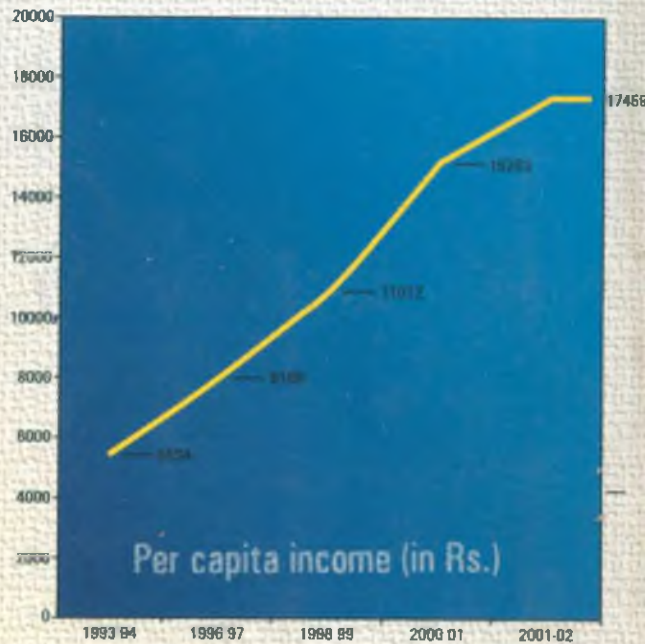




Economic Review 2002-2003 of Tripura



CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Chapter	Page No.
1.	Introduction	1-7
2.	Population	8-12
3.	State Income	13-19
4.	State Finance & Planning	20-33
	a) State Finance	20-25
	b) Planning	26-33
5.	Price & cost of living	34-40
6.	Poverty, Manpower & Employment	41-47
7.	Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs	48-51
8.	Agricultural & Allied Activities	52-65
	a) Agriculture	52-56
	b) Horticulture	57-60
	c) Animal Resources	61-63
	d) Fisheries	63-65
9.	Forestry & Rubber	66-70
	a) Forestry	65-70
	b) Rubber	70-71
10.	Co-operation	72-74
11.	Panchayat & Rural Development	75-86
	a) Panchayat	75-76
	b) Rural Development	77-86
12.	Urban Development	87-92
13.	Economic Infrastructure	93-105
	a) Power	94-97
	b) Irrigation	97-99
	c) Transport	99-101
	d) Vehicle	101
	e) Communication	101-103
	f) Banking	103-105
14.	Industries & Commerce	106-125
	a) Industries	106-113
	b) H. H. & S.	114-117
	c) Information	117-122
	d) Tea Plantation	122-123
	e) Tourism	133-125
15.	Social Services	126-137
	a) School Education	126-128
	b) Higher Education	128-131
	c) Social Education	132
	c) Sports & Youth Affairs	133-134
	e) Health	135-136
	f) Family Welfare	137
16.	Welfare	138-146
	a) Tribal Welfare	138-143
	b) Schedule Caste Welfare	143-146
17.	Housing	147-150
PART- II		
18.	Statistical Tables 1 to 26	151-156



LIBRARY & DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration.
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi-110016
DOC, No..... D-12460
Date..... 22-9-2004

Chapter-1

OVERVIEW:

1. Tripura was a princely state, which acceded to the Union of India on October 15, 1949 as "C" category state. The state became a Union Territory in July 1963 and attained statehood on 21 January 1972.

1.2. Tripura is a small and land locked hilly state situated in the extreme Northeast part of India. The state has total area of 10,492-sq. km. and is stretched in between 22°56' and 24°32' North Latitudes and 91°09' & 92°20' Longitudes. In terms of area, it is the smallest in the Northeast and the smallest in the country after Goa. The Census- 2001 data reveals that Tripura is the second most populated state in the North East after Assam with a density of 304 per sq. km.

1.3. The state has a long international border with Bangladesh (856 km) and has also common border with the neighbouring states of Assam and Mizoram. Presently, the state has 4 districts, 15 sub-divisions, 40 blocks, 13 urban areas and has also an autonomous district council.

1.4. The state is endowed with considerable natural resources, i.e, fertile soil, well distributed rainfall, rich flora and fauna, natural gas and abundant water resources. Moreover, the state has vast human resources with present literacy rate of 73% that is well above the all India rate of 65.38%. Before studying the performance of different sectors of the state's economy in 2002-2003 it is necessary to know about the geographical features and natural and human resources of the state in detail.

2. Hills:

Jampui, Sakhantang, Longtharai, Atharamura, Baramura, Deotamura, and Belkum & Kalajhari are the principal hill ranges of the state. The "Betling Siv" in Jampui hill is the highest peak in the state. About 60% of the area in the state is under forest and major forest products of the state are Sal, Teak, Gamai, Gurjan, and Champa. The bamboo is another important forest product, which is available in the state abundantly, and also traditionally being used for tribal life and culture.

3. Rivers:

The rivers in the state are not broad or deep in general. The Gomati, Howrah, Dhalai, Muhuri, Feni, Juri are the major rivers which swell in monsoons but they become shallow during the rest of the year. The Gomati is the most important and largest river of the state.

- Smallest state in Northeast and smallest in the country after Goa.
- 4 Districts, 15 Sub-division, 40 Blocks and 1 A.D.C in the state.
- Population of state stands at 31,97,168 in 2001.
- Achieved annual average growth rate of 7% in 2000-2001 which is highest in North-Eastern states.

4. Flora/Fauna:

The local flora and fauna bear a very close affinity and resemblance with floral and faunal components of Indo-Malayan and Indo-Chinese sub-regions. There are 379 species of trees, 320 shrubs, 581 herbs, 165 climbers, 16 climbing shrubs, 35 ferns, 45 epiphytes and 4 parasites. There are 18 and 266 species of medicinal plants in the State (68 trees, 39 shrubs, 71 herbs and 88 climbers). The state is located in the Bio-geographic zone of 9B-North-East Hills and possesses an extremely rich bio-diversity.

4.2 As per last Census of Wild-Life conducted in 1989, there are 39 numbers of Leopard, 182 numbers of Elephant and 92 numbers of Bison in the state. There are 90 mammal species in the state and in the aquatic ecosystem 47 species of fish have been found in the state.

5. The people:

The provisional data of Census-2001 reveals that population of the state stands at 31,91,168 registering a density of 304 per sq. km. The latest data of vital statistics for 2001 released in the SRS-Bulletin of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi indicates that estimated birth rate in the state is 16.1 per thousand populations, which is much lower than all India figure of 25.4 per thousand population. The prevailing death rate of 5.6 per thousand population and infant mortality rate of 39 per thousand population in the state are much lower than all India level of 8.4 and 66 per thousand population respectively in 2001.

5.1 There are 19- sub tribes among the Scheduled tribes in the state with their own cultural identity. The ST population was 8,53,345 (30.95%) as per 1991- Census.

5.2 The demography of Scheduled Caste in the state is not confined to 'paras' or 'bastis' like other parts of the country. The social distance between the scheduled castes and other communities is minimum. The total SC population in the state was 4,51,116 (16.36%) as per 1991- Census.

5.3 The majority of the population in the state live in villages. Census-2001 data reveals that almost 83% of state's population are living in the rural areas of the state.

6. The economy:-

6.1. The state's economy is significantly influenced by the over-all trends of the national economy, all the effects of these trends are also reflected in the over-all performance of the state's economy. The Planning Commission, Government of India treats the state as a "special criteria state" due to its backwardness and geographical isolation. The state is also a member of the North Eastern Council, which came into existence in August 1972 for removal of the basic constraints for economic development of the North Eastern states of the country. Infact, the state is heavily dependent upon central assistance in all the sectors for real macroeconomic growth.

6.2. The overall performance of the state's economy has been relatively impressive despite its geographical isolation, poor infrastructural facilities, low capital formation, almost non-existent industrial activity, prolonged insurgency, poverty and un-employment. The State Domestic Product (SDP), which is the single most widely used economic indicator for macro level policy decisions indicated that Tripura achieved an annual average growth rate of 7.88% in 2000-01 and 8.11% in 2001-02 that is

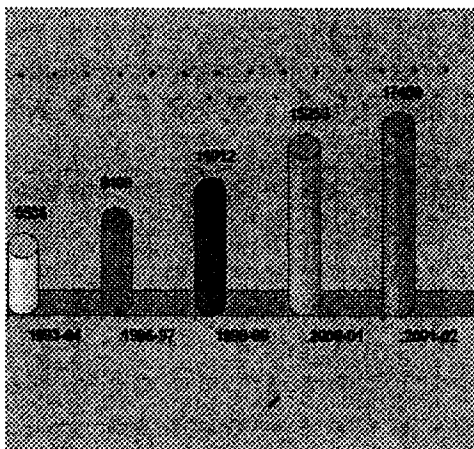
highest among North Eastern states. The Planning Commission, New Delhi has also informed that Tripura achieved the highest growth rate in SDP among the 7-North Eastern states during the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000 in real terms.

