additional work during the year 1977-78.

1. It has prepared the draft Medium Term Investment Plan for 1978-79 to 1982-83 and also in that context, Annual Plan for 1978-79.

2. It has brought out Tribal Sub-Plan on the basis of the recommendation made in the Tribal Commissioner's conference.

3. The unit has completed the studies on the sectoral variation of state income and the report will come out shortly.

4. The unit also brought out Approved Plan for 1977-78 taking into consideration the decision taken by the working group and also the Planning Commission in the course of discussing the draft Plan for 1977-78.

5. The unit also attended to the requirement of District Planning Committee and State Planning Board.

Lastly the bottlenecks experienced in taking up the work in details, are only want of staff.

During the period, i.e., 1974-78, total plan ceiling was Rs. 6.270 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 4.691 lakhs.

**New Five Year Plan :**

The scheme for strengthening of the State Planning Machinery will continue during 1978-83 under central sector scheme. During the Fifth Five Year Plan the Planning Commission laid adequate emphasis on the setting up of the State Planning Machinery and sanctioned to the creation of functional unitwise posts as below:—

Unit	Post	No. of staff sanctioned against each unit
State Planning Machinery Manpower and Employment Unit	Director	1
	Senior Research Officer	2
	Research Officer	1
	Research Investigator	2
	Assistant	1
	Stenographer	1
	Typist	2
	Peon	2
Plan Co-ordination and Formulation Unit	Senior Research Officer	1
	Research Officer	1
	Research Investigator	1
	L. D. Assistant	2
	Peon	2

## STATE PLANNING MACHINERY :

Unit	Post	No. of staff sanctioned against each unit
Monitoring and Evaluation	Research Officer	1
	Research Investigator	1
	Assistant	1
	Stenographer	1
	Typist	1
	Peon	1
Field studies and District Planning	Research Officer	1
	Research Assistant	1
	Peon	1
Total :-		28

Against the existing sanctioned 28 posts, the number of staff in position is 19. It is expected before the end of the first year of new Five Year Plan, the existing vacant posts of one Director, two Senior Research Officer, three Research Officer, one Research Assistant and two Peons will be filled up.

In its letter No. PC (P) 35/78 MLP dated 18th May, 1978 the Planning Commission has inserted that "as considerable emphasis is being laid in the new Mid-Term-Plan on decentralisation, it has been decided that the central scheme which was hitherto continued to assist States in strengthening Planning Machinery at State headquarters will be extended to cover the strengthening of the Machinery at the district level as well."

Following the guidelines, to strengthen the existing Planning Organisation, the proposals for new Five Year Plan (1978-83) under central scheme are summed up below :—

1. Scheme for continuing the existing organisation of the State Planning Machinery as approved by the Planning Commission—The total Plan Ceiling approved for 1978-79, the first year of new Five Year Plan is Rs. 2.56 lakhs. The items of expenditure specified are indicated as below :—

Items	Ceiling of expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
I) Expenditure on salary and dearness allowance of staff sanctioned	2.05
II) Travelling allowances of the staff	0.08
III) Expenditure pertaining to members of the State Planning Board	0.18
IV) Contingencies	0.25
Total :-	2.56

As per existing pattern of assistance, two third of the ceiling i.e. about Rs. 1.70 lakhs would be borne by the Centre and the balance of about Rs. 0.86 lakhs by the State Plan provided expenditure is incurred only on specified items. But to organise an office, number of essential expenditure, such as, purchase of typewriter, furniture, printing of plan document, electric charges etc. which are not met under central scheme, need be met from State plan. During 1978-79, as per approved plan ceiling, we have no fund to meet such expenditure under the scheme. Our proposal is therefore to make provision of fund from the next year,



## STATE PLANNING MACHINERY :

i.e. 1979-80 to 1982-83. Thus the financial implications of the scheme for continuation of the existing State Planning Machinery are as below :—

a) Expenditure on salaries and allowances of the staff already sanctioned.

Name of posts	No. of posts	Amount required for 1978-79 to 1982-83
1. Director (Rs. 1300-1600/-)	1	98,000.00
2. Senior Research Officer (Rs. 600-1300/-)	4	1,02,000.00
3. Research Officer (Rs. 425-900/-)	3	1,02,000.00
4. Research Investigator/Research Asstt./Assistant (Rs. 325-775/-)	7	2,80,000.00
5. Stenographer (Rs. 325-665/-)	2	48,000.00
6. L. D. Assistant/ Typist (Rs. 240-440/-)	5	90,000.00
7. Peon (Rs. 170-210/-)	6	72,000.00
	28	Rs. 8,40,000.00

b) Travelling allowance for the above staff at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per annum

75,000.00

c) Expenditure pertaining to the members of the State Planning Board (T.A., D.A. etc. for the members) at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per annum

1,00,000.00

d) Contingencies on specified items only at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per annum.

1,25,000.00

Rs. 11,40,000.00

Thus the total requirement of the scheme no. 1, is Rs. 11.40 lakhs of which approximately Rs. 7.60 lakhs will be borne by Centre and Rs. 3.80 lakhs by the State Plan.

Apart from Central assistance for the scheme no. 1, adequate further provision in the State Plan is also necessary to make the scheme successful. As per existing pattern, Rs. 3.80 lakhs to be provided in the State Plan will be spent only on specified items.

2. Scheme for setting up District Planning Machinery—This is a new scheme proposed to be implemented from 1979-80. There are three districts in the State and for each district, provision of staff is necessary for coordinating district plan and collecting various data. The staff proposed for each district is one Research Officer, two Research Investigator, four Junior Research Investigator, one L.D. Assistant, one Typist and two Peons. Thus the

## STATE PLANNING MACHINERY :

financial implications involved for setting up District Offices in three Districts are worked out as below :—

a) Salaries and allowances of the staff proposed for three Districts :—

Name of the post	No. of posts	Amount required for 1979-80 to 1982-83 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Research Officer (Rs. 425-900/-)	3	1.00
2. Research Investigator (Rs. 325-775/-)	6	1.80
3. Jr. Research Investigator (Rs. 325-665/-)	12	2.00
4. L.D. Assistant/Typist (Rs. 240-440/-)	6	0.70
5. Peon (Rs. 170-210/-)	6	0.70
	33	6.20

b) Travelling allowance for the staff indicated in (a) at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per annum per district 6.20

c) Contingencies on specified items only at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per annum per district. 1.20

d) Financial assistance to non-official agencies at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per annum per district. 6.20

13.60

Total : (a+b+c+d) 19.80

Thus in scheme no. 2, Central share will be of the order of Rs. 13.20 lakhs while State's share will be of Rs. 6.60 lakhs. In this scheme also additional provision in the State Plan is to be made to meet some essential expenditures.

### 3. Establishment Cell in the State Planning Machinery :—

As explained earlier, the central sector scheme for Strengthening the State Planning Machinery, does not provide adequate fund to meet the expenditures on some essential items. An establishment cell in the Planning Organisation to deal with establishment work which has increased enormously with the setting up of a full fledged State Planning Board and is likely to increase further with the setting up of District Planning Organisations during 1979-80, needs be set up. It is proposed to man the Establishment cell with one Office Superintendent in the scale of Rs. 370-20-550-25-300/-, one Accountant in the scale of Rs. 350-20-650-25-725/-, one Driver in the scale of Rs. 220-8-300-380/- and one peon in the scale of Rs. 170-2-210/-.

The proposed cell will not only do the establishment work and accounts work but also render Secretariat assistance to the members of the State Planning Board and also non-official organisations.

With all staff in position both at the State Head quarters and the District Offices, the need for a Vehicle can hardly be over emphasised. Besides, for the use of the members of the State Planning Board, the same vehicle may be utilised.

## STATE PLANNING MACHINERY :

Thus under scheme for setting up of an establishment cell, the expenditure on the following items would be required, for 1979-80 to 1982-83 :—

a) Salaries and allowances of the proposed staff :—

Name of post	No. of posts	Total amount required for 1979-80 to 1982-83
i) Office Superintendent.	1	Rs. 40,000/-
ii) Accountant	1	Rs. 30,000/-
iii) Driver	1	Rs. 17,000/-
iv) Peon	1	Rs. 13,000/-
b) Printing cost of Plan documents and other publications.		Rs. 3,00,000/-
c) Purchase of furniture, Typewriter, Stencil cutter, Duplicating machine, Calculators & other stationeries. (both for Headquarters & district offices).		Rs. 5,00,000/-
d) i) Purchase of a Vehicle		Rs. 75,000/-
ii) Cost of Fuel etc.		Rs. 25,000/-
iii) Maintenance cost		Rs. 10,000/-
Total: (a+b+c+d)		Rs. 10,10,000/-

Thus in scheme no. 3 the entire amount of Rs. 10.10 lakhs needs be provided in the State Plan in addition to other provision proposed as matching contribution.

Summing up the position, the financial implication for State Plan during the years 1978-79 to 1982-83 is as below :—

A. Provision in the State Plan as matching contribution to the Central Sector scheme :	Rs. 10.40 lakhs
B. Provision in the State Plan for 1979-80 to 1982-83 for inclusion of a new scheme for setting up of an establishment cell :	Rs. 10.10 lakhs
Grand Total :-	Rs. 20.50 lakhs

Thus taking into consideration the provision made in the State Plan and for Central Sector schemes, the total ceiling for 1978 to 1983 comes to Rs. 41.30 lakhs.

**Policy frame work (objectives):**

The proposals both under Central Sector schemes and State Plans are intended to achieve the following objectives :—

(1) Preparation of annual Plans, five years plans, N.E.C. Plans and also to undertake perspective planning in respect of some specified sub-sectors in addition to coordinating and formulating all plans ;

(2) Dearth of data both at the State level and District level for planning purposes is always experienced and it is therefore decided that the Field Studies and District—Planning unit will undertake studies in the various field and also collect data and compile reports ;

(3) Monitoring and evaluations of various plan scheme in every quarter and if necessary to make evaluations of some projects as suggested by the State Planning Board ;

(4) Collection of data on employment for monitoring progress in sectoral programmes with special emphasis on employment in the field of S.T./S.C. candidates.

## STATE PLANNING MACHINERY:

**Employment :**

During fifth five year plan (1974-78), against the sanctioned posts of 28, 19 could be filled up. It is expected, during the first year of the new five year plan, remaining all vacant posts will be filled up.

In ensuing five year plan, there is a provision for creating employment for 37 persons inclusive of technical and non-technical.

STATE PLANNING MACHINERY :  
EMP—1

PROFORMA

( For direct employment only )

Employment likely to be generated in the Economic Services sector during the Next Five Year Plan—1978-83.

STATE : TRIPURA  
DEPARTMENT : STATE PLANNING MACHINERY.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme :—  
Strengthening of State Planning Machinery
2. Financial outlay for the project  
(in lakhs) for the Next Plan as a whole. Rs. 20.500 lakhs
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—
 

1978-79	Rs. 1.000 lakhs	(State share)
1979-80	Rs. 5.185 lakhs	( " " )
1980-81	Rs. 4.750 lakhs	( " " )
1981-82	Rs. 4.765 lakhs	( " " )
1982-83	Rs. 4.800 lakhs	( " " )
4. Employment potential of the Scheme/project.
 

A. Total	46 Nos. during 1978-83.	
B. Year-wise		
	i) 1978-79	9 Nos.
	ii) 1979-80	37 Nos.
	iii) 1980-81	
	iv) 1981-82	Continuance of all staff.
	v) 1982-83	
(a) Unskilled or Uneducated :		9 Nos.
(b) Educated		
i) Technical		27 Nos.
ii) Non-technical		10 Nos.

## EVALUATION ORGANISATION.

## Sector VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES.

**Brief activities of the Evaluation Unit during the 6th Plan period 1978-83.**

The Evaluation Unit of the Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation came into existence in Tripura in the year 1966 as per recommendation of the Government of India for assessing the plan schemes. Since its inception this unit has completed 27 evaluation studies.

The State Evaluation Unit, as conceived by the Working Group, will have a Headquarter Unit and a Field unit. The Field will maintain continuous observation of the operation of the programme in the field and collect data for the studies from the field. The Headquarter Unit will have four subject divisions viz. Economics, Statistics, Sociology and Administration and at present these divisions are not duly represented in this Unit. For want of these four divisions at Headquarter Unit immense difficulties may arise in assessing the plan schemes. The Government of India desires that the recommendations of the Working Group may be implemented for setting up of the Evaluation Machinery on proper footing.

The Government of India also suggested in a Conference of the Heads of the State Evaluation Organisations held in New Delhi (1977) to strengthen the Evaluation Machineries during the sixth plan period. In accordance with the decisions of this conference, a Review Committee has been set up. In view of the above Government have pointed out some guide lines in formulating the sixth plan for the Evaluation Machinery in the States. The draft sixth plan has been prepared, accordingly.

The Evaluation Unit of this Government is a Wing of the Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation. This Unit has conducted evaluation studies according to the directives of the Evaluation Committee. It has not yet taken up Monitoring of the plan process due to inadequate staff strength. It has however made proposal to strengthen the existing staffing pattern, It will be considered for opening of the Monitoring Cell if the Unit is strengthened.

In assessing the plan schemes attempts are being made for furnishing information in the evaluation studies in respect of employment generation and improvement made in distribution of income for reduction of poverty. The Planning Commission desired to keep a small staff reserve for undertaking evaluation studies jointly, bilaterally etc. and the Government have no objection to keep reserved small part of the staff for conducting the evaluation projects by the Centre and the states and necessary provision will be made as and when P.E.O. suggests staffing pattern for conducting the studies. In this regards it may be stated here that competent outside agencies like Universities, Research bodies etc. will closely be associated for the improvement of the evaluation studies. As the studies are suggested by the Evaluation Committee, the same will be apprised of the desire of the Planning Commission regarding the concurrent evaluation of the projects on an experimental nature so that the Government may come to a definite conclusion of their merits.

For strengthening of this Unit an amount of Rs. 7.500 lakhs have been proposed for the sixth plan (1978-83).

## Sector VII. Economic Services

Draft Five Year Plan—1978-83.  
Strengthening of Evaluation Organisation  
Outlays and Expenditure

## Evaluation Organisation

EVL 3  
Statement E. O.  
State/Tripura.

Item	Fifth Plan (1974-78)		1978-79		Proposed outlay for next Five Year Plan 1978-83	
	Outlay	Exp.	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Existing posts/Items	Addl. posts/Items.
Staff	1.400	1.180	0.750	0.750	(1) Research Officer—1 425-900/-	Existing posts of Col. 6 of plus creation of two posts 78-79 namely.
					(2) Research Asstt.—3 325-775/-	1. Senior E. O. 1 Rs. 75000/-
					(3) Accountant —1 350-725/-	Rs. 500-1190/- 2. Research Officer—1 Rs. 425-900/-
					(4) L. D. Clerk —I 240-440/-	Addl. posts for 1979-83 Rs. 4,45,000/-
					(5) Class IV —1 170-210/-	1. R. O. (Rs. 425-900/-)—1 2. E. O. (Rs. 370-800/-)—1 3. S. A. (Rs. 325-775/-)—1 4. R. A. (Rs. 325-775/-)—1 5. Inspector (Rs. 325-665/-)—1 6. Investigator (Rs. 325-665/-)—2 7. L.D.C. (Rs. 240-440/-) —2 8. Driver (Rs. 220-380/-)—1 9. Duplicating Operator (Rs. 220-380/-)—1 10. Book-Binder (Rs. 220-272/-)—1
Contingency					Contingency.	Rs. 1,50,000
					Equipments.	Rs. 80,000/-
Equipments					1. Purchase of car. (Rs. 60,000/-)	
					2. Purchase of two typewriter machine (Rs. 10,000/-)	
					3. Purchase of Facit Calculator (Rs. 5,000/-)	
					4. Purchase of Duplicator machine (Rs. 5,000/-)	
					Total :—	Rs. 7,50,000/-

Sector VII. Economic Services.

Draft Five Year Plan—1978—83

EVALUATION ORGANISATIONEvaluation Organisation—Proposals for Technical Staff.

EVL. 4.

Statement E. O.  
State/Tripura.

Name of the Agency (Board Department etc. under which functioning)	State Head—quarters.					Field Organisation.					
	Designation	Posts sanctioned.	In position	No. of trained	Addl. posts now proposed	Designation	Post sanctioned.	In position.	No. of trained	Addl. posts now proposed	posts now
Evaluation Organisation Tripura	Sr. E. O.	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	
	R. O.	1	1	1	2		—	—	—	—	
	E. O.	1	—	—	Nil	E. O.	—	—	—	1	
	S. A.	3	2	1	Nil	S. A.	—	—	—	1	
	R. A.	3	2	1	1		—	—	—	—	
						Inspector.	3	—	—	—	1
					Investigator	8	5	—	—	2	

Sector VII. Economic Services.

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

Evaluation OrganisationEvaluation studies conducted/proposals.

EVL 5

Statement E. O.—3

State : Tripura.

No. of studies taken up during Fifth Five Year Plan	Number of studies completed	No. of reports published	Number of studies proposed to be taken up/to be completed during next Five Year Plan 1978—83.	Subjects proposed to be covered
8 (excluding 3 back-logs)	8(excluding 3 Back-logs)	2(excluding 3 back-logs).	4 *	1. Rural Water Supply. 2. Distribution of seeds/fertilizer. 3. Small/Cottage Industries. 4. Settlement of Jhumias.

\* Further studies will be under-taken as per direction of the State Evaluation Committee.

\*More studies will be under-taken as per direction of the State Evaluation Committee and more subjects will be covered accordingly.



EVALUATION ORGANISATION

EMP 1

( For direct employment only )

Employment likely to be generated in the Economic Services sector during the Next Five Year Plan—1978—83.

STATE : TRIPURA

Department : Evaluation Organisation.

1. Project/Scheme/Programme : Strengthening of the Evaluation Organisation.
2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) for the Next Plan as a whole : Rs. 7.500
- S. Expenditure likely to be incurred (Rs. in lakhs)

1978-79	—	Rs. 0.750
1979-80	—	Rs. 2.000
1980-81	—	Rs. 1.400
1981-82	—	Rs. 1.550
1982-83	—	Rs. 1.800

v. Employment potential of the scheme/project.

A. Total 14 Nos.

B. Year wise (Nos.)	1978-79	—	2
	1979-80	—	6
	1980-81	—	2
	1981-82	—	2
	1982-83	—	2

(a) Unskilled or uneducated : — 2 Nos.

(b) Educated :

i) Technical — 10 Nos.

ii) Non-Technical — 2 Nos.

## SECTOR--VII—ECONOMIC SERVICES.

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83.