6.3. The state provided its share of liabilities of almost all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The state earned appreciation and good name at the National level as one of the best financially managed State, which is reflected in the report of the 11th Finance Commission.

6.4. The liberalization and reforms of the Indian economy with proclaimed objective to accelerate industrial growth in the country has not given much-needed boost for industrial growth in this backward and geographically isolated state. The contribution of manufacturing sector (both organised & un-organised) is only 3.94% of the total NSDP at current prices in 2000-2001 and 3.88 % in 2001-02 (P) at current prices, which clearly indicates poor industrial scenario in the state.

6.5. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices increased from Rs. 1777.23 crore in 1993-94 to Rs. 4543.73 crore in 1999-2000 and to Rs. 5270.07 crore in 2000-2001 and further to Rs. 6061.69 crore in the year 2001-02 (P). The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) commonly known as State Income increased from Rs. 1619.27 crore in 1993-94 to Rs. 4193.49 crore in 1999-2000 and to Rs. 4868.72 crore in 2000-2001 and further to Rs. 5660.34 crore in the year 2001-02 (P).

Per-capita income in Tripura (Rs.)



6.6. The primary sector contributed to 28.98%, secondary sector 19.10% & tertiary sector 51.92% of Net State Domestic Product at current prices as per estimate of 2000-2001 and in the year 2001-02 (P) primary sector contributed 27.59%, secondary sector 20.62% and tertiary sector 51.79% of Net State Domestic Product at current prices as per estimate of 2001-02 (P).

6.7. The per capita income at current prices of the state was Rs. 5534/- in 1993-94, which rose to Rs. 13195/- in 1999-2000 and further rose to Rs. 15253/- in 2000-2001 and Rs. 17459/- in 2001-02 (P). On the other hand, per capita national income at current prices in 1993-94 was Rs. 7690/-, which rose to Rs. 16707/- in 2000-2001 and further to Rs. 17978/- in 2001-02 (Q).

6.8. The State Budget for 2002-2003 envisaged expenditure of Rs. 2761.54 crores comprising Rs.2019.26 crores of revenue expenditure and Rs. 742.28 crores of capital expenditure. Expenditure during the year 2002-2003 is expected to go up by 1.30% over the previous year. Approved Plan outlay for 2002-2003 was fixed at Rs. 659.08 crore while the revised estimates for 2002-2003 has been fixed at Rs. 625.70 crore. Against this outlay, the plan expenditure reported

to the Govt. of India was Rs. 584.68 crore in 2002-2003.

6.9. The final result of 4th Economic Census, conducted in April-May 1998, indicated that there were 1,04,427 enterprises (excluding crop production & plantation) in the state, out of which 2,830 were agricultural enterprises and remaining 1,01,597 enterprises were non-agricultural enterprises. The over-all increase of enterprises was 22.11% during the period of 1990 to 1998. The total work force in all enterprises was 2,68,255 in 1998 registering an increase of 21.61% over the period of 1990 to 1998.

7. Weakness:

7.1. The real weakness of the state's economy arises from geographical isolation from main land, poor infrastructure facilities, communication bottleneck, higher poverty rate, low per-capita income, low level of capital formation, inadequate exploitation and use of forest and mineral resources, poor progress in industrial front, insurgency, un-employment and poor credit facility from banks.

7.2. The infrastructure facilities such as transport and power sectors are poor both interms of quantity and quality. The state does not have inland water transport facility and Agartala, the state capital is yet to be connected to the railway map of the country. Transport by road is only dependable mode of transport for the economy of the state.

7.3. The problem of unemployment has assumed alarming position. The number of persons on live registers of employment exchange as on 31.03.2002 was 3,94,663. The industrialisation in the state is yet to take off and industry sector is not able to open employment opportunities despite government's efforts to set up comprehensive base for industrialization. On the other hand, agriculture sector has become stagnant and not ready to absorb growing demand for employment. Against this background, the State Government has decided to encourage the self-employment through a programme called "Swavlamban".

7.4. The development within the state is also not balanced. The Dhalai district still remains the most backward area of the state. The Planning Commission, New Delhi has selected Dhalai District under backward district initiative programme of Rastriy Sam Vikash Yojana (RSVY) for its future development and also to fill critical gaps in physical & social infrastructure.

8. Priorities in 10th plan:

The following sectors are identified as priority areas in 10th five-year plan 2002-07.

- 1) Agriculture
- 2) Irrigation
- 3) Drinking water
- 4) Housing
- 5) Road communication
- 6) Education
- 7) Health care
- 8) Rural electrification

9. Opportunities:

The economy of the state has ample opportunities for setting-up as well as development of following industries and trade.

- 1) Agro-based food processing industry
- 2) Natural gas based industries
- 3) Rubber based industry
- 4) Bamboo and cane-handicrafts.
- 5) Tea based industry
- 6) Tourism based on wildlife, green-forest and Buddhist/Hindu religious places of ancient times.
- 7) Trade with Bangladesh.

10. New strategy:

10.1. The State Planning Board has formulated "Approach to People's Plan in Tripura " on the basis of the recommendations of 4-sub-committees for primary, secondary, tertiary and tribal welfare sectors for achieving economic development of the state.

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

- a) Perspective plan for achieving self-sufficiency in food production (2000-2001 to 2009-2010).
- b) Perspective plan for development of horticulture in Tripura (2002-2012).
- c) Perspective plan for development of animal resources (2002-2012).
- d) Perspective plan for attaining self-sufficiency in fish production (2002-2012).
- e) Perspective plan for development of forestry sector (2002-2003 to 2011-2011-2012).

10.3 A 25-Point Tribal Development Package has been announced covering programmes for educational, economic, infrastructural, socio cultural & health services in tribal areas. Besides this, 17-Point Special Development Programmes for Welfare of Schedule Castes, 11-Point Special Programme for Welfare of OBCs & 16-Point Special Development Programme for the Welfare of Religious Minorities were also taken-up.

11. Performance in 2002-2003:

Overall price situation in the state during 2002-2003 was favourable and inflation based on CPI-IW on a year-on basis was 1.20% in March 2003 against 2.98% in March 2002. The general price behaviour was more favourable in rural areas than that of urban areas. Price situation in the state has been explained in details in chapter-5.

11.2. 26.68% of the area was under agriculture production in the state against 43.40% at all India level. The production of rice, gram, sesamum, rape & mustard, turmeric and ginger showed a declining

trend compared to the preceding year of 2001-2002. The production of wheat, maize, other pulses, groundnut, potato, chilies, and sugarcane showed an increasing trend in 2002-2003 over previous year of 2001-2002. The cropping pattern in the state depicts that 96.58% area was under food crops and remaining 3.50% area under non-food crops in 2002-2003. 88% of the total area of rice cultivation was under high yielding varieties in 2002-2003.

11.3. The state has net cultivable land of 2,80,000 hect, out of which 1,17,000 hac. have irrigation potential. Out of this, 79,000 hec. can be brought under assured irrigation through surface water and remaining 38,000 hec. by ground water. The net potential utilisation up to March 2003 was 51,408 hec. from all sources.

11.4. The revenue earning from forestry sector stood at Rs.4.36 crore in 2002-2003. The total expenditure on forestry sector was Rs.16.74 crore and 9.32 lakhs mandays were generated in 2002-2003.

11.5. The state is second largest producer of natural rubber in the country after Kerala. The total production of rubber was 17,849-mt. and value of rubber production was Rs.69.42 crore in 2002-2003.

11.6. Fish production in the state reached 29,515mt. in 2002-2003 against 29,450 mt. in previous year. In 2002-2003, 229.54 million of fish seed (fry) was produced and the state became surplus state in fish seed production. The state has also commissioned one Cat Fish (Pabda) Hatchery at Melaghar for breeding and propagation.

11.7. The number of fair price shops was 1432 with 7,15,951 ration cards in 2002-2003. There were 106 godowns with total capacity of 42,960 mt in 2002-2003.

11.8. There are 4 Zilla Parisads, 23 Panchyat Samities and 540 elected Gram Panchyats presently functioning in the state under 3-tyre panchayat raj system. Besides, there are 522 ADC-villages within Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) areas of the state.

11.9. Number of Co-operative Societies (all types) functioning in the state was 1574 in 2002-2003 as against 1579 in 2001-2002. Total membership of these societies was 5.22 lakh and the share capital of these societies was Rs.63.19 crore which shows an increase of 16.67% over the previous year.

11.10. The state has one University located at Agartala, the capital of the State. There are 1 Engineering College, 1 Polytechnic College, 1 Regional Pharmaceutical College, 1 Law College, 3 Teachers Training Colleges, 1 Physical Education College, 3 Nurses Training Institutes, 4 ITIs and 14 Government Degree Colleges located in the State.

11.11. Education in State Government run schools and colleges is free. The state has 2080 Primary Schools, out of which 1363 Primary Schools are located in the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) area. The State has also 404 High Schools and 236 Higher Secondary Schools, which are spread all over the state.

11.12. There are 17 Hospitals, 82 PHCs including Rural Hospitals and 540 Dispensaries through which the State Government has been providing basic health care facilities to all section of the society. In addition to these facilities, the State Government has been giving thrust to expand and strengthen the

Homeopathic and Ayurvedic system of medical services as a complement to the modern medical facilities. In 2002-2003, there were 39 Ayurvedic and 76 Homeopathic institutions in the state. The State Government continues to provide general health services in state run hospitals free of costs.

11.13. The state is endowed with natural gas and ONGC, a Government of India Enterprise produced 446 mcm natural gas in 2002-2003. Total realisation of ONGC from sale of natural gas was Rs. 71.70 crore in 2002-2003. The Konaban GCS acclaimed ISO-14001 Certification without any external help in 2002-2003. The per-capita sales/consumption of petroleum products in the state was 28.66 liters per year. The total LPG connection in the state was 1.44 lakhs in 2001-2002. The total number of retail outlet or filling station for motor spirit was 37. The number of LPG distributors was 22.

11.14. While there is immense potential for generation of gas-based power, the state has been experiencing power shortages, due to increase in demand, for power. In order to contain the demand power cuts/load shellings is enforced depending upon the supply demand situation. Out of the total 4727 villages (as per 1971-Census villages), 3799 villages (80.36%) have been electrified till March 2002 in the state. The installed capacity in the state was 127.35 mu in 2002-2003 against 85.35 mu. in 2002-2003. As power generated within the state is not sufficient enough to meet the domestic demand, the state continued to purchase power from Power-Grid and other sources of the Northeast India. The revenue collection in power sector increased to 53 crore in 2002-2003 from Rs. 39.03 crore in 2001-2002.

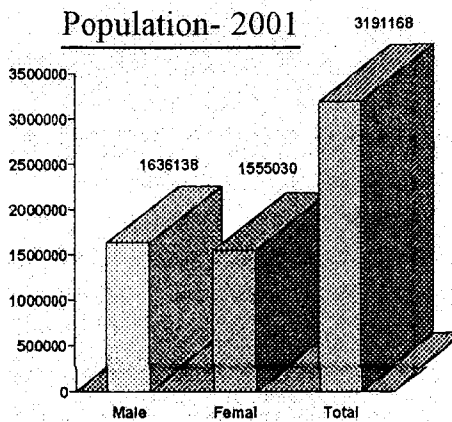
11.15. In 2002-2003, total road length of the state was 15,524 km. The length of the National Highway No- 44 which connects the state with Assam and Meghalaya is 333 kms. The state has one metre-gauge railway line between Churaibari and Manu (66 km). The facility of Agartala Airport has been improved and the work for extension of runway including night landing facility for bigger aircrafts like Airbus is under way.

11.16. In Tripura, there were 220 Scheduled Commercial Bank Branches including Tripura Gramin Bank and State Co-operative Banks. The total deposit was Rs. 2100.56 crore and total credit was Rs. 537.37 crore excluding State Co-operative Banks in 2002-2003. The credit-deposit ratio was 25.58% against all India credit-deposit ratio of 59.37% in March 2003.

11.17. In 2002-2003, there were 777 Post Offices, 79 telephone exchanges with 79,026 telephone connections. There are one low power TV transmission centre and 3 radio transmission centres in the state. In so far as sports facilities are concerned there are 3 stadiums including 1 cricket stadium in 2002-2003 where Ranji Trophy and Dalip Trophy matches were held in 2002-2003. There are 11 swimming pools, 30 coaching centres and 1 State Training Centre in the state.

Chapter-2 POPULATION

Basic information on population including socio-economic characteristics is collected every ten years by conducting census. The Census-2001 was the 6th after independence and also the first census of 21st Century. The population census is a Union subject (Article-246) and the Census Act-1948 forms the legal basis for conducting the census. Presently, the provisional estimates of Census-2001 are available from office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI) and our analysis is restricted to provisional data of Census-2001.



2.2. As per provisional figures, the population of Tripura at 0:00 hours on March 1st 2001, stood at 31,91,168 comprising of 16,36,138 males and remaining 15,55,030 females. The percentile decadal growth during 1991-2001 has registered a sharp decline. It declined from 34.30% for 1981-1991 to 15.74% for the period of 1991-2001, a decrease of 18.56%. The average exponential growth rate has declined from 2.95% per annum during 1981-1991 to 1.46% per annum during 1991-2001. The average annual growth rate of the country was 1.93%.

2.3. Rural Population

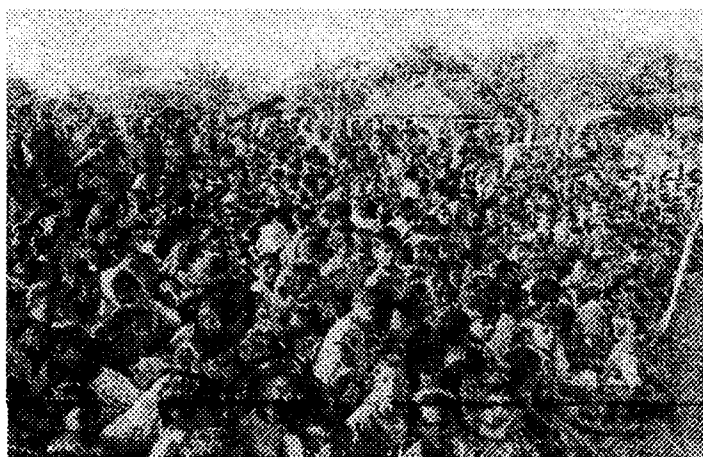
2.3.1. The rural population forms 82.98% of total population. As per provitional result of Census -2001, it stands at 26,48,074 in the state. The estimated decadal growth (1991-2001) of rural population was 13.38%, which was lower than state's decadal growth rate of 15.74% during the period. The proportion of rural population has declined from 84.70% in 1991 to 82.98% in 2001.

- ☑ Total population (as per 2001 Census) 31,91,168 in 2001
- ☑ Decadal growth rate of population 15.74%
- ☑ Density of population 304 per sq km 2001
- ☑ Sex ratio 950 per thousand male
- ☑ Birth rate 16.1 death rate 5.6 infant mortality rate 39

2.3.2. The total number of rural males and females is 13,59,288 and 12,88,786, respectively, as per provisional results of Census-2001.

2.4. Urban Population:

2.4.1. According to Census-2001, 17.02% of the state's population was in urban areas as against 27.8% at all India level. The proportion of urban population has increased from 15.30% in 1991 to 17.02% in 2001. Out of the total urban population, about 34.86% of urban population of the state is concentrated in Agartala Municipality area only. The total urban population stood at 5,43,094 and population of Agartala Municipality area was 1,89,327 in 2001. The urban male and female population were 2,76,850 and 2,66,244, respectively, as per provisional result of Census-2001.



population in Agartala Municipal area stood at 11,826 per sq.km.in 2001.

2.5. Density of Population:

2.5.1. One of the important indicators of population concentration is the density of population. The population density of Tripura in 2001 is 304 persons per sq. km., which means that now 17 more people live in a sq. km. area in the state than they lived a decade ago. The population density for All India in 2001 is 324. The density of

2.5.2. Tripura ranks 17th in terms of density of population at All India level. Among the North-eastern States, Tripura is now the second highest populated State after Assam.