## STATISTICS

The Statistical requirements for plan formulation and implementation have increased considerably over the years. The State Statistical Machinery is endeavouring to measure upto the task, yet there are some gaps in Statistical services for meeting planning needs in general and sixth five year plan in particular. As such it needs further efforts to make the existing Statistical system more responsive to the time to time demands made on the supply of numerous statistical data. The strategy for the development of statistics in the Sixth plan period flows from the objectives and priorities of the plan as desired by the working group. So it necessary that effective steps should be taken to develop the data base particularly at the lower level. To meet the statistical requirements of formulation of plan schemes and their implementation the third conference of the Central and State Statistical Organisation stressed the need for closer association of State Statistical Department and District Statistical Organisation with the planning process at the State-level and District level. It has also been stressed that beside sattachng priority to the spill over commitments of the fifth plan the development of statistics during sixth plan should take into consideration the improvements of data base. It is keenly felt that State Statistical Department should undertake detailed analysis of the available data in various subjects, fields with a view to making them more useful to the administrators, policy makers and planners. For this purpose.

i) Capital formation and Economic analysis unit and (ii) Setting up of Data Bank during the Sixth Five Year Plan are being proposed in addition to spill over commitments of Fifth Plan i. e. iii) Strengthening of the Statistical Machinery at different levels.

The total financial implication of the Sixth Five Year Plan of the Statistical Department has been estimated at Rs. 21.50 lakhs. The yearwise break up of the total proposed plan outlay of Sixth plan is given below :—

Sixth plan total outlay.	1978-79		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	82-83
	Proposed	Approved.				
21.50	4.66	2.25	5.80	4.40	4.50	4.55

Three schemes of national importance and state sectors are included in five year plan of the statistical Department with proposed outlay of Rs. 21.50 lakhs for implementation of the schemes. The schemes are (i) Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at different level (ii) Capital formation and Economic analysis unit (iii) Setting up of Datta Bank. Out of the above three schemes, scheme no (i) is a continued scheme of the 5th plan. This scheme has three parts, namely (a) Setting up of District Statistical organisation in three districts. (b) Strengthening of Head quarter staff and Training of lower level statistical personnel and (c) Purchase of Jeeps for three districts.

During the 5th five year plan (1974-78) District Statistical Organisation has been set up in the three districts of Tripura with three District Statistical Officers, three Statistical Assistants, three Investigators, three Typists and three peons. Parts (b) and (c) of the schemes are proposed to be taken up for implementation during the year 1978-83 along with the continuation of part (a) which has already been taken up during 5th plan Period. An outlay of Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been allotted by the Planning & Co-ordination Department, Government of Tripura Out of the proposed outlay of 4.66 Lakhs for the Annual plan 1978-79 for the implementation of scheme No. (i) Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at different level. This scheme will be continued during 1979-80 and onwards also.

## STATISTICS

For implementation of scheme No. (i) above the following staff are proposed during the Five year plan period (1978-83) under the Statistical Department :—

1. Director—	1
2. Deputy Director—	1
3. Asst. Director—	1
4. Research Officer—	1
5. Statistical Assistant—	2
6. Office Superintendent—	1
7. U. D. Clerk—	3
8. Cashier—	1
9. Driver—	3
10. Daptari—	1
11. Jamadar—	1
12. Draftsman—	1
13. Duplicating Operator—	1
14. Class IV—	3

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An amount of Rs. 15.50 Lakhs will be required for implementation of the scheme including the cost of 3 Jeeps for the Sixth Five Year plan period.

## SCHEME NO. (II) CAPITAL FORMATION AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS UNIT :—

The availability of Social Statistics at the State level need be development to enable construction of important social economic indicators for State/Region-wise assessment of the effects of various development Programmes particularly in the form of capital formation and distribution of personnel income etc. For the purpose, it is necessary to take up some analytical studies. Such studies will over analysis of state budget documents, construction of supporting standard tables as recommended by the Committee on regional accounts.

The proposed staff pattern for implementation of the same scheme are follows —

1. Statistician—	1
2. Statistical Officer—	1
3. Statistical Asst.—	1
4. Computer (Sr.) Investigator—	5
5. U. D. Clerk—	1
6. Typist—	1

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An amount of Rs. 3.25 Lakhs will be required for implementation of the above scheme for the Sixth five year plan period.

Scheme No. (iii) :— Setting up of Data Bank—The object of this scheme is to collect and store comprehensive and upto date information as well as to make them available to all concerned at the hour of need for formulation of plan schemes, District plan and area plan etc.

The proposed staff pattern for implementation of the same scheme are as follows—

1. Statistical Officer—	1
2. Statistical Asst—	1
3. Computer (Sr.)—	3
4. U. D. Clerk	1
5. Typist—	1
	—
	7
	—

An amount of Rs. 2.75 Lakhs will be required for implementation of the above scheme for the sixth Five Year Plan period.

#### SECTOR—VII—ECONOMIC SERVICES

The Scheme-wise breakup of the proposed outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan—1978-79 to 1982-83 are given below :—

Name of the Scheme	STATISTICS					
	Total proposed outlays	(Rs. in lakhs)				
		1978-79 Approved	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at different levels.	13.50	2.25	2.90	3.00	2.80	2.55
2. Capital Formation and Economic Analysis Unit.	3.25	—	0.50	0.85	0.90	1.00
3. Setting up of Data Bank.	2.75	—	0.40	0.55	0.80	1.00
4. Construction of Office Building complex.	2.00	—	2.00	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL :—</b>	<b>21.50</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.55</b>

## SECTOR—VII—ECONOMIC SERVICES

## CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

## STATISTICS

A Central Plan Scheme of Economic Census and Surveys has been sanctioned by the Government of India for implementation during 1976—77 and 1977—78 with an approved outlay of Rs. 0.30 Lakh and Rs. 1.50 Lakhs respectively. This is implemented in Tripura through the Statistical Department with cent percent central assistance. An unit has been set up in the Statistical Department with one Statistician, two Statistical Officers, two Statistical Assistant and one Typists for providing technical guidance and supervision of Economic Census. The Scheme is proposed to be continued during the Sixth Five year plan period for Tabulation of Census data collected during 1977-78 and also to conduct sample survey of Non-agricultural establishments. An expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was incurred up to the end of 1977-78. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs will be required for implementation of the said scheme for the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

## SECTOR—VII—ECONOMIC SERVICES

## P R O F O R M A

( For direct employment only )

Employment likely to be Generated in the Economic Services sector during the Next Five Year Plan—1978-83.

## STATE—TRIPURA.

## 1. Project/Scheme/Programme.

- (i) Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at different level.
- (ii) Capital formation and Economic analysis unit.
- (iii) Setting up of Data Bank.

2. Financial outlay for the project ( in lakhs ) for the Next Plan as a whole :— Rs. 21.50 lakhs.

## 3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :— ( Rs. in lakhs )

1978—79	2.25
1979—80	5.80
1980—81	4.40
1981—82	4.50
1982—83	4.55

## 4. Employment potential of the Scheme/Project.

A. Total—	38
B. Yearwise	
i) 1978—79.....	12
ii) 1979—80.....	10
iii) 1980—81.....	10
iv) 1981—82.....	6
v) 1982—83.....	—
(a) Unskilled or Uneducated—	3
(b) Educated	
i) Technical	—
ii) Non-technical	35

Sector—VII. Economic Services :

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83  
REGULATION OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES

The expression 'Weights and Measures' arouses in the mind of the common people the concept that they are used in the grocer's or vegetable vender's shop. The fact that Weights and Measures are very essential and basic for the development of science, technology, industry, commerce, human health and human safety is not generally realised by them.

In the modern civilisation, the growth of trade, commerce and industry has generated a number of new activities which call for accuracy in physical measurements as an essential requirement to safeguard public interest. The scope of legal metrology has thus widened enormously and in accordance with the current international practices it has application in three broad fields of human activities namely commercial transactions, industrial measurements needed for ensuring public health and human safety.

In so far as commercial transactions are concerned, the law relating to Weights and Measures has to ensure that any articles or goods which are to be sold by weights, measures or number should either be weighed measured or counted accurately in presence of the purchaser or be accompanied by declaration in writing as to the exact quantity to be delivered.

In the field of Industrial measurements, the law has to envisage proper control on the accuracy of measurement carried out in industrial fields, so as to ensure inter-changeability of parts and components with a view to promoting mass production of machines and accessories.

The third relating to public health and human safety is the one which directly concerns us. For example, thermometer a blood pressure instrument or a medical syringe which are not properly verified may lead to wrong diagnosis and incorrect medication. Inaccurate measurements in the field of pollution may also have disastrous consequences to the community.

The existing State Law on weights enacted about 20 years ago was based on the Central Act, 1956: The Govt. of India enacted a new legislation namely standard of Weight & Measure Act, 1976 covering all various aspects on weights, measures, weighting and measuring instruments. With a view to having effectiveness and uniformity in the enforcement of Standard of weights & Measures, the G. I. prepared a Model Bill on Weights & Measures for the States for enacting the same in a uniform method all over the country. The bill has already been placed with the Govt. for necessary enactment in this State.

In order to achieve the objects of the Weight & Measures laws it is necessary to build up an effective & dynamic Organisation at the States Level. Experience shows that the duties & functions emanating even from the present Weights & Measures Laws could not be discharged expeditiously & sufficiently by the present organisation owing to inadequate staff & equipment and other factors. It can be included here that this organisation besides its essential service for the safety and security of the community & its ambient for ensuring fair trade & commerce is also playing a vital role in the economy of the State. Through it is a service organisation it earns a very good revenue every year by way of verification and stamping of the weights, measures etc. used by the different trading establishments. The number of trading establishments are increasing from day to day but the strength of the Organisational Set-up of this State remained as it was long ago. Moreover, verification

## WEIGHTS &amp; MEASURES

of Weights, measures, used by the Traders are to be verified annually as per recommendations of the Weights and Measures conference held at Banglor in January '77. As per existing rules, Weights & Measure etc verified & stamped once in a period of 24 months excepting a very few cases, Now as the work is to be taken up once in a period of very 12 months in all cases, the staff strength need be increased to cope with the increased volume of works. It may also be mentioned here that the implementation of the provisions of Tripura Weights & Measures (Enforcement) Act. & the Rules made thereunder is the responsibility of the Weights & Measures Organisation of the State. Necessary steps were taken from time to time to strengthen this Organisation for proper enforcement of the different provisions of the existing law but no fruitful result could be achieved so far.

As the new laws which are going to be enacted in our State shortly are very comprehensive and apply to a number of new fields, the existing machinery needs considerable strengthening to discharge the increased responsibilities

Most of the people and even the high official presume on the hypothesis that continued existence of such an organisation would become unnecessary after complete switch over to metric system. But such hypothesis is an erroneous one. The establishment of standards of Weights Measures is itself a continuous process and the progress of science, technology and industry dependent on it. Consequently vigilance is necessary to ensure the proper establishment of such standards and implementation thereof.

In order to discharge the duties and functions emanating from the present Weights and Measures Laws expeditiously and sufficiently and to realise the objectives of the new legislation which is going to be enacted in our State shortly, it is necessary to build up an effective and dynamic organisation in the State. All these have to be kept in view while planning the expansion of the existing organisation in respect of staff, equipment, conveyance etc. for discharging the expanding developmental activities in the new field, as envisaged in the National Plan, cast further burden on Weights and Measures organisation in the States.

The following schemes are proposed to be taken up during the plan period 1978-83.

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-93

## STRENGTHENING OF WEIGHTS &amp; MEASURES ORGANISATION AT HEAD QUARTERS :

The weight and measures Organisation was established with a view to implementing the various provisions of the Tripura Weights and measures (Enforcement) Act and the Rules made thereunder. Through this Organisation had been functioning for the last 20 years, the duties and functions relating to Weights and Measures could not be discharged expeditiously and effectively by the existing organisation owing to inadequate staff and other facilities.

So long, this organisation had performed its function under the Control the Directorate of Industries Tripura. But with the transfer of this organisation from the control of the Directorate of Industries to the Revenue Department from July, 1978 this organisation is to work independently under the Revenue Department. So, the work load of this organisation in respect of establishment and accounts has increased enormously. For smooth and effective performance of the work entrusted upon this organisation, the pattern of the organisation is proposed to be followed as per guidelines formulated by the organisation committee which was set up by the Govt. of India.



## WEIGHTS &amp; MEASURES

## Sector—VII. Economic Services :

So, in order to enable this organisation to discharge its functions and duties as per Weights and Measures ( Enforcement ) Act and Rules it is necessary to build up an effective and dynamic organisation, and as such the following programme may be taken up during the plan period from 1978-83.

Creation of new posts

1. Controller	1 ( Rs. 600-1300 )
2. Deputy Controller	3 ( Rs. 500-1300 )
3. Office Superintendent	1 ( Rs. 370-800 )
4. Accountant	1 ( Rs. 350-725 )
5. U. D. Clerk	2 ( Rs. 330-580 )
6. L. D. Clerk	2 ( Rs. 240-440 )
7. Duplicating Operator	1 ( Rs. 220-380 )
8. Night Guard	2 ( Rs. 196-255 )
9. Cashier	1 ( Rs. 260-495 )

Estimated Expenditure :-Recurring Rs. 3,15,000/-

Non-recurring Rs. 15,000/-

## STRENGTHENING OF THE SUPERVISING STAFF AT DISTRICT LEVELS.

With the intensive development of the village and the hilly regions of the State, a huge number of shops & markets have been established at the remotest corners of the State.

For successful implementation of the Plan & Schemes of Weights & Measures, enforcement of the various provisions of the Weights & Measures (Enforcement) Act and Rules, to supervise the activities of the Inspectors at District/Sub-Division Levels and to assist the Controller in respect of enforcement and administrative matters 3 Districts Offices of Weights and Measures have been set up headed by an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures in each District. Moreover the verification of highly technical and sophisticated instrument is to be done under the direct supervision of the District Officer at District Level. The Assistant Controllers posted at District level would be provided with staff as required to run their offices. The District offices would be required to work as drawing & disbursing officers for their district.

Further there should a provision of leave reserve 1 Inspector at District level for when an Inspector goes on leave especially on E. L. another Inspector should fill up the gap & carry out the duties of the Inspector.

So it is proposed to create the following additional staff for the 3 District Offices during the plan period from 1978-83.

1. Inspector	3 ( 325-775 )
2. U. D. Clerk	3 ( 330-580 )
3. Night Guard	3 ( 196-255 )

Estimated Expenditure—Recurring— 50,000/-

Non-recurring— 5,000/-

STRENGTHENING OF STAFF FOR SECONDARY STANDARD LABORATORY  
AT AGARTALA.

One Secondary Standard Laboratory has been set up at Agartala for verification of the weights, measures etc. used by the Inspectors. At present one Asst. Controller is looking after this laboratory. As

## WEIGHTS &amp; MEASURES

## Sector—VII. Economic Services

the periodical verification of the working standard is an important task the following additional staff are required to be provided to help the Asstt. Controller carry out the varification work properly and timely.

1. Senior Inspector (Non-Gazetted)	1	( Rs. 370-800 )
2. Laboratory Attendant	1	( Rs. 205-290 )
3. L. D. Clerk	1	( Rs. 240-440 )

## EQUIPMENT

1. Spare parts for working standard Balance	)	} Rs. 20,000/-
2. Tools for repairing unit	)	

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Recurring	Rs. 64,000/-
Non-recurring	Rs. 20,000/-

## SETTING UP OF INSPECTORIAL UNITS AT

## SUB-DIVISION LEVEL :

The existing strength of Inspectorial units is quite inadequate to cover all the markets/places within Tripura for proper implementation of the provisions of the Tripura Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act & Rules. Besides there is a proposal for verification of the Weights and Measures used by the traders/trading establishments withing a period of 12 months instead of 24 months as provided in the present rule. So it is felt necessary to set up the Inspectorial units consisting of one Inspector, one Manual Asstt., one L. D. Clerk and one Class IV in each unit, in every Sub-division.

At present there are 7 Inspectorial units in Tripura and there are 5 created vacant posts of Inspectors & 3 posts of Manual Asstt. To set up the Inspectorial units in all Sub-divisions the following additional posts may be created during the plan period for 1978-83.

1. Manual Asst.	2	( Rs. 220-380 )
2. L. D. Clerk	12	( Rs. 240-440 )
3. Class IV (Porteage)	5	( Rs. 196-225 )

## EQUIPMENT

1. Working Standards Weights	5 Sets	Rs. 65,000/-
2. „ Balance ...	5 Sets	Rs. 75,000/-
3. „ Capacity ... Measures	5 Sets	Rs. 50,000/-
4. „ Length measurss...	5 Sets	Rs. 30,000/-
Total :		Rs. 2,20,000/-

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Recurring	Rs. 2,18,000/-
Non-recurring	Rs. 2,20,000/-

Sector-VII Economic Services.

WEIGHTS &amp; MEASURES

## SETTING UP OF PUBLICITY CELL AT HEAD QUARTERS :

The expression 'Weights & Measures' are uses in the mind of the common people the concept that they are used in grocers or vegetable vender's shops only. The fact that the weights and measures are very essential and basis for the development of science technology, industry, commerce human health & human safety is not generally realised by them.

In order to bring out the significance and importance of the role played by weights & measures organisation to the people in general and to educate the illiterate mass in this respect through different media & to popularise this system in all directions so that people can realise the implication of weights & moasures laws, it is proposed to set up a publicity cell under this organisation and for this purpose under mentioned programme may be taken up.

## CREATION OF POSTS

1. Publicity Officer ( Gazetted II )	1 (Rs. 500-1190)
2. Supervisor	1 (Rs. 240-440)
3. Class IV	1 (Rs. 170-210)

## EQUIPMENTS

1. Mike Battery	Rs. 10,000/-
2. Leaflets, posters paoer advertisement etc.	

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Recurring	Rs. 60,000/-
Non-recurring	Rs. 10,000/-

## SETTING UP OF STATISTICAL CELL AT DISTRICT LEVEL :

Survey of traders trading establishments, markets etc. is a vital work of this organisation on the basis of which the organisation earn a good revenue every year by way of verification reverification of the weights, measures etc, used by the traders/trading establishments. As the number of traders/trading establishments varies from year to year, necessary to survey every market & to collect the statistics of trader every year fo: preparation of trader Registers which help the Inspectors to assess the Revenue to be earned year-wise.

For the above purpose it is felt necessary to create the following posts duriug the Plan period from 1978-83 at District levels.

1. Statistical Inspector	3 (Rs. 325-665)
2. Computor	3 (Rs- 260-495)

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE Recurring Rs. 42'000/-

Recurring	
Non-recurring	

## G. PROVISION OF TRANSPORT FACILITY AT DISTRICT LEVEL

The Inspectors of Weights & Measures are to move in the different markets & work sites with a lot of costly and heavy working standards and other equipment for verification and inspection purpose.