2.6. Sex Composition:

2.6.1. Sex composition of the human population is one of the basic demographic characteristics, which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis.

2.6.2. As per Census- 2001, the sex ratio stands at 950 per 1000 males against all India sex ratio of 933 per 1000 males. This is a positive improvement in sex ratio in the state as it rose from 945 (per 1000 males) in 1991 to 950 (per 1000 males) in 2001. The sex ratio in the age group 0-6 stood at 975 (per 1000 males) and sex ratio of population aged 7 & above stood at 947(per 1000 males) in 2001.

2.6.3. The sex ratio of Agartala Municipal area stood at 1006 (per 1000 males) in 2001 which rose from 983 (per 1000 males) in 1991.

2.7. Literacy Rate:

2.7.1. Literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of development in a society. The literacy rate of Tripura in 2001 works out to 73.66% for the population of 7 years & above. The corresponding figures for male & female are 81.47% and 65.41%, respectively, in 2001. The gap in male-female rate in the

state is 16.06 %. The literacy rate at all India level stood at 65.38% in 2001. The literacy rate for rural population was 70.23% whereas the literacy rate for urban population was 89.51% in 2001.

2.8. Child Population:

2.8.1. The child population in the age group 0-6 stood at 4,27,012 out of which 2,16,244 were males and 2,10,768 females. The proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 years was 13.38% on 1st March 2001. In Tripura, the proportion of children in the age group 0-6 decreased from 18.03% in 1991 to 13.38% in 2001. The proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 to total population has also declined at All India level from 17.94% in 1991 to 15.42% in 2001.

Table no-2.1.
Population Statistics of Tripura & India

Sl.No.	Head	Unit	1991 Census		2001 Census	
			Tripura	India	Tripura	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Population	Lakhs	27.57	8463	31.91	10270
2.	Decadal growth rate	Percent	34.3	23.9	15.74	21.34
3.	Density	Per Sq. Km.	263	273	304	324
4.	Sex-rate Female	Per'000Males	946	927	950	933
5.	Literacy rate	Percent	60.44	52.21	73.66	65.38

2.8.2. As per 1991 Census, there are 19 Scheduled Tribes in the State with their own cultural identity, namely-i) Tripuri ii) Reang iii) Jamatia iv) Chakma v) Lusai vi) Mog vii) Garo viii) Kuki ix) Chaimal x) Uchai xi) Halam xii) Khasia xiii) Bhutia xiv) Kunda xv) Orang xvi) Lepcha xvii) Santal xviii) Bhil xix) Noatia. The total S.T. population was 5,83,920 in 1981 Census, which rose to 8,53,345 in 1991 Census. The male S.T. population was 4,34,225 & female S.T. population was 4,19,120 in 1991 Census. The literacy rate of S.T. population was 40.37% out of which male- S.T. literate was 52.88% while female- S.T. literate was 27.34%

2.8.3. It was indicated in our previous Economic Reviews, that birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for Tripura has been declining. Data from the Sample Registration Survey (SRS) indicates that these rates have not only declined but these are also much lower than the rates for all India. The crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR) were found to be lower in the state than that of the country as a whole in the last decade. The lower CBR and CDR in the state are due to steady improvement in the basic health facilities over the years.

2.8.4. During the year 2001 the birth rate and death rate per thousand population have been 16.1 and 5.6, respectively, as against 16.5 and 5.4 in 2000. The birth rate and death rate in 2001 for all India were 25.4 and 8.4 per thousand population, which were 25.8 and 8.5, respectively, in 2000.

2.8.5. This achievement of lower CBR & CDR in the State from National rates was due to successful implementation of Family Welfare Programmes as well as Government's constant endeavor for quality health services for poorer sections of the society.

Table no-2.2.
Vital rates of Tripura and India

(Per thousand)

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	India	Tripura	India	Tripura
1	2	3	4	5
1991	29.5	24.4	9.8	7.6
1992	29.2	23.1	10.1	7.6
1993	28.7	23.3	9.3	6.4
1994	28.7	21.9	9.3	5.3
1995	28.3	18.9	9.0	7.7
1996	27.5	18.4	8.9	6.5
1997	27.2	18.3	8.9	6.8
1998	26.5	17.6	9.0	6.1
1999	26.1	17.0	8.7	5.7
2000	25.8	16.5	8.5	5.4
2001	25.4	16.1	8.4	5.6

2.8.6. The above vital statistics indicate a better quality of life in Tripura despite several constraints and its backwardness. This is because of rising literacy rate as a result of wide spread free school education and mass literacy campaign through direct involvement of the people. Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). Over and above, effective coverage of health and family welfare services in the State is another factor responsible for attaining better quality of life.

2.8.7. The Birth rate, Death rate and Infant mortality rate in the year 2001 among North-Eastern States are shown in following table.

Table no-2.3.

(Per thousand population)

N-E States	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate
1	2	3	4
Assam	27.0	9.6	74
Arunachal Pradesh	22.2	5.7	39
Manipur	18.3	5.2	20
Meghalaya	28.3	9.0	56
Mizoram	15.7	4.4	19
Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
Sikkim	21.6	5.1	42
Tripura	16.1	5.6	39

Concluding observations:

Government policies and programmes undertaken with special focus on social sectors have yielded positive result in reducing growth rate of population during 1991-2001.

The infant mortality rate has come down over the years but there is need for improving overall status of the children particularly girl child in terms of health care, nutrition, immunization etc.

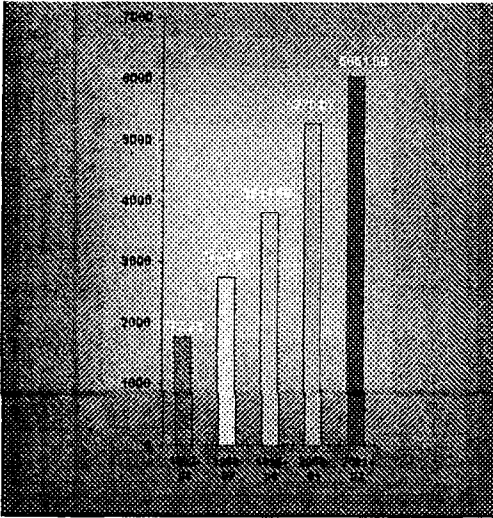


Chapter-3

STATE INCOME

The State Domestic Product (SDP) is now the most important single economic indicator being used to measure the growth as well as level of development and also to study the structural changes

taking place in the economy. The SDP measures in monetary terms all goods and services that an economy produces within a given period of time, generally a fiscal year. In measuring SDP, it is essential to take account of all goods and services produced during the period whether these are marketed (i.e. exchanged for money) or bartered (i.e. exchanged for goods and services) or used for self consumption (for example, agriculture produces consumed by the farmer or household). At the same time, the measurement should be such that production of no particular item is counted more than once.



3.2. The planners, policy makers, researchers and analysts are widely using these data of SDP for macro-level policy decisions as well as critical analysis of the level of development as well as performance of an

economy. These estimates when studied over a period of time would reveal the real growth in the level of development of the economy of the state. This is also an important tool to measure regional disparities.

3.3. The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) are prepared both at current and constant prices. The estimates of SDP at current prices reflect the value of output at prices prevailing during the year. The estimates of SDP at constant prices are prepared by evaluating the product of the current year with base year prices in order to eliminate the effects of price changes and to measure the real growth of an economy.

- The GSDP at current prices stood at Rs. 6061.59 crore in 2001-02 (Prov.)
- Per capita income achieved highest growth in NE States and stood at Rs. 17,469 in 2001-2002 (Prov.)
- Contribution of Primary sector to GSDP was 28.9%, contribution of secondary sector 19.4% and that of tertiary sector 51.92%.

3.4. New Series of SDP with base 1993-94:

The base year for State Domestic Product has shifted to 1993-94 from earlier base of 1980-81 in 1999 for both current and constant prices as per changes suggested in terms of methodology as well as use of alternative data sources by the National Accounts Division, Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi. The coverage of the new series has been improved by including certain activities which were not captured in the earlier series like the public services in quasi government bodies, agriculture production in the fore/backyard, separate estimation of the contribution of tailoring services, estimation of workforce based on 50th Round of National Sample Survey (NSS) on employment and un-employment conducted in 1993-94.