**Weights & Measures**

(Considering the necessity the Govt. of India suggested all State Govts to provide the field officials of this organisation with adequate transport facilities). The Standards balances & Weights used by the Inspectors are very sensitive and delicate in nature and while transporting these instruments to the interior market places by an ordinary private vehicles, some of the balances losses sensitivity and accuracy and in some cases become quite unfit for use.

So, for transportation of these costly & delicate instruments to the markets for verification and inspection purpose it is proposed to make provision in the Plan period from 1978-83 to purchase 3 Diesel light Pick up Vans for 3 Districts and to create the following posts for this purpose.

1. Driver	3	(Rs. 220-380)
2. Assistant	3	(Rs. 170-210)
Cost of 3 Vehicles		Rs. 2,00,000/-
<b>ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE</b>		
Recurring		Rs. 98,000/-
Non-Recurring		Rs. 2,00,000/-

#### H. IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS RELATING TO WEIGHT & MEASURES IN ELECTRIC METER. TAXI METER. ODE METER CLINICAL THEROMETER.

The activities of this enforcement Organisation are being extended to a number of new items such as Electric meter. Water meter, Taxi meter, Ode meter etc. These instruments are used purely for commercial purpose. As charges are claimed from the consumers on the basis of the reading of the Meter an error in the instrument effects the assessment. So periodical Verification and stamping of these meters are absolutely necessary in the interest of the public. The above Verification work has come under the purview of the organisation. In some states the verification work has already started. So, the Verification of those meters should also be started in our State early. The Verificatinn and stamping of these sophisticated meters are of highly technical nature. Hence some senior staff may be posted to the 3 (three) District Head Quarters after proper training. It is proposed to make provision of the following staff on the plan period from 1978-83.

1. District Inspector ...	3	(Rs. 370-800)
2. Technical Asstt Cum-Store-Keeper ...	3	(Rs. 240-440)
3. Manual Asstt ...	3	(Rs. 220-380)
4. Class IV (Perterage) ...	3	(Rs. 170-210)
Tools & Equipments ...		Rs. 20,000/-

Estimated Expenditure.

Recurring ...	R. 1,90,000/-
Non-Recurring ...	Rs. 20,000/-

#### 1. INSTA LLATION OF OVER-HEAD TANK FOR CALIBRATION OF TANK LORRIES AT AGARTALA.

This organisation is to calibrate the tank lorries used by different Agencies for carrying petrol and Petroleum products in Tripura. Due to lack of Water facilities, the enforcement staff of this Organisation are to face much trouble to carry out calibration work properly and timely. So it is felt necessary

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

for construction of one overhead tank at Agartala. Head Quarter office to remove the difficulties and to enable the Inspectors to carry out the calibration work properly and in time.

Estimate Cost.....Rs. 30,000/- (approx).

## J. IMPLEMENTATION OF PACKAGED COMMODITIES RULES. 1977.

The implementation of packaged commodities Rules 1977 as framed by the Govt. of India, is the responsibility of the States. With a view to implementing the different provisions of the said rules in Tripura the provision of the following staff may be made at District Level.

1. Asstt. Controller ..	2	Rs. (370-800)
2. Field Asstt ...	2	(Rs. 240-440)
3. Class IV (Porterage)...	2	(Rs. 196-255)

Estimated expenditure.

Recurring... .. Rs. 1,02,000/-

## K. CONSTRUCTION/EXTENSION OF OFFICE CUM LABORATORY AT DISTRICT SUB-DIVISION LEVEL.

At present this organisation has got its own office buildings at the following places.  
Agartala, Dharmanagar, Teliamura Udaipur and Santirbazar.

Extension of the office building at Udaipur is necessary to accommodate the District Level Officer and his staff.

Construction of office cum laboratory building at Kailasahar as North District Headquarters is also required to accommodate the District level office, Inspector and other office staff.

Construction of office-cum-laboratory building at Kamarpur, Sonamura, Amarpur, Subroom will be required with the setting up of Inspectorial units. Till completion of these constructions provision for hiring accommodation may be kept.

Estimated cost... .. Rs. 3,00,000/-

## L. SETTING UP OF ONE MECHANICAL CELL AT AGARTALA HEAD OFFICE.

The Weights & Measures organisation at present has got 2 Petrol Jeeps and one Diesel Van but one Jeep and the Van are almost out of order and on the verge of breakdown.

Further it is proposed to purchase 3 new pick-up Vans for 3 Districts.

So long this Organisation was under the Control of Director of Industries and such as the said vehicles were repaired by the Mechanic of the Department of Industries. With the transfer of this Organisation to the Revenue Department it is required to set up a Mechanical Cell under this organisation at Agartala for maintenance of the Vehicles and to make provision for the following staff.

1. Mechanic ...	1.	(240-440)
2. Assistant ...	2.	(170-210)
Tools & equipment for repairing.....		Rs. 5,000/-

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Recurring...	Rs. 30,000/-
Non-recurring...	Rs. 5,000/-

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

WEIGHTS & MEASURES ORGANISATION. TRIPURA  
STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPOSED EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1978-83.

Particulars of the scheme	Expenditure (in Rupees.)	
	Recurring.	Non-Recurring
(A) Strengthen of weights & measures at head quarters :—	3,15,000	15,000/-
(B) Strengthening of the supervising staff at district level :—	50,000	5,000
(C) Rtrengthening of staff for secondary standard laboratory at Agartala.	64,000	20,000
(D) Setting up of inspectorial unit at sub-division level :—	2,18,000	2,20,000
(E) Setting up of publicity cell at head quarter :—	60,000	10,000
(F) Setting up of Statistical cell at district level :—	42,000	=
(G) Transport facility.	98,000	2,00,000
(H) Implementation of laws relating to weights & measures in electric meter, taxi Meter, Clenical thermometer etc.	1,90,000	20,000
(I) Installation of over head tank for Calibration of tank Lorries at Agartala.	—	30,000
(J) Inplementation of Packaged Commodities.	1,02,000	—
(K) Construction/Expansion of Office-cum-Laboratories Building at district level.	—	3,00,000
(L) Setting up of one Mechanical cell at Agartala (HD. Office)	30,000	5,000
	<b>TOTAL :—</b>	<b>11,69,000/-</b>
		<b>8,25,000/-</b>
Anticipated Non-Tax Revenue during the year 1978-83.....Rs.	7 lakhs.	
	<b>Grand Total :—</b>	<b>lakhs</b>
	<b>Recurring—</b>	<b>11.69</b>
	<b>Non-recurring—</b>	<b>8.25</b>
		<b>19.94 lakhs.</b>

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ORGANISATION : TRIPURA  
PROFORMA

(For direct employment only)

Employment likely to generated in the Economic Services Sector during the next FIVE YEAR  
PLAN--1978-83.STATE.....TRIPURA  
DEPARTMENT.....REVENUE  
(Weights & Measures)

1. Scheme :— Regulation of Weights & Measures.
2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakh) for the NEXT plan as a whole :— 19.940
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred :—
 

1978-79.....	2.000
1979-80.....	3.500
1980-81.....	4.000
1981-82.....	5.000
1982-83.....	5.440
	<hr/>
	19.940
4. Employment potential of the scheme/project.
  - A. Total.....88
  - B. Year wise.....
    - i) 1978-79 -10
    - ii) 1979-80 -25
    - iii) 1980-81 -20
    - iv) 1981-82 -20
    - v) 1982-83 -13
  - (a) Un-skilled- -23
  - (b) Educated - -65
    - i) Technical-20
    - ii) Non-Technical-45

Sector—VIII : GENERAL SERVICES

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83  
PRINTING AND STATIONERY  
( GOVERNMENT PRESS )

In the Fifth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 13.06 lakhs was made. Out of which 11.446 lakhs could be spent towards construction of Administrative Building, purchase of one Folding Machine and for staff salaries etc. The provision was most inadequate to meet our necessity in view of the increased cost of Press machineries and equipments. Cost of Building materials have also considerably increased.

This Government Press is an expanding organisation and the Plan is being continued since 3rd Five Year Plan. Due to difficulties in the procurement of various building materials and different machineries, the Plan Objective could not be achieved fully.

The strength of man, materials and machineries as was during the Fourth Five Year Plan period are still continued. In the meantime after attaining of State hood, the works of the Government Press have increased all round to meet the need of like a fullfledged State for printing of Gazette, Extra-ordinary Gazette, Police Intelligent Gazette, reports of various Departments, various booklets of Publicity on different matters, printing of 3 different newspapers in English, Bengali, and Tripuri languages, printing of nationalised text books, all types of forms both general and departmental Special forms.

Previous thirty members Assembly raised to sixty members Assembly with the attainment of State hood for which there have been manifold increase in the printing of Assembly Proceedings, various Committee reports Assembly Questions, Bulletin and various Acts and Rules etc.

All the Acts and Rules are also to be printed twice, once in the Gazette as introduced in the Gazette as introduced in the Assembly and again after passing by the Assembly. So there have been considerable increase in the volume of printing of Gazette, Extra-ordinary Gazette etc.

So it has become extremely necessary to augment the strength of materials and machineries of the Government Press so that maximum printing requirement of the State may be done in the Govt. Press itself.

In this State neither there has been existing any block making Firm nor there has been so far set up any Block making machinery in the Govt. Press. There is also no arrangement for Offset Printing of multicolour illustrations required for Publicity works. Test book works of Education Department etc. As such in the Sixth Five Year Plan, provision has been made for the same. For want of Tin Plate Mounting or Spiral Mounting so far quality wall calendars could not be printed and bound in the Press.

So programme has been made in this Plan for procuring of one Tin Plate Mounting and one Spiral Mounting Machine during the 1st year. As considerable office envelopes are to be printed and supplied un-cut, so a provision has been made to purchase one envelop punching machine during the 1st year.

It has been experienced that sometimes our different machineries remain idle for want of urgent repairing of some damaged worn-out parts of the machines for which formation of two workshops—(1) for Electrical and (2) for mechanical, are considered extremely essential.

In the existing Govt. Press Building accommodation as now available is found quite insufficient for accommodating various sections of the Govt. Press duly enlarged as required to deal with present day load and with an expected requirement of next ten years.



## GOVT. PRESS

As per recent Govt. decision 4 different departmental press units have been merged with the Govt. Press. For this additional accommodation has been found necessary. Besides to ensure proper management of these units sufficient quantity of materials and some new staff will be required for which provision made year to year.

The following is the requirements of building components in the expansion scheme during the Five Year Plan 1978-83.

- (1) New Press Building ( additional );
- (2) Compound Wall ;
- (3) Canteen and recreation room ;
- (4) Cycle shed ;
- (5) Garrage-cum-Sentry Barrack ;
- (6) Provision for providing Filter for supply of iron-free water ;
- (7) Partition wall in the old composing room ;
- (8) Staff quarter.

Accordingly following year-wise provision have been proposed :

( Rs. in lakhs )

Name of works	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>a) COST OF MACHINERIES</b>					
1. Tin Plate Mounting					
2. Spiral Mounting	—	2.0	—	—	—
3. Block Making Machine					
4. Envelope Punching Machine					
5. Steel Furniture	—	0.4	—	—	—
6. Offset Machine	—	—	7.0	—	—
7. Offset Process Section	—	—	—	3.0	—
8. Misc. Equipments	—	—	—	—	1.0
<b>b) STAFF SALARIES</b>					
Pay and allowances to staff	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.2	2.4
<b>c) CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING</b>					
(as stated above )	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
<b>Year-wise Total :</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>

Total requirement for the Five Year Plan 1978-83 Rs. 35.1 lakh

( For Direct employment only )

Employment likely to be generated in the General Services sector during the Five Year Plan-1978-83.

State : Tripura

Department : Printing &amp; Stationery

1. Project/Scheme/Programme : Expansion of the Government Press

2. Financial outlay for the project

( in lakhs) for the Next Plan as a whole :

Rs. 35.100

3. Expenditure likely to be incurred ( Rs. in lakhs )

1978-79 4.000

1979-80 6.500

1980-81 12.000

1981-82 7.200

1982-83 5.400

4. Employment potential of the scheme/project :

A. Total : 201 Nos.

b. Year-wise i) 1978-79 43

ii) 1979-80 57

iii) 1980-81 39

iv) 1981-82 35

v) 1982-83 27

(a) Unskilled or Uneducated : 58 Nos.

(b) Education :-

i) Technical 41 Nos.

ii) Non-Technical 102 Nos.

## SECTOR-VIII-GENERAL SERVICES

PUBLIC WORKS : CONSTRUCTION

## DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-1983

## ( HOUSING UNDER P.W.D. )

## L INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Buildings constructed under 'Housing' by P.W.D. play a vital role in implementing the development activities of the State as it is the first step towards initiating the planning/execution of the different developmental projects. After Tripura became a State in 1972, development activities of the State increased manifold which necessitated additional accommodation to be provided for administrative and residential purposes. Housing activities under P.W.D. which comprises of (i) Public Works ( Construction ) under General services in Sector-VIII and (ii) Police housing as well as rental housing under sector VI i. e. Social Community Services will definitely thus add towards infrastructure for better administrative and extension of service to the people. Buildings which are constructed by P.W.D. for administrative functional purpose of all developments including Police Department have been included under Sector-VIII
- 1.2. Unlike other States, the nature and magnitude of housing problem in Tripura is very acute due to stringent economic condition of its common people. Of the total population, 60% had migrated from the erstwhile East Bengal ( now Bangladesh ) as refugees and 30% of the population are tribal who have hardly any houses. As housing is considered to be one of the basic needs of people alongwith food and clothing, the sixth plan provision envisages implementation of the same at the right perspective through Revenue Department, C.D. Department and P. W. Department as well.

## 2. REVIEW OF OVERALL DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1960-61.

Till the mid of third five year plan i.e. 1966, activities on building construction and housing were not so significant. In fact the development activities started gaining momentum since the end of third five year plan. With the attainment of Statehood in 1972 development activities of the State increased further and requirements of buildings for administrative and residential purposes increased proportionately. The activities on housing upto end of 4th Plan including upto March, 1974 in respect of Public Works ( Construction ) against sector-VIII may be summarised as below :—

	<u>Physical achievement</u>
Public Works ( Construction ).	
a) Other than Police Department	69,390 Sqm.
b) Police Department	22119 Sqm.
Total :	91509 Sqm.

- 2.2. The population figure was almost double from 6.39 lacs during 1951 to 11.42 lacs in 1961. As per the latest estimate as on 1st January, 1978 the population figure shot upto 18 lacs approximately. Percentage increase in population even during the last one and half decade therefore has been @63.63% but no

## PUBLIC WORKS

comprehensive planning under any scheme was taken up to meet the growing demand for housing as the same was given a low priority during the last five year plans. Upto the end of 4th five year plan the Revenue Department & C. D. Department used to implement housing schemes but fund allocation was too short compared to the colossal housing problem of the people. It is only at the last period of 5th five year plan that housing problems were taken seriously and P. W. D. also started implementing social housing schemes out of loan taken from L. I. C.

### 3. REVIEW OF 5TH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD FOR 4 YEARS FROM 1974 TO 1978 (MARCH).

3.1. A total outlay of Rs. 294.36 lacs was approved for the State during 5th five year plan. Of the total outlay of Rs. 294.36 lacs share of P.W.D. was Rs. 171.35 lacs and that of other departments including Revenue Department/C. D. Department etc. was Rs. 123.01 lacs. The physical achievement on housing under P. W. D. in respect of sector VIII General Services, Public Works Construction during the 5th five year plan upto Mach, 1978 is given below :—

VIII. General Services (Housing P. W. D.)	Physical achievement during 1974-78
Public Works Construction.	
a) Other than Police Department	9577 Sqm.
b) Police Department	3230 Sqm.
	Total :— 12807 Sqm.

3. 2. Against the total allotment of Rs. 171.35 lacs for Housing under P. W. D. during 5th five year plan actual expenditure against sector VIII, General Services, Public Works Construction was to the tune of Rs. 67.087 lacs. There was shortfall both in physical and financial targets. The reasons for this shortfall are attributable to a number of factors described below.

(1). Shortage or non-availability of construction materials like cement, steel and also GCI/AC sheets which posed a great bottleneck to implement housing schemes.

(2). Difficulty in getting suitable sites from the concerned departments.

3. 3. To meet the natural calamities on housing there was no provision in the state budget as the same is being looked into by the Revenue Department.

### 4. BENCH MARK SURVEY AS ON 1. 4. 1978.

4. 1. Physical achievement as on 1. 4. 1978 on housing executed through P. W. Department is enumerated below. Achievement of C. D. Department in respect of housing is however not included in this.

Sector VIII, General Services.	Physical achievement as on 1. 4. 78
Public Work Construction.	104316 Sqm.

### 5. FORMULATION OF OBJECTIVES IN THE NEW PLAN.

#### 5. 1. Employment and income implication of the plan.

a) Housing schemes under P. W. D. are generally not oriented for the purpose of employment generation as these are constructed for functional requirements for accommodation of Govt. Office or residential purposes. There is some scope for generation of indirect employment only for which effort

## PUBLIC WORKS

will be made to make use of locally available materials and expertise to the maximum extent possible. Through total allocation of Rs. 500.00 lacs has been proposed for the 6th plan period, forecasting of indirect employment potential cannot be made accurately. But with some reasonable assumptions, this investment will generate employment of about 1250 manyears of skilled personnel and 4000 manyears of unskilled manyears.

b) As construction of all the schemes under housing is capital expenditure, the entire amount of Rs. 500.00 lacs to be invested during 6th plan will add towards wealth of the State to that extent. But these will not directly add increasing the gross income of the State.

## 5. 2. MAIN PHYSICAL TARGETS.

A). POLICE DEPARTMENT—It has been felt that number of Police Stations, Out posts and other infrastructure facilities as prevailing now for the Police Department is very much inadequate to meet the law and order situation. As such re-vitalisation of the entire department which necessitates construction of building as well will have to be taken up during the five year plan, 1978-83. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 280 lacs has been proposed during the five year plan 1978-83 for construction of buildings that would be required for administrative purposes of the Police Department. Proposed construction of buildings for raising of second TAP Battalion has been included in this 5 year plan, with the creation of 2 new Districts—Head Quarters at Kailasahar and Udaipur construction of building for new police lines both for the North and South District has become necessary. It has been proposed to include construction of building for the DAR lines for all the three Districts at Agartala, Kailasahar and Udaipur. Necessary allocation for providing accommodation for all these buildings has been proposed under this five year plan. For efficient functioning it has also been proposed to replace existing Kutcha structure for Police Stations and Out posts by permanent buildings for which also necessary allocation has been made. Construction of new police stations, out posts, CI office, SDPO's office and office building for the SPs are of course required to be taken up during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 for which also necessary provision has been kept.