3.5. Gross State Domestic Product:

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at current prices has provisionally been estimated at Rs. 6061.69 crore in 2001-2002 as against Rs. 5270.07 crore in 2000-01. At constant prices, GSDP at factor cost in 2001-2002 has been estimated at Rs. 3586.51 crore as against Rs. 3261.15 crore in 2000-01. The GSDP at factor cost both at current and constant prices with new base of 1993-94 is presented in the following table.

Table no-3.1.

(Rs in crore)

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current & constant prices
for the year 1993-94 to 2001-02.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Current Prices</u>	<u>Constant Prices</u>
1993-94	1777.23	1777.23
1994-95	1880.83	1769.76
1995-96	2295.62	1918.51
1996-97	2756.82	2123.19
1997-98	3298.34	2341.44
1998-99	3814.18	2572.59
1999-00	4543.73	2755.64
2000-01	5270.07	3261.15
2001-02 (P)	6061.69	3586.51

3.6. Net State Domestic Product:

The State Income or Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at factor cost at current prices has provisionally been estimated at Rs. 5660.34 crore in 2001-2002 as against Rs. 4868.72 crore in 2000-01. At constant prices, NSDP at factor cost in 2001-2002 has been estimated at Rs. 3324.84

crore as against Rs. 2999.49 crore in 2000-01. The NSDP at factor cost both at current and constant prices with new base of 1993-94 is presented in the following table.

Table no-3.2.

(Rs in crore)

**Net State Domestic Product at Current & Constant Prices
for the year 1993-94 to 2000-02(P)**

Year	Current Prices	Constant Prices
1993-94	1619.27	1619.27
1994-95	1687.80	1600.65
1995-96	2073.00	1732.69
1996-97	2499.91	1923.42
1997-98	3015.34	2131.55
1998-99	3473.26	2332.74
1999-00	4193.49	2532.07
2000-01	4868.72	2999.49
2001-02(p)	5660.34	3324.84

3.7. Per Capita Income:

The per capita income in factor cost at current prices was estimated at Rs. 5534 in 1993-94 (with new base of 1993-94) which rose to Rs. 9658 in 1997-98 and Rs. 15253 in 2000-01 and further to Rs. 17459 in 2001-2002 (P). In constant prices or in real term, the per capita income rose from Rs. 5534 in 1993-94 to Rs. 9397 in 2000-01 and further to Rs. 10255 in 2001-02. Year wise details of per capita income is given in the table below: -

Table no-3.3

Per capita Income in current & constant Prices (in Rs)

	1993 94	1994 95	1995 -96	1996 -97	1997 -98	1998 -99	1999 -00	2000- 01	2001 -02(P)
Per capita in Current Prices	5534	5656	6828	8109	9658	11012	13195	15253	17459
Per capita in Constant Prices	5534	5364	5707	6239	6828	7396	7967	9397	10255

The following table shows the per capita income in Northeastern states and all India (at current prices):

Table no-3.4.

(in Rs.)

Name of the North Eastern States	1993-1994	1999-2000
Arunachal	8612	13352
Assam	5157	10080
Manipur	5881	10622
Meghalaya	6720	12083
Mizoram	8318	14909
Nagaland	9129	12594
Sikkim	7550	13356
Tripura	5534	13195
All India	7690	15626

Source: - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Arunachal, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura & National Accounts Statistics- 2003, CSO.

On the otherhand, the per capita income in factor cost at current prices at All India level was Rs. 7690 in 1993-94, which rose to Rs. 15626 in 1999-2000 and further to Rs. 16707 in 2000-2001.

3.8. Sectoral share of State Domestic Product:

Agriculture, forestry, logging and fishing constitute Agriculture and allied activities sector, mining and quarrying, manufacturing (registered and un-registered), construction, electricity, gas and water supply constitute the Industry sector and the remaining activities have been covered under the Services sector. The Sectoral shares of NSDP at current and constant (1993-94) prices for the years from 1993-94 to 2001-2002(P) are shown in Table- 3.5.

Table no-3.5

Sectoral Origin of Net State Domestic Product of Tripura at Factor Cost

Sector	(Rs in lakhs)								
	1993 94	1994- 95	1995- 96	1996- 97	1997- 98	1998- 99	1999- 00	2000- 01	2001- 02(P)
A. Current Prices									
1. Agri. & allied act.	60568 37.40	57703 34.19	74025 35.71	90496 36.20	103408 34.29	117380 33.80	140969 33.62	136313 28.00	150720 26.63
2. Industries	14252 8.80	18462 10.94	23836 11.50	29377 11.75	38194 12.67	48758 14.04	55467 13.23	97786 20.08	122190 21.59

3. Services	87107	92615	109439	130118	159932	181188	222913	252773	293124
	53.80	54.87	52.79	52.05	53.04	52.16	53.15	51.92	51.78
Total A	161927	168780	207300	249991	301534	347326	419349	486872	566034
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
B. Constant Prices									
1. Agri. & allied act.	60568	56449	60842	65539	66499	71574	74444	73137	75007
	37.40	35.27	35.11	34.07	31.20	30.68	29.40	24.38	22.56
2. Industries	14252	16367	18603	21174	26879	32952	39845	78471	97784
	8.80	10.22	10.74	11.01	12.61	14.13	15.74	26.16	29.41
3. Services	87107	87249	93824	105629	119777	128748	138918	148341	159693
	53.80	54.51	54.15	54.92	56.19	55.19	54.86	49.46	48.03
Total B	161927	160065	173269	192342	213155	233274	253207	299949	332484
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3.9. Sectoral performances of NSDP from 1993-94 to 2001-2002:

Estimates of NSDP for 1993-94 to 2001-2002 (P) by industry of origin at current prices are presented in the following table.

Table no-3.6.
Net State Domestic Product at current prices at factor cost

(Rs in lakhs)

BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEARS 1993-94 TO 2001-02(P)
TRIPURA

(Rs in Lakhs)

SL. INDUSTRY No.	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (P)
0 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A PRIMARY- SECTOR									
1 AGRICULTURE & ALLIED	60568	57703	74025	90496	103408	117380	140969	136313	150720
1.1 AGRICULTURE & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	50889	47600	58960	74278	84993	98595	119973	112983	124956
1.2 FORESTRY & LOGGING	4379	4159	5630	5509	6339	6231	6436	6829	7269
1.3 FISHING	5300	5944	9435	10709	12076	12554	14560	16501	18495
2 MINING QUARRYING	987	771	1178	1372	2587	3820	4271	4771	5472
SUB-TOTAL.	61555	58474	75203	91868	105995	121200	145240	141084	156192
B SECONDARY-SECTOR									
3 MANUFACTURING	5289	5563	6562	6932	8154	6286	8003	19165	21978
3.1 REGISTERED	1396	1247	1846	1837	2848	987	2105	12166	14263

3.2 UN-REGISTERED	3893	4316	4716	5095	5306	5299	5898	6999	7715
4 ELECTRIC., GAS & WATER SUPP.	-2905	-4463	-4316	-4659	-5171	-3127	1339	-3421	-2343
5 CONSTRUCTION	10881	16591	20412	25732	32624	41779	41854	77271	97083
SUB-TOTAL:	13265	17691	22658	28005	35607	44938	51196	93015	116718
C TERTIARY-SECTOR									
6 TRADE HOTEL & RESTAURANT.	27485	27274	34471	43469	57623	59523	69185	75123	86553
7 TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMU.	7329	8406	8607	10135	11593	13110	15191	18517	22446
7.1 RAILWAYS	4	8	-2	11	12	9	15	-3	-1
7.2 TRASPOT BY OTHER MEANS	5817	6747	6687	8141	9141	10475	12894	14044	16427
7.3 STORAGE	132	200	219	243	379	425	452	492	580
7.4 COMMUNICATION	1376	1451	1703	1740	2061	2201	1830	3984	5440
8 FINANCE, BANKING, INSURANCE	7104	7621	9106	10181	12166	16305	18369	23459	27501
8.1 BANKING & INSURANCE	3648	4004	5084	5949	6710	7325	7542	9835	11161
8.2 REAL ESTATE, OWERSHIP OF DWELLING & B.S L.S *	3456	3617	4022	4232	5456	8980	10827	13624	16340
9 COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICES	45189	49314	57255	66333	78550	92250	120168	135674	156624
9.1 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE	20854	22492	25942	31739	38177	45923	57300	64469	74997
9.2 OTHER SERVICES	24335	26822	31313	34594	40373	46327	62868	71205	81627
SUB-TOTAL:	87107	92615	109439	130118	159932	181188	222913	252773	293124
10 GRAND TOTAL:	161927	168780	207300	249991	301534	347326	419349	486872	566034
11 POPULATION IN '00	29260	29840	30360	30830	31220	31540	31780	31920	32421
12 PER CAPITA (in Rs.)	5534	5656	6828	8109	9658	11012	13195	15253	17459