## B). OTHER THAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

With the attainment of State-hood in 1972 the Development activities of the State increased manifold which has necessitated construction of additional accommodation for administrative purposes. Judiciary was also separated from the executives. As the strength of State Assembly has increased from 30 sats to 60 seats, construction of New MLA's Hostel along with construction of Assembly building is required to be taken up during this 5 year plan for which an outlay of Rs. 100 Lacs has been proposed. As fire hazards are very common in Tripura because of large number of Kutcha buildings everywhere, it has been felt essential to provide fire fighting arrangement in each District and Sub-Divisional head quarters for which necessary provision of Rs. 25.00 lacs has been kept during the 6th Five year plan. As a matter of de-centralisation in Planning and execution of development works, the Department of Irrigation and Flood Control has been created and 2 more new Cireles under PWD are to be established at Kumarghat and Udaipur for which a sum of Rs. 14.00 lacs has been kept during the 6th Five Year Plan period. Additional building within the existing Secretariat Complex shall be taken up to meet the accommodation problem till such time a new Secretariat complex comes up. Provision has accordingly been made in the 6th Five Year Plan proposal.

The office of the Transport Commissioner has now been functioning from a rented house and hence a provision of Rs. 15 lacs has been kept for construction of the same during 78-83.

## PUBLIC WORKS

For construction of all the above buildings a sum of Rs. 220 lacs has been proposed during the ensuing five year plan.

## THE OVERALL PHYSICAL TARGET FOR THE PLAN PERIOD 1978-83.

Item	Physical target (1978-83)
Public Works Construction:	
a) Other than Police Department	32,500 Sq.M.
b) Police Department	41,000 „

## 6. FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN.

For implementation of 6th plan a sum of Rs. 500.00 lacs would be required for which the State plan outlay will be the only source.

## 7. RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT FROM INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES.

Housing under P. W. D. as taken up against Public Works (Construction) are generally financed by the state plan outlay and no institutional sources is made available for the purpose.

## 8. SECTORAL PLANS/TRIBAL SUB-PLAN.

Housing schemes under PWD in respect of sector VIII are generally located in town areas only which are outside the tribal sub-plan areas. However, a few buildings like Dak Banglow, Inspection Banglow etc. may be located in tribal sub-plan area. Against the total expenditure of Rs. 67.087 lacs incurred on housing under P. W. D. for general services during 5th plan period 1974-78 flow of fund to the schemes executed in tribal sub-plan area was Rs. 0.51 lac only. Out of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 220 lacs during 5th five year plan 1978-83 flow of fund in the tribal sub-plan areas will be to the tune of Rs. 22.43 lacs (including spill over schemes as given below).

Sector—VIII General Services	Outlay for Tribal Sub-plan area.	Physical Target 1978-83.
Public Works Construction.	Rs. 22.43 lacs.	4900 Sqm.

Objectives of the plan (78-83) covering (i) policy framework and special distribution of investments and targets have been discussed under item No. 5.

## 8. 2. STATE OF PREPAREDNESS—PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES.

Housing ( P. W. D. ) Total	Investment of projects Rs. Crores		Next 5 year plan	
	5th plan			
Continuing Projects.	0.3419	20%	0.5075	10.15%
New Projects.	1.3716	80%	4.4925	89.85%

## 8. 3. EMPLOYMENT CREATED.

This has been discussed under para 5.1 (a).

9. REVISED MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME.

Housing under P. W. D. does not come under Minimum Needs Programme.

10. SCHEMES BENEFITING THE SCHEDULED CASTES.

Identification by areas where scheduled Caste Community lives exclusively has not been done here in Tripura and as such it is not possible to identify the beneficiaries and flow of fund. However, the buildings proposed to be constructed as Housing under PWD are generally for the purpose of adding infrastructure for administration and as such will also benefit the Schedule Caste Community along with others.

11. PROPOSALS FOR REDUCTION OF REGIONAL INEQUALITIES WITHIN THE STATE HILL AREAS .

12. No comments to offer as it does not come under the purview of Housing under P. W., D. LAND REFORMS, OTHER PROPOSALS FOR DISTRIBUTION JUSTICE.

No comments to offer as this does not come under the purview of Housing under P. W D.

13. APPROACH TO INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

'Housing' activities under taken by PWD so far did not normally envisage construction of house for rural areas. This is being implemented by the Revenue and C. D. Department,

14. STRENGTHENING OF MACHINERY.

So far the Revenue Department and C. D. Department used to look after the social housing problems of the people. But recently PWD also started constructing LIG, MIG houses under social housing scheme out of loan taken from L. I. G. But the present organisational set up of the implementing agencies was found to be inadequate to meet growing needs of houses under social housing Schemes. As such it has been decided by the Government that a 'Housing Board' like other States be framed in Tripura which shall deal with the problems of housing in the State. It is expected that the same Housing Board will start functioning soon.

15. DECENTRALISATION IN PLANNING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

There is acute problem of Housing of the poorer people in rural areas. The existing set up for Housing in the Government is either adequate nor equipped to deal with this problem. The proposed 'Housing Board' will be in a position to take up necessary works for solving the problem of Housing and environmental development in rural areas and thus contribute towards overall progress and development of rural areas.





**DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN**

**1978-83**

**PART—III**

**S T A T E M E N T S**



State : Tripura.

Statement-GN-1.

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83  
HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT-OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay	1974-78 Actuals	1978-79		Proposed Outlay (1978-83)			
			Agreed	Outlay	Total	Of which MNP	Foreign Exchange content of total outlay	Capital content of total outlay.
			Total	Of which MNP				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Agriculture :</b>								
a) Research and Education	13.400	8.180	5.060	...	48.640	...	...	7.740
b) Crop Husbandry	355.180	228.392	141.280	...	1263.528	...	...	256.630
c) i) Marketing	40.820	19.819	16.510	...	89.220	...	...	75.080
ii) Storage and warehousing	0.010	0.001	2.560	...	59.870	...	...	51.450
d) Special Programme for Rural Development.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total (a+b+c+d)</b>	<b>409.41</b>	<b>256.392</b>	<b>165.410</b>	...	<b>1461.258</b>	...	...	<b>390.900</b>
<b>Area Development</b>								
Land Reforms	78.360	49.780	70.500	...	600.700	...	20.000	103.700
Minor Irrigation	325.400	172.584	130.000	...	1000.000	...	...	931.000
Soil and Water Conservation	317.350	191.756	100.000	...	814.220	...	...	212.870
Food	27.000	7.301	2.000	...	171.780	...	...	148.500
Animal Husbandry	222.000	108.031	83.090	...	907.080	...	...	166.550
Dairy Development	92.040	53.193	22.550	...	194.000	...	...	65.000
Fisheries	97.800	58.486	47.920	...	450.000	...	...	200.000
Forests	357.910	240.418	107.000	...	1601.830	...	...	612.289
Investment in Agri. Financial Institutions.	21.000	13.990	10.000	...	98.000	...	...	98.000
Community Development and Panchayats	86.500	57.144	22.660	...	803.650	...	...	8.800
<b>I. Agriculture and Allied Services</b>	<b>2034.770</b>	<b>1209.075</b>	<b>764.130</b>	...	<b>8214.518</b>	...	<b>20.000</b>	<b>2937.609</b>
<b>II. Cooperation</b>	<b>130.490</b>	<b>78.778</b>	<b>60.050</b>	...	<b>486.830</b>	...	...	<b>227.856</b>
<b>Irrigation :</b>								
a) Water Development	12.000	8.685	47.000	...	1050.000	...	...	1050.000
b) Irrigation Projects	5.160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total (a+b) :</b>	<b>17.160</b>	<b>8.685</b>	<b>47.000</b>	...	<b>1050.000</b>	...	...	<b>953.000</b>
Flood Control Projects	114.000	103.829	60.000	...	55.000	...	...	500.000
<b>Power :</b>								
a) Power Development and Power Projects	892.760	939.500	92.000	...	1670.000	...	450.000	1670.000
b) Rural Electrification	401.000	142.130	141.000	135.000	986.000	975.000	...	986.000
c) Transmission and Distribution	208.000	266.000	84.000	...	375.000	...	...	375.000
d) General & Civil Works.	...	75.940	...	...	50.000	...	...	50.000
<b>Total (a+b+c+d)</b>	<b>1501.760</b>	<b>1423.570</b>	<b>317.000</b>	<b>135.000</b>	<b>3081.000</b>	<b>975.000</b>	<b>450.000</b>	<b>3081.000</b>
<b>III. Water and Power Development :</b>								
Industries	236.120	211.839	7.500	...	3115.150	...	500.000	3045.000
Village & Small Industries.	233.480	134.176	87.400	...	500.500	...	...	172.350
Mining & Metallurgical	4.500	0.652	2.500	...	43.000	...	...	20.000
<b>Industry and Minerals :</b>	<b>474.100</b>	<b>346.667</b>	<b>97.400</b>	...	<b>3658.650</b>	...	<b>500.000</b>	<b>3237.350</b>

State : Tripura.

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(Rs. in lakhs)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Roads & Bridges		858.070	631.570	415.000	190.000	3356.000	866.000	...	3331.000
Road Transport		92.000	51.690	43.000	...	361.300	...	...	359.950
Tourism		14.550	9.089	10.000	...	108.000	...	...	45.000
<b>V. Transport &amp; Communication :</b>		<b>964.620</b>	<b>692.349</b>	<b>468.000</b>	<b>190.000</b>	<b>3825.300</b>	<b>866.000</b>	...	<b>3735.950</b>
General Education (Excluding Art & Culture)		363.320	235.785	171.000	105.500	2123.200	1039.610	...	342.400
Art & Culture		25.730	10.076	8.000	...	120.600	...	...	29.600
Technical Education		28.430	13.980	13.850	...	120.300	...	...	54.500
Sub-Total : Education		417.480	259.841	192.850	105.500	2364.100	1039.610	...	426.500
Medical excluding E.S.I.		297.980	138.144	87.595	43.320	1829.868	383.130	...	988.540
Employees State Insurance Corporation.		...	...	...	...	10.700	...	...	4.000
Public Health and Sanitation (Medical)		7.850	3.360	2.405	...	91.870	...	...	11.000
Sub-Total : Medical		305.830	141.504	90.000	43.320	1932.438	383.130	...	1003.540
Public Health and Sanitation (Agartala Municipality)		...	...	...	...	25.000	...	...	...
Sewerage and Water Supply		262.410	178.210	70.000	39.000	797.320	443.000	...	279.320
Housing (excluding Police Housing)		123.000	136.699	45.000	6.000	886.300	60.000	...	824.000
Police Housing		12.000	18.238	0.850	...	900.000	...	...	900.000
Urban Development		59.760	47.732	25.000	5.000	1062.000	100.000	...	698.000
Information and Publicity		20.720	14.680	12.000	...	101.350	...	...	20.000
Small Savings (Publicity)		...	...	...	...	2.300	...	...	0.600
Labour & Labour Welfare		13.220	8.321	4.000	...	46.550	...	...	13.500
Welfare of Schedule Castes Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.		261.690	188.421	81.000	...	466.865	...	...	25.950
Tribal Area Programme		...	...	1.000	...	14.020	...	—	...
Social Welfare		11.350	7.997	3.000	...	295.900	...	...	26.000
Nutrition		56.000	33.000	13.000	13.000	115.000	115.000	...	...
<b>VI. Social &amp; Community Services :</b>		<b>1543.460</b>	<b>1034.643</b>	<b>537.700</b>	<b>211.820</b>	<b>9009.143</b>	<b>2140.740</b>	...	<b>4317.410</b>
<b>Secretariat Economic Services :</b>									
a) State Planning Machinery		1.910	1.560	1.000	...	20.500	...	...	0.750
b) Evaluation Organisation		2.250	1.180	0.750	...	7.500	...	...	0.600
Other General Economic Services (Excluding Economic Advice and Statistics)									
Regulation of Weights and Measures		3.000	1.600	2.000	...	19.940	...	...	7.500
Economic Advice and Statistics		8.000	3.820	2.250	...	21.500	...	...	2.000
<b>VII. Economic Services :</b>		<b>15.160</b>	<b>8.160</b>	<b>6.000</b>	...	<b>69.440</b>	...	...	<b>10.850</b>
Stationery & Printing		13.060	11.448	4.000	...	35.100	...	...	13.000
Public Works Construction		159.360	67.087	49.150	...	500.000	...	...	500.000
<b>VIII. GENERAL SERVICES :</b>		<b>172.420</b>	<b>78.535</b>	<b>53.150</b>	...	<b>535.100</b>	...	...	<b>513.100</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>		<b>6967.940</b>	<b>4984.291</b>	<b>2410.430</b>	<b>536.820</b>	<b>30479.981</b>	<b>3981.740</b>	<b>970.000</b>	<b>19514.025</b>

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83 MINOR HEADS-OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major/Minor Head of Development	Fifth Plan outlay 1974—79	1974—78 Actual Expdr.	1978—79		Proposed outlay 1978-83				
			Agreed outlay		Total	of which MNP	F.E. Con- tent of total outlay (as shown in Col.-7)	Capital content of total outlay.	
			Total	of which MNP					7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES :</b>									
<b>Agriculture :</b>									
Direction and Administration	73.000	41.379	26.520	...	208.320	...	...	...	94.000
Land Reforms and consolidation of Holdings	78.360	49.780	70.500	...	600.700	...	20.000	...	103.700
Multiplication and distribution of seeds.	51.500	25.305	10.600	...	74.550	...	...	...	13.500
Agricultural Farms & extension admsn.	...	...	10.000	...	49.500	...	...	...	0.500
Manures and Fertiliser	48.000	29.123	13.400	...	119.300	...	...	...	13.500
Plant Protection	33.500	25.156	11.250	...	133.480	...	...	...	8.900
Commercial Crops	13.500	7.593	3.500	...	35.380	...	...	...	...
Extension and Farmers Trang.	57.520	45.649	18.530	...	224.788	...	...	...	5.150
Agricultural Engineering	21.000	11.245	11.050	...	150.000	...	...	...	19.900
Agricultural Education	5.400	3.240	2.900	...	18.000	...	...	...	2.740
Agricultural Research	8.000	4.940	2.160	...	30.640	...	...	...	5.000
Agricultural Ecno. & Statistics	1.800	0.500	1.190	...	11.240	...	...	...	...
<b>AGRICULTURE :</b>									
Storage & Ware housing	0.010	0.001	2.560	...	59.870	...	...	...	51.450
Agricultural marketing and quality control	19.090	7.869	7.710	...	64.220	...	...	...	50.080
Improvement of Market (Revenue)	21.730	11.950	8.800	...	25.000	...	...	...	25.000
Horticulture Credit.	55.360	42.442	35.240	...	246.970	...	...	...	91.380
Other Expdr. Agri. Deptt.	...	...	...	...	10.000	...	...	...	10.000
<b>SUB TOTAL :</b>	<b>487.770</b>	<b>306.172</b>	<b>235.910</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2061.958</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>20.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>494.600</b>
<b>Area Development</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>103.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>0.750</b>
<b>Minor Irrigation :</b>									
Investigation & Dev. of ground water resources.	...	5.049	0.500	...	8.000	...	...	...	8.000
Construction & Deepening of wells and tanks	...	...	1.000	...	3.000	...	...	...	3.000
Tube-wells (Deep tube-wells)	325.400	15.544	23.000	...	218.000	...	...	...	218.000
Lift Irrigation Scheme	...	76.138	54.000	...	259.000	...	...	...	259.000
Other Minor Irrigation Works (including Moderisation)	...	74.222	44.000	...	402.000	...	...	...	398.000
Machinery and Equipment	...	0.710	1.500	...	45.000	...	...	...	45.000
Other Expdr.-Direction Admn. and Execution.	...	0.921	6.000	...	65.000	...	...	...	...
<b>SUB TOTAL :</b>	<b>325.400</b>	<b>172.584</b>	<b>130.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1000.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>931.000</b>

State : Tripura.  
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(Rs. in lakhs).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION :</b>									
Direction and Admn.	} Agri.	175.740	100.992	55.500	...	472.000	...	...	137.000
Soil Survey and Testing		...	...	2.500	...	10.500	...	...	...
Soil Conservation Schemes (Forest)		141.610	90.764	42.000	...	331.720	...	...	75.870
SUB TOTAL :		317.350	191.756	100.000	...	814.220	...	...	212.870
<b>FOOD</b>									
Direction & Admn.		12.200	6.260	2.000	...	43.280	...	...	20.000
Procurement and Supply		14.800	1.041	...	...	120.000	...	...	120.000
Food Processing Nutrition and Subsidiary Food		...	...	...	...	8.500	...	...	8.500
SUB TOTAL :		27.000	7.301	2.000	...	171.780	...	...	148.500
<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>									
Direction and Admn.		25.620	7.372	6.500	...	86.400	...	...	13.050
Veterinary Services and Animal Health		40.150	13.527	16.150	...	170.650	...	...	55.000
Veterinary Education and Research		4.777	3.279	1.750	...	20.000	...	...	8.500
Investigation & Statistics		2.818	0.739	4.470	...	30.000	...	...	4.000
Cattle Development		71.400	50.882	24.000	...	252.520	...	...	24.000
Poultry Development		30.500	14.748	9.040	...	69.000	...	...	10.000
<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>									
Sheep and Wool Development		...	...	...	...	20.500	...	...	5.500
Piggery Development		7.910	2.403	6.350	...	72.300	...	...	13.000
Other livestock Development		28.325	10.248	10.230	...	116.800	...	...	25.500
Fodder and feed Development		10.500	4.833	4.600	...	68.910	...	...	8.000
SUB TOTAL :		222.000	108.031	83.090	...	907.080	...	...	166.550
<b>DIARY DEVELOPMENT</b>									
Direction and Administration		0.388	0.168	0.300	...	10.000	...	...	...
Dairy Development		8.031	1.042	3.200	...	73.500	...	...	7.000
Education and Training		0.368	0.215	0.100	...	2.000	...	...	...
Assistance to ICAR		83.253	51.768	18.950	...	108.500	...	...	58.000
SUB TOTAL :		92.040	53.193	22.550	...	194.000	...	...	65.000

State : Tripura.  
Statement-GN-2.

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>FISHERIES.</b>									
Direction and Administration		7.300	3.570	3.000	...	30.000	...	...	15.000
Extension Services		...	...	3.600	...	25.000	...	...	...
Education and Training		1.020	0.330	0.950	...	3.000	...	...	...
Inland Fisheries		87.730	54.173	40.370	...	378.000	...	...	179.000
Processing Preservation and Marketing.		1.750	0.413	...	...	14.000	...	...	6.000
<b>SUB TOTAL :</b>		<b>97.800</b>	<b>58.486</b>	<b>47.920</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>450.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>200.000</b>
<b>FOREST :</b>									
Direction and Administration		30.668	19.057	11.010	...	103.370	...	...	8.200
Research		3.611	2.294	1.090	...	8.300	...	...	2.050
Education & Training		9.371	5.229	3.580	...	23.870	...	...	4.950
Forest Conservation & Development		12.141	8.402	4.150	...	229.420	...	...	95.300
Survey of Forest Resources		1.665	0.958	0.370	...	2.830	...	...	...
Plantation Schemes		144.294	96.003	44.890	...	419.530	...	...	39.228
Farm Forestry		...	...	...	...	20.640	...	...	...
<b>FOREST :</b>									
Communication and Buildings		73.828	48.966	19.780	...	389.140	...	...	353.350
Preservation of wild life		20.154...	14.973	8.580	...	133.910	...	...	42.067
Other Expenditure *		19.178	11.536	3.550	...	190.820	...	...	67.144
Investment in Trading Institution		43.000	33.000	10.000	...	80.000	...	...	...
<b>SUB TOTAL :</b>		<b>357.910</b>	<b>240.418</b>	<b>107.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1601.830</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>612.289</b>
Investment in Agricultural financial Institution		21.000	13.990	10.000	...	98.000	...	...	98.000
Community Development Programme		35.577	28.320	7.260	...	385.000	...	...	...
Rural Works Programme :									
i) Community Development		6.750	3.623	2.000	...	170.000	...	...	...
ii) Agriculture		5.550	0.845	1.000	...	5.000	...	...	...
iii) Education		2.500	...	1.000	...	9.000	...	...	...
<b>SUB TOTAL : RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME (i+ii+iii)</b>		<b>14.800</b>	<b>4.468</b>	<b>4.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>184.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS</b>									
Direction and Administration		17.800	7.596	2.950	...	24.870	...	...	8.800
Training		2.000	1.658	1.300	...	6.430...	...	...	...
Assistance to Panchayat Raj Institution.		16.323	15.102	7.150	...	212.350	...	...	...
<b>SUB TOTAL :</b>		<b>36.123</b>	<b>24.356</b>	<b>11.400</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>243.650</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8.800</b>
<b>TOTAL : 1. Agricultural and Allied Services.</b>		<b>2034.770</b>	<b>1209.075</b>	<b>764.130</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8214.518</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>20.000</b>	<b>2937.609</b>

**State : Tripura.**  
**Statement-GN-2.**  
(Rs. in lakhs).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>II. COOPERATION</b>									
Direction and Administration (including Audit of Cooperative information Publicity etc.),	20.000	2.628	4.438	...	34.938	...	...	...	...
Credit Cooperatives	55.490	39.616	26.379	...	237.769	...	...	...	135.400
Housing Cooperatives	0.500	0.050	0.025	...	7.575	...	...	...	6.025
Labour Cooperatives	0.500	0.600	1.140	...	8.940	...	...	...	7.550
Warehousing & Marketing Coop.	1.000	1.759	11.013	...	51.313	...	...	...	2.000
<b>II. COOPERATION :</b>									
Processing Cooperative	4.000	1.136	0.385	...	11.005	...	...	...	6.255
Dairy Cooperatives (Milk supply Cooperatives)	...	0.050	0.150	...	2.550	...	...	...	1.000
Fisherman's Cooperatives	...	...	0.150	...	7.850	...	...	...	1.000
Cooperative Sugar Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Cooperatives	...	...	0.506	...	50.606	...	...	...	29.606
Consumers Cooperative Education	30.000	27.070	12.060...	...	43.760	...	...	...	32.380
Research and Trainings	7.000	4.606	1.450	...	15.950	...	...	...	...
Other Cooperatives	12.000	1.263	2.354	...	14.574	...	...	...	6.640
<b>TOTAL : II COOPERATION</b>	<b>130.490</b>	<b>78.778</b>	<b>60.050</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>486.830</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>227.856</b>
<b>III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT :</b>									
<b>A. Major and Medium Irrigation</b>									
i) Major Scheme	}	17.160	8.685	47.000	...	1050.000	...	...	953.000
ii) Medium Scheme									
<b>B. Flood Control, Drainage, Anti-Waterlogging and Anti erosion Projects.</b>	<b>114.000</b>	<b>103.829</b>	<b>60.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>550.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>500.000</b>
<b>SUB TOTAL : Irrigation and Flood Control</b>	<b>131.160</b>	<b>112.514</b>	<b>107.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1600.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1453.000</b>
<b>POWER :</b>									
On-going and New Generation Scheme.	892.760	939.500	92.000	...	1670.000	...	450.000	...	1670.000
Transmission & Distribution	208.000	266.000	84.000	...	375.000	...	...	...	375.000
Rural Electrification	401.000	412.130	141.000	135.000	986.000	975.000	...	...	986.000
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Works	...	75.940	...	...	50.000	...	...	...	50.000
<b>SUB TOTAL : POWER</b>	<b>1501.760</b>	<b>1423.570</b>	<b>317.000</b>	<b>135.000</b>	<b>3081.000</b>	<b>975.000</b>	<b>450.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3081.000</b>
<b>TOTAL : III. Water &amp; Power Development.</b>	<b>1632.920</b>	<b>1536.084</b>	<b>424.000</b>	<b>135.000</b>	<b>4681.000</b>	<b>975.000</b>	<b>450.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4534.000</b>



(Rs. in lakhs).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>IV. Industry and Minerals.</b>									
Investment in Public Undertakings		236.120	211.839	7.500	...	3065.150	...	500.000	2995.000
Industrial Finance Institution		...	...	...	...	50.000	...	...	50.000
<b>SUB : TOTAL INDUSTRIES :</b>		<b>236.120</b>	<b>211.839</b>	<b>7.500</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3115.150</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>500.000</b>	<b>3045.000</b>
<b>VILLAGE &amp; SMALL INDUSTRIES DIVISION.</b>									
Direction & Administration		3.000	1.922	3.500	...	17.750	...	...	9.000
Small Scale Industries		99.196	56.503	24.000	...	136.480	...	...	58.350
Industrial Estate		28.457	15.788	5.400	...	44.250	...	...	39.850
Handloom Industry		40.593	27.362	16.000	...	85.240	...	...	23.250
Powerloom Industry		10.050	1.622	5.000	...	9.270	...	...	...
Khadi & Village Industries		10.570	9.100	3.000	...	24.800	...	...	...
Handicrafts		12.998	6.432	6.500	...	53.610	...	...	31.700
Sericulture		28.616	15.447	24.000	...	129.100	...	...	10.200
<b>SUB TOTAL : Village and Small Industries</b>		<b>233.480</b>	<b>134.176</b>	<b>87.400</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>500.500</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>172.350</b>
<b>MINING AND METALLURGICAL :</b>									
i) Geological Cell		4.500	0.652	2.500	...	23.000	...	...	...
ii) Mini Cement Factory.		...	...	...	...	20.000	...	...	20.000
<b>TOTAL IV : INDUSTRY AND MINERALS :</b>		<b>474.100</b>	<b>346.667</b>	<b>97.400</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3658.650</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>500.000</b>	<b>3237.350</b>
<b>V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION :</b>									
<b>Roads &amp; Bridges :</b>									
District & Other Roads		...	...	15.000	...	844.000	...	...	844.000
Machinery & Equipments		...	...	12.000	...	100.000	...	...	100.000
<b>Rural Roads :</b>									
i) M.N.P.		400.000	148.980	190.000	190.000	866.000	866.000	...	866.000
ii). Other than M.N.P.		458.070	482.590	195.000	...	1521.000	...	...	1521.000
Planning Research		...	...	...	...	10.000	...	...	...
Survey & Investigation		...	...	3.000	...	15.000	...	...	...
<b>SUB TOTAL :</b>		<b>858.070</b>	<b>631.570</b>	<b>415.000</b>	<b>190.000</b>	<b>3356.000</b>	<b>866.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3331.000</b>
<b>ROADS &amp; WATER TRANSPORT SERVICES :</b>									
<b>Roads &amp; Water Transport.</b>									
Assistance to Transport Services		...	...	...	...	2.000	...	...	0.650
Acquisition of Fleet		81.690	48.690	30.000	...	254.400	...	...	254.400
Workshop facilities		7.000	0.500	8.000	...	70.000	...	...	70.000
State contribution to SRTC		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Expenditure		3.310	2.500	5.000	...	34.900	...	...	34.900
<b>SUB TOTAL :</b>		<b>92.000</b>	<b>51.690</b>	<b>43.000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>361.300</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>359.950</b>

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Tourism :</b>									
Direction and Administration		1.000	1.399	0.775	...	6.000	...	...	...
Tourist Transport Services		0.750	1.740	2.135	...	7.000	...	...	...
Tourist Accommodation		4.550	3.080	3.980	...	20.000	...	...	7.000
Tourist Information Publicity		2.000	2.790	2.310	...	10.000	...	...	...
Tourist Centre :		6.250	0.080	0.800	...	65.000	...	...	38.000
<b>SUB TOTAL :</b>		14.550	9.089	10.000	...	108.000	...	...	45.000
<b>TOTAL : V Transport &amp; Communication</b>		964.620	692.349	468.000	190.000	3825.300	866.000	...	3735.950
<b>VI. SOCIAL &amp; COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>									
<b>ECUCATION</b>									
<b>a. General Education :</b>									
i) Elementary Education (Primary & Middle)		209.400	135.272	90.500	90.500	928.900	928.900	...	23.000
ii) Secondary Education /High/Higher Secondary Classes IX-X and XI-XII)		79.700	54.173	35.000	...	616.160	...	...	194.500
iii) Teachers Education		4.800	5.930	5.500	...	26.200	...	...	11.900
iv) University Education (Pre-University Under Graduate, Post-graduates and Research)		28.660	15.813	12.500	...	265.180	...	...	87.000
v) Adult Education		17.250	8.231	15.000	15.000	110.710	110.710	...	...
vi) Physical Education, Sports & Youth Welfare.		14.370	10.239	7.000	...	62.130	...	...	16.000
vii) Direction, Administration, and Supervision		5.900	4.539	3.500	...	102.220	...	...	10.000
viii) Other Programmes (Languages, book Production)		3.240	1.588	2.000	...	11.700	...	...	...
<b>SUB TOTAL : General Education</b>		363.320	235.785	171.000	105.500	2123.200	1039.610	...	342.400
b. Art & Culture :		25.730	10.076	8.000	...	120.600	...	...	29.600
c. Technical Education.		28.430	13.980	13.850	...	120.300	...	...	54.500
<b>TOTAL : EDUCATION :</b>		417.480	259.841	192.850	105.500	2364.100	1039.610	...	426.500
<b>Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply :</b>									
<b>A. Public Health and Sanitation :</b>									
Rural Health Programme (Minimum Needs Programme)		121.000	45.129	43.320	43.320	383.130	383.130	...	250.060
Hospitals and Dispensaries		81.000	49.123	18.000	...	522.880	...	...	252.400
Medical Education & Research		25.000	21.460	...	...	31.000	...	...	...
Training Programmes Control/Eradication of Communicable diseases (State share)		15.000	11.528	11.200	...	72.200	...	...	33.000
ISM and Homeopathy		8.000	2.321	3.000	...	73.740	...	...	30.000
Other Programmes		13.500	0.438	2.000	...	33.420	...	...	22.000
ESI Corporation		42.330	11.505	12.480	...	805.368	...	...	412.080
		...	...	...	...	10.700	...	...	4.000
<b>SUB TOTAL : (MEDICAL) :</b>		305.830	141.504	90.000	43.320	1932.438	383.130	...	1003.540

(Rs. in lakhs).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Health and Sanitation (Agartala Municipality)</b>		...	...	...	25.000	...	...	...	...
<b>Sewerage Schemes :</b>									
	Conversion of Dry Latrin into sanitary ones.	5.000	1.000	1.000	...	23.000	...	...	23.000
	Purchase of equipments for Conservancy Services :	...	...	...	...	75.000	...	...	...
<b>Rural Water Supply :</b>									
	Fresh Scheme (PWD)	64.000	37.900	5.000	...	80.000	...	...	80.000
	i) Augmentation Schemes (PWD)	...	...	11.000	...	42.320	...	...	42.000
	ii) Agartala Municipality	38.000	24.000	14.000	...	134.000	...	...	134.000
<b>Rural Water Supply under Minimum Needs Programmes.</b>									
	b) Bored Wells/Tubewells with Handpumps	155.410	115.310	39.000	39.000	443.000	443.000	...	...
	c) Dug Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub Total : Sewerage & Water Supply :		262.410	178.210	70.000	39.000	797.320	443.000	...	279.320
<b>TOTAL : Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply :</b>		568.240	319.714	160.000	82.320	2754.758	826.130	...	1282.860
<b>HOUSING :</b>									
1.	Integrated subsidised Housing scheme for Industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the Community.	2.300	8.185	7.000	...	27.000	...	...	27.000
2.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	29.015	22.253	12.000	...	92.000	...	...	92.000
3.	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	10.000	4.196	...	...	42.000	...	...	42.000
4.	Rental Housing Scheme	...	20.012	3.700	...	200.000	...	...	200.000
5.	Police Housing Scheme.	12.000	18.238	0.850	...	900.000	...	...	900.000
6.	Slum Clearance and re-housing Scheme Model Housing Colony	9.500	6.690	1.000	...	20.000	...	...	20.000
7.	Housing Board	...	...	...	...	200.000	...	...	200.000
5.	Village Housing Projects Scheme	8.215	6.723	3.000	...	43.000	...	...	43.000
9.	Provision of House site to Rural Workers in Rural Areas (MNP)	21.000	12.110	6.000	6.000	60.000	60.000	...	...
10.	House building advance to Govt. Servants	40.000	55.790	12.000	...	200.000	...	...	200.000
11.	Housing Statistical (LSG) Cell	0.880	0.740	0.300	...	2.300	...	...	...
12.	Housing Cell (CD)	2.000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Housing :		135.000	154.937	45.850	6.000	1786.300	60.000	...	1724.000
<b>Financial assistance to local bodies :</b>									
	i) for remunerative scheme	31.760	33.120	15.000	...	598.000	...	...	598.000
	ii) for non-remunerative schemes (constitution of motifical areas)	8.000	1.500	4.000	...	194.000	...	...	...
	Agartala Town Development Scheme	...	...	...	...	150.000	...	...	...
	Town and Regional Planning	8.000	3.612	1.000	...	20.000	...	...	...
	Environmental Improvement of Slums.	12.000	9.500	5.000	5.000	100.000	100.000	...	100.000
<b>TOTAL : URBAN DEVELOPMENT :</b>		59.760	47.732	25.000	5.000	1062.000	100.000	...	698.000

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(Rs. in lakhs.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Public Relation &amp; Publicity :</b>									
1. Direction & Administration		6.030	3.473	1.265	...	17.000	...	...	10.000
2. Press Information Service		1.104	1.138	0.685	...	2.400	...	...	...
3. (Public Exhibition of Films) Community Radio & Television (Radio Rural Forum)		2.370	0.315	1.087	...	12.000	...	...	...
4. Field Publicity		5.423	4.855	3.900	...	25.630	...	...	10.000
5. Songs and Drama Services		0.710	0.410	0.708	...	3.600	...	...	...
6. Advertising and Visual Publicity		2.159	2.406	1.421	...	11.200	...	...	...
7. Information Centres Photo Services and Films		1.043 0.617	0.775 0.829	1.127 0.452	...	15.720 3.650	...	...	...
Publications		1.133	0.399	1.035	...	6.900	...	...	...
Research and Training in Mass Commu- nications.		0.131	0.080	0.320	...	3.250	...	...	...
Other Expenditure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Information &amp; Publicity</b>		<b>20.720</b>	<b>14.680</b>	<b>12.000</b>	...	<b>101.350</b>	...	...	<b>20.000</b>
Small Savings (Publicity)		...	...	...	...	2.300	...	...	0.600
<b>Labour Welfare :</b>									
Direction & Administration Other Promotional activities like Development of Institution		2.170	0.886	1.220	...	12.220	...	...	...
i) Craftsman Training (III)		9.750	4.880	1.600	...	21.800	...	...	8.500
ii) Apprenticeship Training Employment Services		... 1.300	1.110 1.445	0.400 0.780	...	2.800 9.730	...	...	... 5.000
<b>TOTAL : Labour &amp; Labour Welfare</b>		<b>13.220</b>	<b>8.321</b>	<b>4.000</b>	...	<b>46.550</b>	...	...	<b>13.500</b>
<b>Welfare of Sch. Caste &amp; Sch. Tribes :</b>									
a) Direction & Administration		...	2.250	0.950	...	40.596	...	...	10.450
b) Welfare of Sch. Tribes Portion education and culture		...	8.272	3.600	...	34.562	...	...	12.000
Economic Development Settlement Schemes Test Relief Scheme (new) & Pump sets etc.- Special Programme		...	138.610	52.000	...	223.300	...	...	...
Health, Housing, Etc.		261.690	5.554	2.500	...	19.410	...	...	3.500
<b>SUB TOTAL :—</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>152.436</b>	<b>59.050</b>	...	<b>281.222</b>	...	...	<b>15.500</b>
Welfare of Sch. Castes-Education		...	11.108	4.810	...	30.777	...	...	...
Economic Development Settlement Schemes		...	20.514	14.190	...	80.270	...	...	...
Special Programme		...	...	...	...	3.000	...	...	...
Health & Housing Etc.		...	2.113	2.000	...	11.000	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>33.735</b>	<b>21.000</b>	...	<b>125.047</b>	...	...	<b>...</b>
Tripura ST/SC Dev Corpn.		...	...	1.000	...	20.000	...	...	...
<b>Total : Welfare of ST/SC</b>		<b>261.690</b>	<b>188.421</b>	<b>81.000</b>	...	<b>466.865</b>	...	...	<b>25.950</b>
Tribal Area Programme		...	...	1.000	...	14.020	...	...	...