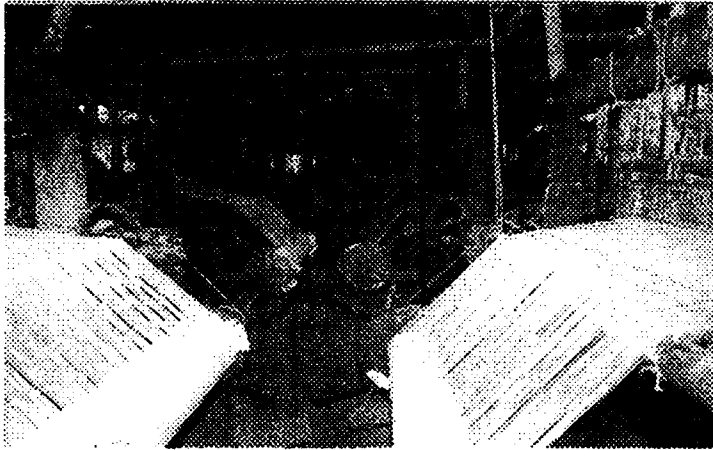
P = Provisional Estimate

* Business and legal services.

Concluding observations:

The performance of the state's economy in recent years remained impressive despite several socio-economics problem. The annual average growth rate of NSDP at current prices grew at 8% in 2001-2002 which is highest in the North East States.

Level of investment in the private sector is very poor. For maintaining a higher growth strategy and solving the un-employment issue, the state requires more private sector investment particularly in manufacturing sector.



Chapter-4

STATE FINANCE & PLANNING

4.1. State Budget:

4.1.1. The State Budget for 2002-03 envisages expenditure of Rs.2740.07 crores comprising Rs. 1960.72 crores of revenue expenditure and Rs. 451.20 crores of capital expenditure. Total Public debt was Rs. 319.91 crore and payment of loans and advances was Rs.8.24 crore in 2002-2003. The expenditure in 2002-03 was expected to go up by 0.51 % over the previous year of 2001-2002.

4.1.2. Receipts were expected to be Rs. 2644.70 crores including Rs.1880.07 crores of revenue receipts and Rs. 786.40 crores of capital receipts. The capital receipts were expected to decrease by Rs.189.92 crore in 2002-03 from 2001-02. Revenue receipts were expected to increase by Rs. 12.69 crore (0.68%) in 2002-2003 from previous year. The overall receipts were anticipated to decrease by (+) 1.4% in 2002-03 from 2001-02 due to decrease in capital receipts.

4.2. Receipts:

Overall receipts were likely to go up by Rs.37.01 crores in 2002-03 (i.e. 1.41%) from previous year. Revenue receipts were expected to increase by Rs.12.69 crores, while capital receipts were expected to increase by Rs.24.32 crores during 2002-03 from 2001-02.

The details of the receipts both revenue and capital in 2002-2003 are shown in Table No-4.2

4.3. Revenue receipt:

Revenue Receipt comprises tax and non-tax revenues. The tax revenue was anticipated to go up by 10.65% while non-tax revenue was estimated to go up by (-) 1.96% in 2002-03 from 2001-02.

4.4. Tax revenue:

Tax revenue includes taxes on income, expenditure, property and capital transaction, commodities, services and the state share's in central taxes. The Sales Tax was Rs. 127 crore in 2002-2003, which was more than 297% from 2001-2002. Revenue from State Excise increased to Rs.2821 crore in 2002-2003 from Rs. 22.03 crore in 2001-2002 i.e 18.01%. Taxes from income and expenditure was

- ☐ Total project was Rs. 2761.53 crore in 2002-03.
- ☐ Development expenditure was Rs. 1103.02 crores.
- ☐ Approved outlay for 10th Five Year Plan (2002-03) is Rs. 4500 crores.
- ☐ Revised Plan outlay for 2002-2003 was Rs. 6000 crore.

Rs. 17.11 crore in 2002-2003 which was Rs. 11.60 crore in 2001-2002 i.e., an increase of 20.69% in 2002-03 from previous year. The state's share of central taxes has increased by 7.38% in 2002-03 i.e., an increase of Rs. 17.11 crores.

4.5. Non-tax revenue:-

Non-tax revenue includes receipts from social, economic and general services, interests and dividends. The Budget for 2002-03 indicated that revenue earning from non-tax revenue was Rs. 76.98 crores in 2002-2003 against Rs. 79.06 crores in 2001-02, registering a growth of 2.56% in 2002-03.

4.6. Grants-in -aid:

The total receipt of grants-in-aid from Government of India was 1422.99 crore in 2002-2003 against Rs. 1378.62 crores in 2001-2002. The grants-in-aid registered an increase of 3.22% in 2002-2003 from previous year of 2001-2002.

4.7. Capital receipts:-

Capital accounts comprises public debt and loans & advances. Loans from G.O.I., showed a declining trend and it declined by (-) 3.19% in 2002-2003 over 2001-2002. Overall capital receipts increased by Rs. 24.32 crores in 2002-2003 over the 2001-02.

4.8. Public debt:

2.7.1. The decline in capital receipt during 2002-2003 was due to decrease in the receipt side of the public debt. The public debt declined from Rs. 572.39 crore in 2001-2002 to Rs. 283.17 crore in 2002-2003.

4.9. Loans and advances:

2.8.1. The receipt from loans and advances increased from Rs. 2.32 crores in 2001-2002 to Rs. 3.40 crores in 2002-2003. It registered an increase of 33.62% in 2002-2003 over previous year.

5. Expenditure:

5.1. Expenditure in 2002-03 was estimated at Rs. 2740.87 crores and an increase of Rs. 13.99 crores over 2001-02. Developmental expenditure was Rs. 1499.84 crores, which was 54.74% of total expenditure. The Development expenditure increased in 2002-03 by -6% over 2001-02. Non-developmental expenditure was Rs. 1240.23 crores (i.e., 45.26% of total expenditure) in 2002-2003.

5.2. The revenue expenditure was Rs. 2019.26 crores (73.12%) while capital expenditure was Rs. 779.35 crores (.28%). Details of developmental and non-development expenditure are presented in Table no-4. 3:

5.3. Development expenditure:

5.3.1. Development expenditure comprises economic and social services. Expenditure on social services increased by 2.5% from Rs. 861.47 crores in 2001-02 to Rs. 883.20 crore in 2002-03. Development expenditure was anticipated to be Rs. 1499.84 crores in 2002-03 against Rs. 1588.08 crores in 2001-02.

5.3.2. In 2002-03, developmental expenditure on transport and communication fell down by -

20.24%, general economic services decreased by -27.67%, agriculture and allied services increased by 5.02% and rural development increased by 6.34%. Under social services, the highest increase of developmental expenditure was under information and publicity which increased by 16.61% and, social security and welfare including SC and ST welfare, which increased by 12.35%, from the previous year. The size of the medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation, increased by 5.74% in 2002-03.

5.4. Non-developmental expenditure: -

5.4.1. Non-developmental expenditure includes revenue and capital expenditure and compensation and assignment to local bodies and Panchayat Raj institutions. Non-developmental expenditure was expected to increase to Rs. 1240.23 crores in 2002-03(R.E) from Rs. 1138.00 crores in 2001-02 (actual) accounting for 45.26% of aggregate expenditure. Under non-developmental expenditure repayment of loans to Government of India and discharge to internal debt account for Rs. 63.10 crores in 2002-03 compared to Rs. 318.20 crores in 2001-02. Interest payments in the 2002-03 have gone up to Rs. 300.00 crores compared to Rs. 253.22 crores in 2001-02. Expenditure on administrative services is anticipated to increase by 6.132% while on pension and miscellaneous general services there is an increase of 40.06% in 2002-03 as compared to 2001-02 wherein expenditure likely to be involved for Rs. 245.16 crores.

Overall budgetary position, Tripura 2002-03.