(Rs. in lakhs).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Social Welfare :—</b>									
Direction & Administration		0.655		0.065	...	2.805	...	...	...
Family & Child Welfare		4.825		1.690	...	237.680	...	...	11.500
Welfare of Physical Handicapped		3.482		0.330	...	5.430	...	...	...
Welfare of poor and destitute		2.335	7.997	0.665	...	24.145	...	...	10.000
Welfare of aged infirms		...		0.050	...	17.840	...	...	4.500
Other Schemes		0.053		0.200	...	8.000	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL : Social Welfare :</b>		<b>11.350</b>	<b>7.997</b>	<b>3.000</b>	...	<b>295.900</b>	...	...	<b>26.000</b>
<b>Nutrition :</b>									
Direction & Administration		56.000	3.786	1.456	1.456	13.125	13.125	...	...
Programme for school Children		...	28.356	10.235	10.235	98.650	98.650	...	...
Programme for Pregnant and lectating mothers		...	0.858	1.309	1.309	3.225	3.225	...	...
<b>TOTAL NUTRITION :</b>		<b>56.000</b>	<b>33.000</b>	<b>13.000</b>	<b>13.000</b>	<b>115.000</b>	<b>115.000</b>	...	...
<b>Total : VI. Social and Community Services.</b>		<b>1543.460</b>	<b>1034.643</b>	<b>537.700</b>	<b>211.820</b>	<b>9009.143</b>	<b>2140.740</b>	...	<b>4317.410</b>
<b>VII. Economic Services :</b>									
<b>General Economic Services :</b>									
<b>Secretariat Economic Services.</b>									
1. Strengthening of State Planning Machinery (State Plan)		1.910	1.560	1.000	...	3.800	...	...	...
2. District Planning Machinery (State Plan)		...	...	...	...	6.600	...	...	...
3. Establishment Cell in the State Planning Machinery (State Plan).		...	...	...	...	10.100	...	...	0.750
<b>SUB TOTAL : State Planning Machinery :</b>		<b>1.910</b>	<b>1.560</b>	<b>1.000</b>	...	<b>20.500</b>	...	...	<b>0.750</b>
<b>EVALUATION ORGANISATION :</b>									
1. Evaluation Organisation		2.250	1.180	0.750	...	7.500	...	...	0.600
<b>TOTAL : General Economic Services :</b>		<b>4.160</b>	<b>2.740</b>	<b>1.750</b>	...	<b>28.000</b>	...	...	<b>1.350</b>
<b>Other General Economic Services :</b>									
Economic Advice and Statistics		8.000	3*820	2.250	...	21.500	...	...	2.000
Regulation of Weights and Measures		3.000	1.600	2.000	...	19.940	...	...	7.500
<b>TOTAL : Other General Economic Services</b>		<b>11.000</b>	<b>5.420</b>	<b>4.250</b>	...	<b>41.440</b>	...	...	<b>9.500</b>
<b>TOTAL : VII. Economic Services :</b>		<b>15.160</b>	<b>8.160</b>	<b>6.000</b>	...	<b>69.440</b>	...	...	<b>10.850</b>

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>VIII. GENERAL SERVICES :</b>									
<b>Stationery &amp; Printing :</b>									
Government Press		13.060	11.448	4.000	...	35.100	...	...	13.000
Public Works Construction		159.360	67.087	49.150	...	500.000	...	...	500.000
<b>TOTAL : VIII. General Services :</b>		<b>172.420</b>	<b>78.535</b>	<b>53.150</b>	...	<b>535.100</b>	...	...	<b>513.000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>		<b>6967.940</b>	<b>4984.291</b>	<b>2410.430</b>	<b>536.820</b>	<b>30479.981</b>	<b>3981.740</b>	<b>970.000</b>	<b>19514.025</b>

**DRAFT PLAN-1978-83**  
**SELECTED-TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**  
(Please indicate cumulative totals for each year).

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Fifth plan target 1974—79	1974—78 Achievement	1978—89 target	1978—83 Proposed target.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. Agriculture &amp; Irrigation</b>		'000 Hectares				
1.	Area under forest	"				
2.	Area under plantation	"	21.596	16.348	3.895	34.610
3.	Area under Orchards.	"	6.000	2.439	0.880	8.125
4.	Area under other horticulture crops.	"	1.000	0.776	0.200	2.500
5.	Net cropped area	"	249.000	246.000	247.500	248.000
6.	Gross cropped area.	"	389.000	384.760	400.000	432.000
7.	<b>Area under minor Irrigation (Agri.) :</b>					
a)	New area (Potential added)	"	5.000	1.566	1.000	...
b)	Depriciation on existing works.	"				
c)	Total potential available.	"	11.140	7.706	8.706	...
d)	Utilisation i) Net	"				
	ii) Gross	"	11.140	7.760	8.706	...
8.	<b>Foodgrains.</b>					
i)	<b>Kharif.</b>					
a)	Total area	"	266.000	270.960	271.000	274.000
b)	Irrigated area.	"				
ii)	<b>Rabi :</b>					
a)	Total area.	"	47.00	41.79	50.00	67.00
b)	Irrigated area.	"	37.00	24.00	29.00	38.00
	<b>Foodgrains (total)</b>					
a)	Total Area	"	310.00	312.75	321.00	341.00
b)	Irrigated area.	"	37.00	24.00	29.00	35.00
9.	<b>Area under commercial crops (cropwise).</b>					
i)	<b>Jute &amp; Mesta.</b>					
a)	Total	"	22.00	12.36	17.00	22.00
b)	Irrigated area.	"	...	...	...	...
ii)	<b>Cotton :</b>					
a)	Total	"	3.50	1.95	2.00	2.00
b)	Irrigated area	"	...	...	...	...
iii)	<b>Oil seeds</b>					
a)	Total	"	8.00	6.30	7.40	12.00
b)	Irrigated area	"	...	...	...	...
iv)	<b>Sugarcane :</b>					
a)	Total	"	3.50	1.99	2.40	2.60
b)	Irrigated area.	"	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.60
v)	<b>Other crops</b>					
a)	Total	"	42.00	50.00	51.20	52.40
b)	Irrigated Area.	"	7.50	4.00	9.50	9.50
10.	<b>High yielding varieties seeds distributed (Crop wise)</b>	'000MT.				
i)	Paddy	"	0.680	0.221	0.400	0.500
ii)	Wheat	"	0.054	0.178	0.160	0.200
11.	No of sub-market yards developed	No.	15	8	12	58
12.	No of regulated market	"	15	...	3	15

State : Tripura.  
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Area under Minor Irrigation		'000 Hec.				
a)	New area (Potential) added					
i)	PWD		5.000	2.246	1.800	15.600
ii)	Agri-Deptt.		5.000	1.566	0.875	4.400
iii)	Agri-Deptt. (Self)	...	...	...	...	8.000
* From sources other than PWD Agri-Deptt. achieved utilisation of 29090 ha. during 73-74. With this figure target for 74-75 has been added to make the figure of 34090 Ha.						
b)	Deprication on existing structure					
i)	PWD		PWD Schemes are catering for about 30 to 40% of the designed potential. Hence no depreciation is now provided for.			
ii)	Agri.		Correct figures are not available.			
c)	Total potential available					
i)	PWD		6.956	4.202	6.002	19.802
ii)	Agri other sources		34.096	30.656	30.931	32.056
d)	Utilisation					
i)	PWD & Agri (Net)	Not available	74-75-0.810			
ii)	PWD (Gross)	1.956 to 6.956	75-76-1.890			
			76-77-1.940			
			77-78-1.760			
	Agri & other sources (Gross)		74-75-29.390			
			75-76-30.810			
			76-77-34.860			
			77-78-26.940			
			3.00		16.000	
			30.000		**32.000	
** Potential created is out of scheme susceptible to large variation because of a number of factors beyond control of this deptt. Hence utilisation figures also may go down simultaneously.						
AREA UNDER MAJOR/MEDIUM IRRIGATION.						
a)	New area added	'000 ha.	Nil	Nil	Nil	5.00 Potential will only be created at the end of the six five year plan. Utilisation will therefore be only at fag end of VIth plan or at the beginning of VIIth plan.
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES.						
FOOD :						
16. Storage capacity available (Food).						
(i) State Sector.						
(a)	For Storage of foodgrains.	'000 MT.	1.500	0.300	...	5.625M.T. } 75 nos.
(b)	For Sales Centres	'000MT.	...	...	...	1.875MT. } of godowns.
		...	1.500	0.300	...	7.500M.T.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. Storage Capacity available (Cooperation) :—						
(i) State Sector						
(a) For Storage		'000MT.	10.600	10.840	2.000	14.400
III. POWER.						
i) Installed capacity		(MW)	30	10	...	29
ii) Electricity generated/purchased		(MU)	126	80.50	28.70	235.85
iii) Electricity sold		"	100	56.28	21.50	171.98
iv) Transmission lines (220 Kv.)		Km.	Nil	...	...	...
v) Rural Electrification		Nos.	1000	307	150	780
a) Village (electrified)						
b) Pump sets energised by electricity		Nos.	900	99	100	500
c) Tube wells energised by electricity.		Nos.				
VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES :						
i) Units functioning.		Number.	1400	1156	244	2900
ii) Persons employed.		No.	5600	4756	844	8000
2. Industrial estates/Areas.						
i) Estate/Areas functioning		(Nos.)	4	4	4 expansion	4 expansion.
ii) Employment.		No.	300	250	50	600
3. Handloom Industry.						
i) Production.		(M. Metres)	3.60	2.80	0.80	4.50
4. Power loom Industry.						
i) Production.		(M. Metres)	...	...	0.04	0.33
5. Sericulture.						
i) Production of raw silk.*		(*000 kgs)	30.5	9.9	9.1	70.3
ii) Employment.		(No.)	25	15	215	623
6. Coir Industry.						
i) Production.		...	...	...	...	...
ii) Employment.		(No.)	1200	900	300	2550
* Provision of raw silk shown against cocoons converting into raw silk.						
IV. TRANSPORT :						
i) Roads						
1. State Highways						
a) Surfaced						
b) Unsurfaced.						
2. Major District roads						
a) Surfaced.						
b) Unsurfaced.						
3. Other District Roads.						
a) Surfaced		kms.	506	259	70	247
b) Unsurfaced		kms.	...	...	...	...
c) Total		kms.	506	259	70	247
4. Village Roads.						
a) Surfaced		kms.	1934	167	250	1475
b) Unsurfaced		kms.	989	422	50	250
c) Total		kms.	2923	589	300	1725
5. Total Roads.						
a) Surfaced		kms.	2440	426	320	1722
b) Unsurfaced		kms.	989	422	50	250
c) Total		kms.	3429	848	370	1972

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>IV. TRANSPORT.</b>						
6.	Villages not conected by roads (All weather)					
a)	Total Nos. of villages in the state (4722)	Nos.	935	754	...	...
b)	Total Nos. of villages with population 1500 and above.	Nos.	150	76	10	50
c)	Total Nos. of villages with population of 1500 and above within 2 km of metalled road	Nos.	95	51	5	35
d)	Total Nos. of villages with population of 1500 and above within 5 km of metalled road.	Nos.	35	25	5	15
e)	Total Nos. of villages with population above 1500 nos. connected to a market by metalled road.	Nos.	35	25	5	15
Note : (Total nos. of villages in the State as per 1971 is 4733 out of which 11 nos. marged with Urban areas).						
7.	Vehicles owned by State Transport/ Under takings/Corporations.					
a)	Trucks	Nos.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	40
b)	Buses	Nos.	65	25	20	140
c)	Taxis	Nos.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
d)	Others	Nos.	1	1	1	3
<b>VI. EDUCATION :</b>						
<b>A) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</b>						
(Classes-I-V.						
(age-group 6-11.)						
i)	Enrolment	'000				
a)	Boys		128.18	113.00	116.50	136.00
b)	Girls		94.64	81.00	84.50	108.00
c)	Total		222.82	194.00	201.00	144.00
	% age of age-group	%				
a)	Boys		98.80	90.04	89.68	95.00
b)	Girls		75.10	62.60	63.44	75.00
c)	Total		87.10	76.11	76.40	85.00
	Classes VI-VII (age-group 11-14).	'000				
i)	Enrolment					
a)	Boys		34.00	29.00	30.50	39.80
b)	Girls		24.20	20.00	21.50	34.20
c)	Total		58.20	49.00	52.00	74.00
	%age of age-group	%				
a)	Boys		48.50	43.28	45.00	53.00
b)	Girls		31.50	26.18	27.00	39.00
c)	Total		39.60	34.17	36.00	45.00
<b>B) SECONDARY EDUCATION :</b>						
(Classes IX-X.						
(age-group 14-16).						
i)	Enrolment.	'000				
a)	Boys		12.14	11.00	11.60	15.60
b)	Girls		8.63	8.00	8.30	11.00
c)	Total		20.77	19.00	19.90	26.60
	%age of age-group	%				
a)	Boys		27.30	26.00	26.91	32.70
b)	Girls		18.40	17.32	17.33	20.15
c)	Total		22.70	21.47	21.87	26.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>ENROLMENT IN GENERAL EDUCATION :</b>						
	<u>Classes XI—XII</u>	'000				
a)	Boys		2.80	2.19	3.50	6.00
b)	Girls		1.20	0.90	1.50	4.00
c)	Total		4.0	3.09	5.00	10.00
<b>ENROLMENT IN VOCATIONAL COURSES</b>						
	Post-Elementary State	Nos.	...	...	...	...
	Post-high school stage.		...	...	...	...
<b>ENROLMENT IN PART-TIME/ CONTINUATION COURSES.</b>						
		Nos.				
	Age-group 6-11		0.40	...	...	6.00
	Age-group 11-14		0.40	0.11	0.30	8.00
	Age-group 14-16		0.30	0.29	0.35	1.00
	Age-group 16-18		...	...	...	...
	Total		1.10	0.40	0.65	15.00
<b>Health &amp; Family Welfare Hospitals &amp; Dispensaries.</b>						
a)	Urban					
i)	Expansion of G.B. Hospitals	Nos.	200 beds with a Phy- siotherapy unit.	46 beds	Construction of remaining 154 beds and physiothe- rapy unit.	i) Construction of 309 beds (includes 50 beds for T.B. & 25 beds for Cancer).  ii) Setting up of Paedi- atric Clinic, Cardiol- ogy clinic, Neurology Clinic Physiotherapy unit. Cancer Hospital, improvement of men- tal ward, Radiology & Pathology.
ii)	Expansion of V.M. Hospital.	Nos.	45 beds	Construction works are in progress.	Completion of construc- tion works and opening of the beds.	i) Construction of 215 beds, (ii) Improvement of Labour room, Gynae Ward, O.T., Children OPD. iii) Construction of Radiology, Store etc. building. iv) Opening of Blood Bank, Laundry etc.
iii)	Hospital with dispensary under E.S.I. Corporation	No.	...	...	...	i) To open 10 bedded Hospital with Dispens- ary for Jute Mill, Agartala.
iv)	District Hospitals (Kailashahar & Udaipur)	Nos.	50 beds	Nil.	Completion of construc- tion works & opening of the beds.	i) Construction of 60 beds in each (includes 15 paediatric, 10 T.B & 10 Eye beds)  ii) Setting up of Sur- geons/Physician/Eye/ E.N.T./Dental/Gynae. & Obst./V.D. & Skin/ Chest clinics, Blood Bank, laundry. iii) Improvement of O.T. Pathology. iv) Opening of a 60 bedded District Hos- pital for West District with all Deptts. as that of other District Hos- pital.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
v) Improvement of Sub-Divisional Hospitals.	Nos.	45 beds for infectious diseases and providing specialised services.	Const. works in 2 Hosps. in progress.	Construction of 45 beds for infectious diseases and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for specialised service.	Construction of 95 beds (45 spilled over and 10 beds in each of 5 Sub-Divisional Hospital) and providing specialised treatment.	
vi) ISM & Homeopathy Hospitals	Nos.	...	...	...	20 bedded Hospital for ISM & Homeopathy (2 Hosps.)	
b) Rural						
i) Opening of a Hospital at Kumarghat	Nos.	...	...	...	Opening of a 30 bedded Hospital.	
a) Urban Dispensaries	Nos.	...	...	...	Opening of 4 dispensaries for reducing the load of G.B. & V.M. Hospiatals.	
b) Rural Dispensaries	Nos.	Opening of 5 ISM, 5 Homeopathy Dispensaries.	...	Construction of 2 Ayurvedic & 2 Homeopathy Dispensaries.	Construction & opening of 12 Ayurvedic & 12 Homeopathy Dispensaries.	
<b>Primary Health Centres :</b>						
<b>Main Centres</b>	Nos.	One P.H.C.	Construction work of one P.H.C. at Baijal-bari is in progress.	Completion of construction & opening of the P.H.C.	Construction and opening of 6 P.H.Cs.	
Upgraded P.H.C. (30 bedded rural Hospital)	Nos.	Upgradation of 4 PH.Cs into 30 bedded Rural Hospitals.	Construction work of one P.H.C. is in progress.	Completion of Const. work of 4 P.H.Cs. (upgradation in- to 30 bedded rural hospital)	Construction & opening of 9 P.H.Cs. upgradation P.H.C. into 30 bedded rural hospital).	
<b>Sub-Centres</b>	Nos.	Opening of 33 Sub-Centres.	8 Sub-Centres opened & const. of 6 are in progress.	Const. of 25 Sub-Centres & opening of the same.	40 Sub-Centres (19+6 =25 spilled over).	
<b>Training of Nurses.</b>						
Annual intake	Nos.	24 students every year for G.N.M.	Continuance of the programme.	Continuance of the programme.	Continuance of the programme.	
Annual Outturn	Nos.	24 students every year	14 students	-do-	-do-	
<b>Training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.</b>						
Annual intake	Nos.	45 students every year	Continued the programme.	45 new admission & continue the programme.	225 new admission & continuance of the training.	
Annual Outturn	Nos.	225 students	110 students	78 students	225 students.	
<b>Control of Diseases.</b>						
T.B. Clinic	Nos.	...	...	...	2 clinics in 2 District Hospitals and expansion of existing Chest Clinic, V.M. Hospital.	
Leprosy Control Unit	Nos.	2 Unit	2 Unit	Contnuance of the units	Continuance of the units.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V.D. Clinic		Nos.	2 Clinics	...	...	Opening of 2 clinics in 2 Districts Hospitals.
Fileria Unit S.E.T. Centres		Nos.	20 Centres	15 Centres	5 Centres	Continuance of the 20 centres.
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.		(All Hospital and P.H.C. i.e. 10+27=37 have been provided with MCH Centres).				
<b>Medical Education.</b>						
Medical Coege :		No.	...	...	...	One Medical College at Agartala
Annual intake :		No.	...	...	...	60 studnets annually.
Annual Outturn :		No.	...	...	...	...
<b>Family Welfare :</b>						
Rural F.W. Centre		Nos.	21 centres	12 centres	7 centres	Continuance of 21 centres.
District F.W. Bureau		No.	2	2		Continuance of the bureau
City F.W. Centre :			N	I	L	
Regional F.W. training centres :			One centre is functioning.			
Urban F.W. Centres			One centre is functioning			
Pos Partum Centres		No.	One training school is functioning as showin in Training of A.N.M. & Midwives. Expansion training school.			
A.N.M. training School.						

## VIII. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION.

## A) Urban Water Supply :

i) Corporation /Towns Anquelutatio n o f water supply.	M.G.D.	4.1	1.6	2.5	2.5
ii) Population of covered. Other Towns :	Millions	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

## a) Fresh Schemes

i) Towns Covered	Nos.	4	3 (Partly)	4(3 continuing 1 New)	7
ii) Population Covered	Millions	0.057	0.045	0.012	0.112

## Rural Water Supply

Other than M.N.P.  
Acclerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Piped Water Supply

i) Villages covered	Nos.	381	184	197	1085
ii) Population covered	Million	0.257	0.143	0.114	0.560

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Scheme substituted the Agri. etc. Programme.