Table no: -4.1

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Abstract	2000-01 (Actual)	2001-02 (Actual)	2002-03 (RE)
A.	<u>Receipt</u>			
	1. Revenue receipt	1638.06	1867.39	1942.85
	2. Capital receipt	556.78	762.08	786.40
	Total: A (1+2)	2194.84	2629.46	2666.47
B.	<u>Disbursement</u>			
	1. Revenue expenditure	1734.02	1812.95	1960.72
	2. Capital expenditure	346.69	586.82	451.20
	3. Public Debt	93.26	318.17	319.91
	4. Payment of loans and Adv.	4.36	8.14	8.24
	Total: B (1+2+3+4)	2178.33	2726.08	2740.07

TABLE NO: - 4.2

Sl. No.	Details Receipts	2000-01 (Actual)	2001-02 (Actual)	2002-03 (Actual)
(Rs. in lakhs)				
I	Revenue Receipt			
A.	STATE TAX REVENUE:-			
i)	Taxes on Income, expenditure, Property and Capital Transaction	1121	1160	1216
ii)	Taxes on Commodities and Services of which	11437	14692	17092
a)	Sales Tax	8108	10580	12697
b)	Taxes on Vehicles	426	528	529
c)	State Excise	1979	2203	2821
d)	Others	924	1381	1045
	State Own Tax revenue (i) + (ii)	12558	15852	18308
iii)	Share in Central Taxes	23622	23260	24971
	Total- A: (i)+(ii)+(iii)	36180	39112	43279
B.	NON-Tax Revenue	127626	147626	144728
B.1.	Of which grants from the Central	119468	137862	134854
	Total Revenue Receipt (A+B)	163806	186738	188007
II.	Capital Receipts:			
i)	Loans from Govt. of India	1715	9625	8484
ii)	a) Internal Debt- Open Market Loan	7975	5700	12145
	b) Net Negeotiated Loan	6838	8239	8147
iii)	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	187	232	310
iv)	Net of Public Accounts, Contingency Fund and Inter-State Settlement	27534	32541	37443
v)	Contingency Fund	0	0	0
vi)	Opening Balance	11429	19871	12111
	Total II: Capital Receipts (i) to (v)	55678	76208	78640
III.	AGGREGATE RECEIPTS (I+II)	219484	262946	266647
	% of State's Own Tax Revenue to Total receipts:-	5.72	6.03	6.87

5.4.2. Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, 2000-01 to 2002-03 are presented in the below noted table.

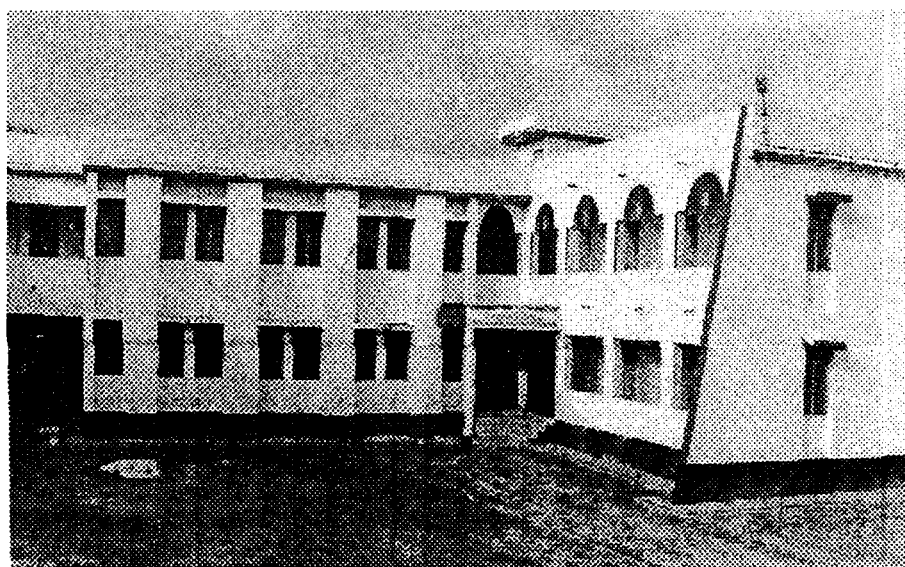
Table no: - 4.3

(Rss. in crores)

Sl.No.	Category of expenditure	2000-01 (Actual)	2001-02 (Actual)	2002-03 (R.E.)
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Development expenditure			
A.	Economic service of which	622.35	726.61	616.04
1.	Agriculture and allied services	142.61	150.21	154.84
2.	Rural Development	98.65	99.37	80.80
3.	General economic services	12.85	17.71	12.81
4.	Water and Power Development	234.21	234.25	200.56
5.	Industry and Minerals	24.24	39.76	30.63
6.	Transport and Communication	34.45	129.08	102.82
7.	Others	75.34	56.23	33.53
B.	Social service of which	784.11	861.47	883.80
8.	Education, Sports, art and culture	411.40	459.26	485.23
9.	Medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation	159.48	155.86	156.79
10.	Social security and welfare including S.C. and S.T. welfare	141.93	152.36	163.87
11.	Housing and Urban Development	65.08	85.86	68.71
12.	Information and publicity	6.22	8.13	9.20
	Total: Development expenditure (A+B)	1406.46	1588.08	1499.84
(II).	Non-development expenditure			
(a)	Revenue expenditure under general services	646.44	717.40	826.73
i)	Organs of states	17.17	17.63	21.32
ii)	Fiscal services	14.95	13.65	14.48
iii)	Interest payment and servicing of debt	226.03	253.22	290.73
iv)	Administrative services	240.29	257.86	273.66
v)	Pension and miscellaneous general services	148.00	175.04	226.54
(b)	Compensation and assignment to local bodies and panchayat raj institutions	19.58	25.65	42.08
(c)	Capital expenditure	114.10	394.95	371.42
i)	General services	8.25	68.62	43.28
ii)	Discharge of internal debt (NET)	21.16	25.01	25.72
iii)	Repayment of loans of Govt. of India	28.79	32.73	89.08
iv)	Loans and advance to Govt. servants and miscellaneous loans	4.36	8.14	8.24

v)	Others	51.54	260.45	205.10
	Total: Non-dev. Expenditure	771.87	1138.00	1240.23
III.	Aggregate expenditure (I + II)	2178.33	2726.08	2740.07
IV.	% of developmental expenditure to total expenditure	64.57	58.26	54.74

R.E. = Revised Estimate.



Planning:

5.6. Perspective of 10th Five Year Plan 2002-07:

5.6.1. National Perspective:

5.6.1.1. The 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07) is being prepared against the backdrop expectations of higher standard of living arising among the people of the country in the context of economic reforms.

5.6.1.2. The 10th Plan aims at an indicative target of 8% GDP growth at national level with a perspective goal of doubling per capita income of the people in next 10 years. The larger objective of the plan is to improve level of consumption of food and other consumer goods, better access to basic social services e.g. education, health, drinking water, sanitation, expansion of economic & social opportunities and greater participation of the people in the decision making process.

5.6.1.3. The main objectives of the 10th Plan are focused on attaining the following monitorable targets at all India level:

- Reduction of poverty ratio to 20% by 2007 and 10% by 2012.
- ☞ Providing gainful employment to the addition to the labour force over the 10th Plan period.
- ☞ Universal access to primary education by 2007.
- ☞ Reduction in the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2%.
- ☞ Increase in literacy rate to 72% by 2007 and to 80% by 2012.
- ☞ Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live birth by 2007 and to 28 by 2012.
- ☞ Reduction of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 20 per 1000 live birth by 2007 and to 10 by 2012.
- ☞ Increase in forest and tree cover to 25% by 2007 and 33% by 2012.
- ☞ All villages to have access to potable drinking water by 2012.
- ☞ Cleaning of all major polluted rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012.

5.6.2. State perspective:

5.6.2.1. The State Government feels that strategy for development has to take into account the need of the people and State, its strengths, resources and weaknesses. The aim of developmental Planning is to provide a direction to the development policies and programmes, make the people aware of these programmes and involve them in the process of development of the State.

5.6.2.2. Keeping this in view, the State Planning Board was constituted in the year 1998 with a view to give a new direction to development policies and programmes and provide the people an opportunity to involve themselves in the process of development. The constituted Board had

representatives from different walks of life and professionals so that the State could draw on their experience and expertise.