## Rural Water Supply (M.N.P.)

## a) Piped Water Supply.

## i) Village covered

## ii) Population covered

## b) Borde Wells/Tube-wells with hand pump

## i) Village covered.

## ii) Population covered.

No.	2300	1300	600	3500
Million	0.592	0.225	0.114	1.050

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

## 1. Assistance to Agartala Municipality.

A. Remunerative Scheme. shops and markets.	No.	53	40	13	800	Details of works that are proposed to be taken up in the plan period i.e. 1978-83 have been given in the enclosed note.
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**State Tripura.**  
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>B. Non-Remunerative Scheme.</b>						
1.	Road	K.M.	19.860	19.493	5	100
2.	Pucca Drain	K.M.	12.000	11.320	5	125
3.	<b>Other beautification scheme.</b>					
	Besides this, Bus stop, pucca urinals and latrines, traffic islands, dustbins Burning Ghat etc. were constructed.					
<b>A. Urban Water Supply (Agartala Municipality Corporation/Towns)</b>						
1.	Augmentation of water supply.	MGD	4	6.4	4	2
2.	Population covered	Millions	0.016	0.044	0.016	0.065
B.	Conversion of dry latrine into Sanitary latrine	No. of loanee	500	100	400	1000
<b>SLUMP IMPROVEMENT. (MNP)</b>						
1.	Road	K.M.	13.61	8.61	5.00	20.00
2.	Drain (pucca)	K.M.	13.12	8.12	5.00	15.00
	Besides this, street lights, water supply etc. facilities were provided where it did not exist and the same will also be provided in the next five year plan where it does not exist.					
<b>O HOUSING :</b>						
1.	Model Housing Colony.	No. of house	112	24	15	100
	This is a continued scheme. The said scheme is executed by the State PWD (Division No. III) as deposit work. Electrification and water supply (Deep Tube-well) have been provided there.					
1.	Police housing scheme.	No. of schemes constructed.		8 Nos. completed 9 Nos. partially	To complete 10 nos. partially 23nos.	To complete 23 + 14 = 37 nos. = 37 nos.
<b>STATISTICAL CELL (L.S.G.)</b>						
1.	Statistical Cell for the collection of housing & building statistics.	Sq. miles (Area of collection)	30.5	24.4	6.1	70.5
<b>TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.</b>						
	Town and Regional Planning	Preparation of Master plans of Greater Agartala town & all sub-divn. towns including Dist. town.	Preparation of Master plans of Greater Agartala, Udaipur & Dharma-nagar towns.	1. Collection of materials for preparation of Master plan of greater Agt. towns. 2. Collection of records of khas land of greater Agt. 3. Preparation of Base map of greater Agt. 4. Existing land use survey of greater Agt. 5. Collection of data and field investigation for existing land use map of greater Agt.	Preparation of Mastet plans of Greater Agt. & Udaipur Towns. 6. Sabroom. 7. Belonia. 8. Kailashahar. 9. Kamalpur.	Preparation of master plans of 1. Greater Agartala. 2. Udaipur. 3. Dharmanagar. 4. Amarpur. 5. Khowai. 6. Sabroom. 7. Belonia. 8. Kailashahar. 9. Kamalpur. 10. Sonamura.
	Town and Regional Planning					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING</b>							
					6. Layout plan of proposed housing North of G.B. Hospital & opposite to all India Radio Quarter.		
					7. Layout plan of the proposed housing North West of All India Radio Quarters.		
					8. Layout plan of the proposed CRPF Head quarter near Kumarghat.		
					9. Layout plan of the proposed housing South of Tripura Jute Mills. Ltd.		
					10. Layout plan of L.I.G. housing scheme at Kumarghat.		
<b>NOTIFIED AREA (L.S.G.)</b>							
<b>1. Construction of Notified Areas.</b>							
		The construction of roads, drains providing street lights & water supply etc. in sub-divisional Head quarters (Notified areas)	Construction of surface drain, improvement of town field & laying of pipe lines for water supply area.	Construction of drain & roads and laying of pipe lines for distribution in notified area.	Construction of roads of drain & street lights, water supply in sub-divisional Head quarter (Notified area)		
<b>LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE</b>							
i) Industrial Relations Machinery. ... ..							
ii) Collection of Labour Statistics. ... ..							
iii) Construction of Office Building.							
iv) Factory Inspectorate. ... ..							
<b>TRAINING OF CRAFTSMAN INSTITUTIONS</b>							
a) Existing							
b) New							
		Nos. } Nos. }	Introducing of training in new trades with 32 seats	Training of 32 boys in 2 trades were given	Intake 664 outturn 520 in the existing 2, I.T.Is	A new ITI is being started at Amarpur in 1978-79. At first, the intake Capacity will be of 32 with 7 trades. It may be expanded to 112 seats at the end of 1982-83, The tribal boys will be benefited with the training.	
a) Existing			Intake	2680	2144	632	3160
			Outturn.	1562	827	520	3000
b) New			Intake	1	...	1	1
			outturn	122		30	112

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>BACKWARD CLASSES</b>						
<b>WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES.</b>						
<b>a) Education :—</b>						
1.	Boarding House Stipend.	No. of Student	Not fixed.	293	62	375
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships.	-do-	-do-	2684	626	3760
3.	Financial assistance to Sch. Tribes trainees for continuing the all India Service Pre-examination coaching course.	-do-	...	...	5	30
4.	Establishment of Residential School (Ashram Type)	-do-	...	...	1	1
6.	<b>Economic Development.</b>					
<b>I. Agriculture</b>						
1.	Supply of seeds (Pulses/mustard) and P.P. Chemical etc. to the poor tribal Cultivators.	No. of family	Not fixed	...	2160	12960
2.	Supply of Horti. Plants, Grafts, fertilisers and P.P. Chemicals.	No.	-do-	750	750	4500
3.	Financial assistance to group of Tribal cultivators for excavation of Jute ratting tank	No. of group	-do-	...	28	285
4.	Distribution of Improved paddy and potato seeds to tribal Cultivators.	Acre	-do-	23.5	...	...
5.	Introduction of Sugar Cane Cultivation on tilla land amongst tribal cultivators.	Acre	-do-	2	...	...
<b>II) Animal Husbandry.</b>						
<b>III) Industries.</b>						
1.	Stipend to Sch. Tribe trainees at I.T.I. and I.I.	No. of trainees	Not. fixed	66	100	610
2.	Establishment of Pre-Coaching centre for imparting training of Short-hand and type-writing for facing competitive examination conducted by T.P.S.C./ State Govt./Central Govt./Non-Govt. Bodies.	No. of centre	-do-	...	1	3
3.	Training in weaving to tribals.	-do-	-do-	...	1	5
4.	Training on Tailoring to Tribals.	-do-	-do-	...	1	5
5.	Training of Bamboo Crafts to Tribals.	-do-	-do-	...	1	15
<b>C. Housing Etc.</b>						
1.	Financial assistance to Sch. Tribe families for repair/renovation of their houses	No. of family	-do-	204	60	400
2.	Drinking Water Supply	a) No. of RCC well	-do-	...	a) 4	a) 36
		b) No. of tube-well.	-do-	...	b) 5	b) 45
<b>WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES.</b>						
<b>a. Education.</b>						
1.	Boarding House Stipend.	No. of student.	No. fixed.	457	127	765
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship.	-do-	-do-	2946	1333	8000
3.	Financial assistance to the Sch. Caste trainees for continuing all India Services/ Pre-Examination Coaching Course.	No. of Student.	-do-	...	5	30



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>B. Economic Development.</b>						
<b>I. Agriculture and Fishery.</b>						
1.	Distribution of improved paddy and patatoo seeds to Sch. Caste Cultivators.	Acre	-do-	13	...	...
2.	Development of Pisciculture for the benefit of Sch. Caste families.	a) No. of group	-do-	a) 8 b) 61	a) 19 b) 200	a) 150 b) 750
		b) No. of individual		c) 4.65	c) ...	c) ...
		c) Area in acre covered by supply of fingerlings.				
<b>I. Animal Husbandry.</b>						
1.	Financial assistance to Sch. Caste families for rearing of Pigs.	No. of family	Not fixed.	...	18	236
2.	Financial assistance to Sch. caste families for purchase of poultry birds [ for rearing.	-do-	...	...	...	92
<b>III. Industry.</b>						
1.	Stipend to Sch. caste trainees at I.T.I and I.I. [	No. of trainees.[	-do-	139	100	574
2.	Scheme for training on Tailoring to [ Sch. Castes]	No. of centre[	-do-	...	1	5
3.	Scheme for training on Cane & Bamboo [ Craft to Sch. Castes.	-do-	-do-	...	1	15
4.	Establishment of Pre-Coaching Centre [ for imparting training on Short-hand & Type-writing for facing examination conducted, by TPSC/State-Govt./ Central Govt./Non-Govt.	No. of centre	-do-	...	1	3
<b>IV. Housing etc.</b>						
1.	Financial assistance to Sch. Caste families for repair/renovation of their houses. Drinking Water Supply.	No. of family	Not fixed [	247	120	600
		a) No. of RCC Well	-do-	a) 9 b) ...	a) 9 b) 7	a) 25 b) 28
		b) No. of Tube-Well.				
		No. of Beneficiaries.	50,000	49,600	50,000	175,000
<b>I. Nutrition</b>						
<b>[ Tribal Area Development.</b>						
1.	Research and Tribal Language Development.		Nil.	Nil.	1. Creation and appointment of staff. 2. Collection of museum artefacts and library books. 2. Compilation of text books in kok-borok language for Class-I to III. 4. To complete on basic and one applied research. 5. Publication of books etc.	1. Continuation of posts. 2. Creation of new posts and appointment/ 3. To complete compilation of text books in kok-borok language, kok-borok-grammer books etc. etc 4. To complete 9 basic and applied research. 5. Collection of museum artefacts and library books 6. Publication of books, buletin etc.

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE-TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Location Districts/ Towns Villages	Name of Scheme	Fifth Plan Outlay 1974—79 Rs. in lakhs.	1974—78 Actual Exp. Rs. in lakhs.	1978—79 Approved Outlay Rs. in lakhs.	1978—83 Proposed Outlay Rs. in lakhs.	Physical Targets.				
						Unit	Achievement in 1974—78	Target in 1978—79	Likely Achieve- ment 1978—79	Proposed Target 1978—83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Tripura Power.</b>										
	Rural Electrification Scheme	367.00	123.00	135.00	975.00	i) No. of villages electrified.	228	150	150	780
						ii) Pumpsets	...	100	100	500
	Transport & Communi- cation Roads & Bridges (MNP)	400.00	148.98	190.00	866.00	Kms.	305	150	150	700
<b>VI. General Education.</b>										
<b>I. Elementary Education.</b>										
Starting of Pre-Primary Schools/Sections										
West District		...	...	5.740	5.785	...	...	Starting of 325 Pre-Pry. schools/ sections	Same as col. 9	Same as col. 9. As per ins- truction of the
South District		...	...	2.220	2.155	...	...	Starting of 121 pre-Pry. schools/ sections	-do-	Planning Co- mmission & the Ministry
North District		...	...	0.940	0.960	...	...	Starting of 54 pre-Pry. schools/ sections	-do-	of Edn. & SW the scheme has been taken out of Elemen- tary Edn. under Gen. Edn. & placed under So- cial Welfer from 1979-80.
<b>TOTAL :</b>		...	...	8.900	8.900	...	...			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Preparation of Block Development Plans for universalisation of Elementary Education.									
West District		...	...	...	1.300	...	...	...	...	Preparation of educational development plan at the Block and District level.
South District		...	...	...	1.300	...	...	...	...	-do-
North District		...	...	...	1.000	...	...	...	...	-do-
TOTAL :		...	...	...	3.600	...	...	...	...	

	Starting of new School/units in back ward and unserved areas and new units in existing school areas.									
West District		...	21.881	16.825	107.100	...	Schools/units started & continued staff appointed, furniture e-quipments purchased	Starting of 80 new schools/units.	Same as col. 9.	Starting of 375 schools/units in backward & unserved areas & in existing school areas.
South District	...	...	17.703	15.500	127.250	...	-do-	Starting of 110 new schools/units	-do-	Starting of 450 new schools/units in backward and unserved areas and in existing school areas.
North District		...	15.505	13.525	127.250		-do-	Starting of 110 new schools/units	-do-	Starting of 450 new schools/units in backward & unserved areas & in existing school areas.
TOTAL :		86.370	55.089	45.850	361.600					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Starting of part time Non-formal Education Centres at the primary stages									
West District	...	...	...	2.460	...	...	...	...	...	Starting of 55 Non-formal Edn. Centres.
South District	...	...	...	3.150	...	...	...	...	...	Starting of 70 Non-formal Edn. Centres.
North District	...	...	...	3.015	...	...	...	...	...	Starting of 70 Non-formal Edn. Centres.
	TOTAL :	...	...	8.760	...	...	...	...	...	
	Preparation of School area Registers and undertaking enrolment drive in each School areas									
West District	...	...	...	1.580	...	...	...	...	...	Preparation of 800 School area Registers.
South District	...	...	...	1.185	...	...	...	...	...	Preparation of 600 school area Registers.
North District	...	...	...	1.185	...	...	...	...	...	Preparation of 600 school area Registers
	TOTAL :	...	...	3.950	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engagement of School Mothers in primary/Junior Basic Schools for regular allowance.									
West District	...	...	...	0.609	...	...	...	...	...	Engagement of 60 school Mothers to step up enrolment to a satisfactory level
South District.	...	...	...	1.440	...	...	...	...	...	Engagement of 90 school mothers to step up enrolment to a satisfactory level
North District	...	...	...	1.440	...	...	...	...	...	Engagement of 90 school mothers to step up enrolment to a satisfactory level.
	TOTAL :	...	...	3.840	...	...	...	...	...	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Incentives.</b>										
West District		...	18.991	1.960	...	...	Incentives in the form of book grants, dresses, boarding house stipends, slate & slate pencils etc. were given to students Book-Banks were established in elementary schools. Nationalised text books supplied.	Award of attendance scholarships, boarding house stipends Supply of dresses to ST/SC girl students. Strengthening/ establishment of Book-Banks. Supply of nationalised text books.	Same as Col. 9.	Same as Col. 9.
South District.		...	8.401	1.050	...	...	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
North District.		...	5.730	1.000	...	...	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
						...				
	<b>TOTAL :</b>		43.710	33.122	4.010	121.560				
<b>Special coaching facilities for the less able students.</b>										
West District		...	...	...	0.256	...	...	...	...	Engagement of 12 teachers for providing special coaching facilities.
South District		...	...	...	0.427	...	...	...	...	Engagement of 20 teachers for providing special coaching facilities.
North District		...	...	...	0.427	...	...	...	...	Engagement of 20 teachers for providing special coaching facilities.
	<b>TOTAL :</b>		...	...	...	1.110	...			

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West District	Construction of School buildings, boarding houses, teachers' quarters/barracks etc.	...	9.322 3.360 (W)	5.820 2.250 (W)	56.260 13.000 (W)	...	Some Elementary school buildings, class-room boarding houses, sanitary blocks etc. were repaired/reconstructed/constructed.	Repair/reconstruction/cons-truction of elementary school buildings, class-rooms, boarding houses etc. conversion of some middle stage schools ... into Semi-permanent structures.	Same as Col. No.9	Same as Col. No. 9
South District		...	14.556 1.205 (W)	3.970	38.370 5.000 (W)	-do-	-do-			-do-
North District			10.409 0.800 (W)	3.870 0.250 (W)	37.370 5.000 (W)		-do-			-do-
			37.000 5.100 (W)	34.287 5.365 (W)	13.660 2.500 W(W)					132.000 23.000 (W)
West District	Upgrading of existing primary schools into Middle stage schools.		1.720	4.233	46.100	...	26 Pry. schools upgraded into middle stage schools, staff appointed, Furniture equipments etc purchased	Continuance of Middle stage schools started in the previous years & also starting of 8 middle stage schools.	Same as col.No.9.	Upgradation of 35 Pry. schools into middle stage schools.  Upgradation of 45 Pry. schools into Middle stage Schools.
South District			1.035	3.113	59.300		19 Pry. schools upgraded into middle stage schools staff appointed. Furniture, equipments etc purchase.d	Continuance of Middle stage schools started in the previous years & also starting of 6 Middle stage schools.	-do-	
North District		...	0.506	2.614	59.300		15 Pry. schools upgraded into middle stage schools. Staff appointed, Furniture, equipments etc. purchased.	-do-	Same as col. no. 9	Upgradation of 45 Pry. schools into middle stage schools.
			17.830	3.261	9.960					164.700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West District	Starting of Part-time Non-formal Education Centres at the middle stage	...	...	0.304	5.500	...	...	Starting of 7 part-time night schools.	Same as col. no. 9	Starting of 60 Non-formal Education Centres.
South District		...	...	0.173	6.415	...	...	Starting of 4 Part-time Night Schools	-do-	Starting of 70 Non-formal Education Centres.
North District		...	...	0.173	6.415	...	...	-do-	-do-	Starting of 79 Non-formal Education Centres.
		...	...	0.650	18.330	...				
West District	Administration & Supervision	...	0.782	1.260	18.650		Some Motor-cycle, scooters, equipts. etc. purchased. Block Level Inspectorates started, Some created posts filled up,	Strengthening of Block Level Inspect.	Same as Col. No.9	Strengthening of circle Offices/Block Level Inspectorates.
South District		...	0.306	1.260	18.650		Block Level Inspectorates started. Some created posts filled up Some motor cycle purchased.	-do-	-do-	-do-
North District.		...	0.191	0.630	15.900	...	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
State Level				0.100	3.600	...	...	Strengthening of existing Directorate.	-do-	Setting up of seperate cell in the Education Directorate for Elem. Education/Strengthening of Direction.
TOTAL :		5.950	1.279	3.250	56.800					

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Qualitative improvement									
West District		...	0.161	0.200	2.400	...	Equipments, apparatus purchased for some selected schools.	Purchase of Science equipments, apparatus etc.	Same as col. no. 9	Purchase of science equipments, accessories, charts etc. for elementary schools.
South District.		...	0.073	0.150	1.250	...	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
North District.		...	0.116	0.150	1.250	...	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
State level.		...	1.090	1.220	15.850	...	Nationalised text books purchased and distributed.	Printing of science text-books, nationalised text-books etc.		Preparation and publication of quality text-books, teachers' guides, orientation training of teachers, work-shops, seminar & innovation of try out etc.
			5.450	1.440	1.720	20.750				
TOTAL :		196.310	128.478	88.000	905.900					
		5.100	5.563	2.500	23.000					
		(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)					



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Teacher Education (Elementary stage) Improvement of Training Institute &amp; inservice training.</b>										
West District.	...	0.072	Not included under MNP	...	Some furniture, equipments etc. have been pur- chased.	The scheme was not included under MNP				
South District.	...	0.151 0.067 (W)	-do-	-do-	...	Some furniture, equipments, audio visual equipment etc. have been pur- chased. Con- stnl. works are in progress.				
North District.	...	...	-do-	-do-	...	...				
State level.	...	0.437	-do-	-do-	...	Orientation train- ing of teachers in science con- ducted. Text- books in science printed.				
		2.110 0.300 (W)	0.660 0.067 (W)	...	...					
<b>TOTAL : M.N.P. (Elementary Education).</b>		198.420 5.400 (W)	129.138 5.432 (W)	88.000 2.500 (W)	905.900 23.000 (W)					

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>Adult Education :</b>												
<b>Literacy in Rural Areas.</b>												
			The scheme was not included under M.N.P. during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period (1974-78)									
West District.	-do-	5.080	26.960	...	Same as Col. No. 3 & 4	Starting of 400 adult Literacy Centres.	Same as Col. no. 9	Starting of 400 Adult Literacy Centres.				
South District	-do-	3.810	20.220	...	-do-	Starting of 300 Adult literacy centres.	-do-	Starting of 300 adult literacy Centres.				
North District.	-do-	3.810	20.220	...	-do-	Starting of 300 Adult Literacy Centres.	-do-	Starting of 300 Adult Literacy Centres.				
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>12.700</b>	<b>67.400</b>									
<b>Libraries-District &amp; Rural</b>												
West District		0.160	2.824		Same as Col. No. 9	Starting of 1 District Library.	Same as col. no.9	Starting of 1 District & 7 Block Level Libraries.				
South District.	-do-	0.120	2.118		-do-	-do-	-do-	Starting of 1 District & 5 Block Level Libraries.				
North District.	-do-	0.120	2.118		-do-	-do-	-do-	Starting of 1 District & 5 Block Level Libraries.				
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>0.400</b>	<b>7.060</b>									

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	9	10	11
	Training and Orientation Programme.									
State Level		The scheme was not included under MNP.		0.350	5.300	...	Same as Col. No. 3&4	Apptt. of staff acquisition of agricultural land and excavation of tanks for practical Training and Social Service Unit at Maternity Ward of Govt. Hospital.	Same as col. no. 9.	Same as Col. No. 9. including Refresher courses for Adult Literacy training courses etc.
West District	Administration & Supervision.			0.250	6.000		The scheme was not included under MNP.	Strengthening of administration and supervision.	-do-	Same as Col. No. 9.
South District.				0.150	5.000		-do-	-do-		
North District.				0.150	5.000		-do-	-do-		
State Level.				0.100	2.000		-do-	-do-		
TOTAL :		...	...	0.650	18.000					
	Mahila Samitis Reading-cum-recreation Centres									
West District		The scheme was not included under MNP.		0.200	2.880		Same as col.3	Appointment of staff, starting of reading cum-recreation centres.	Same as col. 9. recreation	Starting of reading cum recreation centres, introduction of self-employment programme in 7 existing Mahila Samitis.
North District				0.150	2.060			Appointment of staff, starting of reading cum recreation centres.	-do-	Starting of 5 reading cum recreation centres Introduction of self-employment programmes in 5 existing Mahila Samitis.
South District				0.150	2.060			Appointment of staff, starting of reading-cum-recreation centres.	-do-	-do-
TOTAL :				0.500	7.000					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Development of Audio-Visual Unit and the Puppet unit.	The scheme was not included under MNP.				The scheme was included under				
West District				0.100	0.950		MNP.	Purchase of Audio-Visual equipments, films etc.	Same as col. 9	Strengthening of existing Audio-visual Unit.
South District				...	2.500					Starting of 1 Audio Visual Unit.
North District				...	2.500					-do-
TOTAL :		...	...	0.100	5.950					
	Setting up of Adult Education Board.	...	...	...	...					
State Level		...	...	0.300	...			Setting up of Adult Education Board.		Adult Edn. Advisors Committee has been constituted.
TOTAL :		...	...	0.300	...					
Education under MNP		...	...	15.000	110.710					
GRAND TOTAL :		198.420	129.138	103.000	1016.610					
MNP		5.400	5.432	2.500	23.000					
Under General Education :		(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)					

Location Districts/ Towns/ Villages	Name of Scheme	Fifth Plan Outlay 1974—79	(Rs. in lakhs).		1978—83 Proposed Outlay	Physical Targets				
			1974—78 Actual Expdr.	1978—79 Approved Outlay		Unit	Achievement in 1974—78	Target 1978—79	Likely achieve- ment in 1978—79	Proposed target 1978—83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West Tripura North Tripura South Tripura	Primary Health Centres	6.000	0.495	2.000	61.200	Nos.	Const. of 1 PHC continu- ing & in pro- gress.	Opening of 1 PHC	Opening of the same	2 new PHC 2 new PHC 2 new PHC
West Tripura North Tripura South Tripura	Subsidiary Health Centres	12.060	10.947	2.050	27.400	Nos.	1 Centre 1 " " 1 " "	1 Centre 1 " " 1 " "	Opening of 1 centre -do- -do-	2 new Centres 4 new Centres 4 new centres
West Tripura North Tripura South Tripura	Sub-Centres	15.000	2.902	7.620	30.440	Nos.	2 Centres 2 " " 4 " "	10 Centres 9 " " 6 " "	2 Centres 2 " " 2 " "	10 new centres 15 " " 15 " "
West Tripura North Tripura South Tripura	Upgradation of PHCs into 30 bedded Rural Hospital	32.000	8.777	12.400	156.640	Nos.	... ... ...	2 Hospital 1 "	contd. of const. of 2 Hospital contd. of const. of 1 Hospital	3 Hospital 3 " " 3 " "
West Tripura North Tripura South Tripura	Drugs for existing sub-Centres	...	...	...	8.720	Nos.	Contd. of Const. work of 1 hosp.	1 " " ... ...	Opening of Hosp. ... ...	45 Centres (Disp.) 33 " " 31 " "
West Tripura North Tripura South Tripura	Backlog const. of a PHC main build.	15.000	7.706	4.560	39.730	Nos.	2 PHC(contd.) of const. work) -do- -do- -do-	2 PHC -do- -do- -do-	Completion of const. works of 2 PHC -do-	6 PHC 5 PHC 5 PHC
West Tripura North Tripura South Tripura	b. PHC Staff quarters	20.000	3.711	10.200	45.000	Nos.	... const. work contd. in 1 PHC -do- in 6 PHC	2 PHC 2 PHC 2 PHC	... ... ...	5 PHC 7 PHC 8 PHC
West Tripura North Tripura South Tripura	c. Sub-Centres building	18.690	10.591	4.140	14.000	Nos.	...	...	...	8 sub-centres 10 " " 13 " "
Blocks	Rural Water Supply schemes i) Const. of RCC Ring and sinking of Tube Wells.	155.410	115.310	39.000	443.000	i) Village covered ii) Popul. covered Milion.	1309 Vill. (Nos.)  0.325	600 Villages  0.114	600 Villages  0.114	3500  1.050

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Housing	House sites (MNP)	30.000	12.110	6.000	60.000	...	7.378	N.A.	N.A.	5.000 families
Agartala Municipality	Slum Improvement	12.000	9.500	5.000	100.000	Road in Km. Drain pucca Street light, water supply etc. facilities were provided where it did not exist and the same will also be provi- ded in next five year plan where does not exist now.	8.610 8.120	5.000 5.000	5.000 5.000	75.000 40.000 approx.
Tripura all Districts.	Nutrition	56.000	33.000	13.000	115.000	Beneficiaries (Nos.)	49.600	50.000	50.000	175.000

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DRAFT PLAN 1978-83  
Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes-Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Fifth Plan Outlay (1974-79)	1974-78 Actual Expenditure	1978-79 Approved Outlay	19-78-83 proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
<b>AGRICULTURE :</b>				
1. Scheme for Farmer's Training & Education in selected HVP District-West Tripura.	5.270	4.166	1.280	6.400
2. Scheme for Farmer's Training & Education in selected HVP District South Tripura.	...	...	2.150	7.270
3. Pulses Development Scheme	...	5.385	2.085	14.085
4. Scheme for Introduction & popularisation of Improved Agricultural Implements & Water lifts.	...	...	1.838	9.190
5. Scheme for Project preparation & Monitoring Cell (75% central assistance & 25% State contribution)	...	...	2.725	15.548
6. Scheme for Promotion of Scientific storage of Food grains at Domestic level through F.T.C.	...	...	0.072	0.360
7. Scheme for Strengthening & Re-organisation of Agricultural Extension Administration in Tripura (75% central assistance and 25% State contribution)	...	...	23.400	141.600
8. Pilot Project for compost-making by Landless Labourers.	...	0.245	0.060	0.305
9. Scheme for supply of Improved Types of storage Structures.	...	0.153	1.000	5.000
10. Scheme for Establishment of State Fertiliser Central Laboratory.	...	...	1.140	6.030
11. Scheme for All-India Coordinated Research project on Agronomic Research experiments on cultivators fields (75% ICAR assistance)	...	...	0.780	4.840
12. Pilot project for Amendment of Acidic Soils of Tripura (with central assistance and State contribution)	...	...	0.700	3.880
<b>MINOR IRRIGATION :</b>				
1. Minor Irrigation Schemes linked with subsidy of SFDA & IRDP.				
i) Distribution of Pumpsets.				
ii) Sinking of artesian wells.				
iii) Sinking of shallow tubewells.				
iv) Construction of seasonal bunds				
v) Improvement of command area.				
States Share	...	...	11.500	59.000
Central Share	...	...	Not yet know, but it should not be less than Rs. 23.000 lacs in a year.	
2. Strengthening of surface water and ground water (Minor Irrigation) Organisation in the State :				
i) Setting up Special Investigation & Design Division for Minor Irrigation :				
States share	8.125	0.921	4.000	11.000
Central share	8.125	0.921	4.000	11.000
ii) Setting up a Geophysical Unit :				
State's share				19.000
Central share				19.000

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	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>SOIL &amp; WATER CONSERVATION (AGRI)</b>						
1. Scheme for Strengthening/Creation of State Soil Survey Organisation in Tripura (50% Central Assistance and 50% State contribution).	...	...	...	...	2.370	10.500
	...	...	...	...	2.370	10.500
<b>POWER :</b>						
a) Research and Teaching	...	...	...	2.000	...	8.000
<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :</b>						
1. Establishment of Vigilance Rinderpest Eradication Scheme during 5th Plan.	3.240	1.444	0.772	6.000	...	...
2. Strengthening of the Statistical Cell in the Directorate of Animal Husbandry.	1.250	0.095	0.320	2.000	...	...
3. Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Assistance to Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for rearing of cross breed heifers.	9.700	1.415	4.400	26.500	...	...
4. Central sector scheme on Assistance to Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for Pigger Production Programme.	4.137	4.137	1.626	9.500	...	...
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>18.327</b>	<b>2.954</b>	<b>7.118</b>	<b>44.000</b>		
<b>INDUSTRY :</b>						
1. Central Subsidy Scheme :						
a) Investment Subsidy	*	17.930	...	5.300	...	...
b) Transport Subsidy	*	2.090	...	1.200	...	...
2. Rural Ind.	23.000**	24.160	...	18.650	...	(only 6 mths. provision on Esstt. for 1978-79 has been kept, and 5 years provision on Dev. scheme including loan has been kept.)
3. Rural Artisan Programme.	3.490	2.833	...	5.750	...	...
4. District Ind. Centres (3)	...	...	30.000	71.500	...	(Rs. 56.500 is recurring expdt. of which state Govt. is to contribute 25% or Rs. 14.125 lakhs)
5. Margin Money	...	5.000	...	25.000	...	...
6. Plantation of Som and sealu under social forestry scheme.	...	...	...	20.550	...	...
						* As per scheme year wise allocation is not give entire amount is reimbursible after payment.
						** 5th Plan outlay has not been given Yearwise allocation for 1974-78 and was for Rs. 23.000 lakhs.
7. Export Production Project.	...	10.000	...	32.000	...	...
8. Janata Cloth Scheme (Handloom Sector).	...	...	9.500	69.500	...	...
9. Matching Contribution of Share Capital loan to T.H.H.D.C. (Co-operative Coverage Scheme).	...	5.000	1.000	21.000	...	...



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(Rs. in lakhs).

	1	2	3	4	5
<b>EDUCATION.</b>					
<b>CENTRAL/CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :</b>					
11. National Services Scheme.	...		0.441	0.370	1.970
2. Farmers Functional Literacy Programme (Kishan Sahsharta Yojana).	...		2.402	1.340	56.170
3. Functional Literacy for Adult Women	...		2.596	1.890	39.440
4. Production of literature for neoliterates.	...		0.220	0.100	0.700
5. Non-formal education for young people in the 15-25 age-group	...		2.663	2.000	24.260
6. Training of associate women workers.	...		0.225	0.765	6.570
7. Promotion of voluntary action in Community Development Organisation of office learners of Mahila Mandal.	...		1.110	0.950	15.900
8. Financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, Arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances.	...		0.057	0.070	0.470
9. Grant-in-aid for constructing of Swimming Pool.	...		...	1.000	1.000
10. Grant-in-aid for construction of Indoor Stadium (Gymnasium HALL) at Agartala.	...		...	2.000	2.000
11. Vocationalisation of Secondary Education conduct of District Vocational Survey.	...		...	0.100	0.100
12. Holding of annual State Level Coaching Camps	...		0.155	0.400	4.200
13. Conduct of Mini Survey	...		...	0.870	0.810
14. Promotion of advance programme organisation of 500 Km. long distance cycle competition.	...		0.193	0.180	1.010
15. Establishment of Rural Sports Centre.	...		0.072	0.100	2.100
16. Sports complex and composite stadium.	...		...	...	5.500
17. Incentives-Awards to Mahila Mandals.	...		...	...	0.810
18. Sammelon for Non-Officials.	...		...	...	0.750,
17. Organisation of Yuvak Mandal.	...		...	...	0.950
20. Financial assistance to eminent Sanskrit Pandits who are in indigent circumstances.	...		1.181	0.350	1.950
21. Establishment of Planning Forum in University and Colleges.	...		0.072	0.050	0.450
22. National scholarships at the Secondary State for talented children of rural areas.	...		0.467	0.310	1.510
23. National scholarships schemes.	...		...	0.300	1.500
24. Development of Play field	...		...	...	0.400
<b>SOCIAL WELFARE</b>					
25. Scheme for welfare of Destitute children -grant in-aid to Voluntary Organisations	...		4.295	5.080	30.400
26. Integrated child Development Services.	...		5.729	4.180	92.650
27. Scheme of integrated education of the handi-capped children of ordinary schools.	...		...	0.330	5.000
<b>TOTAL : Central/Contrally Sponsored</b>	...		<b>21.878</b>	<b>23.735</b>	<b>300.570</b>

State : Tripura.  
Statement-GN-5.

1	2	3	4	5
<b>MEDICAL &amp; PUBLIC HEALTH :</b>				
National Malaria Eradication Programme.	86.700	103.6%	48.780	243.900
National Small-pox Eradication Programme	8.000	3	1.900	9.500
Cholera Control Programme	3.600	9	0.600	3.000
National Leprosy Control Programme	0.480	543	4.100	20.500
T. B. Control Programme	6.500	0.945	0.900	4.500
National Trachoma Control National Programme for Prevention of blindness.	...	0.140	5.400	25.000
Psychiatric Clinic (Opening of 2 clinics in to Districts)	2.000	0.020	...	3.000
Training and Employment of Multipurpose	...	...	0.970	5.000
National School Health Programme	...	...	0.050	2.500
Rural Health Services (Community health services)	...	0.361	0.620	3.500
V. D. (STD) Control Programme	0.750	0.059	...	1.500
Family Welfare	137.000	55.077	21.600	188.000
Strengthening of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in State	...	...	1.630	9.000
<b>TOTAL : Medical :—</b>	<b>245.030</b>	<b>173.803</b>	<b>95.970</b>	<b>518.900</b>
<b>ROADS &amp; BRIDGES :</b>				
Strategic Roads.	...	148.750	115.000	Funds are allotted yearly by M.O.T.
Centrally Sponsore (Roads)	46.340	30.420	8.450	-do-
<b>SEWERAGE &amp; WATER SUPPLY :</b>				
Accelerated Rural Water Supply/Piped Water Supply.	N.A.	138.000	160.000	873.550
<b>HOUSING :</b>				
2. Police Housing	N.A.	27.660	15.000	154.450
<b>LABOUR &amp; LABOUR WELFARE :</b>				
Subsidies Housing scheme for Plantation Workers.	5.000	2.665	3.000	15.000 (Budget provision) No allocation has yet been received.
<b>EMPLOYMENT SERVICES :</b>				
1. Setting up of a specially Employment Exchange for physically Handicapped persons	...	...	0.630	0.630
2. Scheme for establishing coaching-cum-training Centre at Agartala in Tripura State for scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes persons during 1978-79.	...	...	...	0.530
<b>TOTAL : Employment Services :-</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>0.630</b>	<b>1.160</b>

## Statement-GN-5.

I	2	3	4	5
<b>WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES</b>				
1. Post Matric Scholarships.	Not Fixed	4.487	2.000	12.211
2. Construction of Girls' Hostel for Sch. Tribes	-do-	1.099	1.000	6.250
3. T. D. Blocks	-do-	8.381	...	...
4. Co-operation	-do-	0.490	...	...
<b>TOTAL : Welfare of Sch. Tribes</b>	-do-	14.457	3.000	18.461
<b>WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES.</b>				
1. Post-Matric Scholarships	-do-	5.732	2.250	13.734
2. Construction of Girls. Hostel for Sch. Castes	-do-	0.674	0.500	3.750
<b>TOTAL : Welfare of Sch. Castes.</b>	-do-	6.406	2.750	17.484
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	...	20.863	5.750	35.945
<b>Welfare for Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes.</b>				
<b>TRIBAL RESEARCH :</b>				
Research and Training (Tribal Research)	Not fixed.	0.230	1.000	9.090
<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT :</b>				
Centrally Sponsored Scheme A.N.P.	Not fixed	3.151	2.640	19.000
<b>STATISTICS</b>				
Economic Census and Surveys*	...	1.500	1.000	6.000

\* Note :—This scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of India for implementation during 1976-77.

Sub. Director Systems Unit,  
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DOC. No.....  
Date.....