5.6.2.3. The State Planning Board, in its very first meeting, formed four sub-committees on the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors as well as on the Tribal Welfare. These Sub-Committees submitted their reports after identifying the problems in development in the respective areas and suggesting measures to be taken for ensuring quick development. A document, 'Approach to People's Plan in Tripura' was prepared on the basis of recommendations of the Sub-Committees.

5.6.3. Objectives of approach to People's Plan:

- i) Provision for clean drinking water and housing, eradicating illiteracy and malnutrition, improving the health standards, electrification, and connectivity by road of all habitations within next five years.
- ii) Additional employment opportunities in non-government sectors.
- iii) Realistic and time bound resource based decentralized planning and mobilization of additional local resources.
- iv) Formulation of "Vision - 2012" for the State.
- v) To increase the production of field crops by 50% and double the production of fruits and vegetable and irrigated area within next five years.
- vi) To achieve a growth rate of 10% in the secondary sector and creation of enhanced employment opportunities.
- vii) According priority for development of infrastructure, especially roads, power and irrigation.
- viii) While achieving the objectives, it will be ensured that the benefit of all governmental efforts is directed towards poor and deprived sections of society.

5.6.4. Strategy for the People's Plan

- i) Optimum utilisation of all available land and water resources in sustainable manner.
- ii) Investment in developmental programme for the disadvantaged groups.
- iii) Educating tribal entrepreneurs with regard to market and value addition.
- iv) Identify and disseminate information regarding capital available and markets.
- v) Skill up-gradation especially in targeted sectors.
- vi) Streamlining of government functioning and avoiding excessive Departmentalization.
- vii) Formulation of integrated area based plan, based on watershed, specially for tribals and other backward sections for their socio- economic upliftment.
- viii) Transforming the economy from subsistence agrarian one by boosting activities under secondary and tertiary sectors.
- ix) Investment in natural gas based industries, food-processing industries, tea processing & rubber based industries.
- x) Extension of educational facilities in tribal areas supported by economic activities.

- xi) Involvement of people in the process of plan formulation and implementation.

5.6.4. Priority sectors of the state:

On the recommendation of the State Planning Board, the State Government had identified 7-priority sectors for overall development of the state, taking the resources and the needs of the people into consideration. These 7-priority sectors are as follows: -

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

The 10th five-year plan of the state is being formulated by providing desired emphasis on these priority sectors.

5.6.5. Outlay of 10th five year plan:

The outlay approved by the Planning Commission for the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07) is Rs. 4500 crores at current prices against the 9th Plan approved outlay of Rs. 2577.40 crore at 1996-97 prices. Total expenditure during the Ninth Plan was Rs. 2241.73 crore in the state.

5.6.6. Inter-sectoral Expenditure:

The expenditure under Plan Schemes during the 9th five-year plan (1997-02) is presented in Table-1. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2241.33 crores during 9th Plan, the achievement under economic services is 52.04%. The percentage of expenditure in education and health sectors accounted for 20.19% of the total expenditure. The percentage expenditure under Rural Development is 11.86%.

5.6.7. Annual Plan 20002-2003:

Approved plan outlay for the year 2002-03 was Rs. 625 crore. Revised outlay 2002-03 has been fixed at Rs. 600.11 crore. Against this outlay, the plan expenditure reported to the Government of India was Rs. 584.68 crore. Sector/ sub-sector wise outlay and expenditure is presented in table-3.

5.6.8. Centrally sponsored and central sector schemes:

The expenditure under centrally sponsored and central sector scheme has (Government of India share only) was Rs. 180.08 crore during 2002-03 against Rs. 163.64 crore in 2001-02.

5.6.9. Northeastern Council Schemes:

The expenditure under the NEC schemes was Rs. 28.33 crore during 2002-03 as against Rs. 42.73 crore in 2001-02.

Table no. - 4.4

State plan outlays and expenditure in major sectors during 1997-98 to 2001-02

		<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>				
Sl. No.	Sectors	1997-98 Accounts (Audited)	1998-99 Accounts (Audited)	1999-2000 Accounts (Audited)	2000-2001 Accounts (Actual)	2001-2002 Accounts (Actual)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. ECONOMIC SERVICES:						
1.	Agri & Allied Activities	33.74	28.72	37.71	44.81	35.23
2.	Rural Development	75.62	48.80	52.51	49.91	38.95
3.	Special Area Programme	23.34	23.34	26.74	30.13	33.75
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	16.87	20.76	31.69	32.27	33.40
5.	Energy	26.45	26.47	18.65	18.69	21.61
6.	Industry & Minerals	13.11	11.97	15.90	15.17	27.32
7.	Transport	46.19	35.05	42.20	52.32	64.18
8.	Communications	0.59	0.01	0.16	0.04	0.03
9.	Science, Tech & Env.	0.60	0.38	0.44	0.32	0.20
10.	Gen. Economic Services	1.87	1.42	1.43	1.59	3.65
TOTAL - I		238.38	196.91	227.43	245.25	258.32
II. SOCIAL SERVICES:						
11.	Edn., Sports, Art & Culture	54.08	69.19	92.91	90.15	73.35
12.	Health	10.74	13.92	16.77	16.22	15.13
13.	Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development: -					
	a) Water Supply	22.06	25.27	27.11	27.04	31.00
	b) Housing	40.37	40.15	46.04	45.35	72.71
	c) Urban Development	5.45	4.37	2.49	2.32	5.87
14.	Information & Publicity	2.05	2.47	2.80	2.18	4.99
15.	Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs.	21.90	25.03	19.69	22.20	34.13
16.	Labour & Labour Welfare	0.87	0.86	0.83	0.66	0.51
17.	Social Welfare & Nutrition	8.91	8.93	11.20	14.76	21.06
TOTAL - II		166.47	190.19	219.84	220.88	258.75
III. GENERAL SERVICES		4.05	3.22	5.23	7.99	6.00
TOTAL : STATE PLAN		408.86	390.32	452.50	474.12	523.07

Table no - 4.5

**Plan outlays and expenditure in major sectors during
9th Plan and agreed outlays during 10th Plan**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sectors	9th Plan (1997-2002) (at 1996-97 prices) Outlay	9th Plan (1997-2002) Expenditure Agreed outlay	10th Plan (2002-07)
1	2	3		4
A.	ECONOMIC SERVICES:			
1.	Agri & Allied Activities	195.68	179.64	450.00
2.	Rural Development	357.46	265.39	540.00
3.	Special Area Programme	140.19	137.84	315.00
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	194.01	135.91	360.00
5.	Energy	174.54	118.01	225.00
6.	Industry & Minerals	79.34	83.14	135.00
7.	Transport	367.37	232.26	495.00
8.	Communications	0.95	0.82	9.00
9.	Science, Tech & Env.	3.22	1.95	13.50
10.	Gen. Economic Services	12.18	67.50	67.50
	TOTAL - A:	1524.94	1165.04	2610.00
B.	SOCIAL SERVICES:			
11.	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	331.05	377.20	569.93
12.	Health	85.59	70.84	250.72
13.	Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development:			
	a) Water Supply	196.00	132.12	230.07
	b) Housing	213.16	235.33	382.87
	c) Urban Development	32.68	21.07	74.75
14.	Information & Publicity	10.55	15.05	14.14
15.	Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs.	94.80	129.94	101.55
16.	Labour & Labour Welfare	4.55	3.70	14.21
17.	Social Welfare	12.28	24.38	39.48
18.	Nutrition	47.73	40.55	144.78
	TOTAL - B:	1028.39	1050.18	1822.50
C.	GENERAL SERVICES	24.07	26.51	67.50
	GRAND TOTAL-STATE PLAN:	2577.40	2241.73	4500.00

Table no - 4.6

		(Rs. in crore)	
Sl.No.	SECTORS	2002-2003 Revised Outlay	2002-2003 Expenditure
1	2	6	7
A.	STATE PLAN		
I.	ECONOMIC SERVICES:		
1.	Agri & Allied Activities	41.16	38.11
2.	Rural Development	81.59	81.33
3.	Special Area Programme	38.47	38.47
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	26.86	36.10
5.	Energy	27.33	29.44
6.	Industry & Minerals	24.18	24.04
7.	Transport	56.64	47.28
8.	Communications	0.04	0.04
9.	Science, Tech & Env.	0.20	0.20
10.	Gen. Economic Services	6.17	5.88
	TOTAL - I	302.64	300.89
II.	SOCIAL SERVICES:		
11.	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	83.65	75.79
12.	Health	12.72	14.07
13.	Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development: -		
	a) Water Supply	34.95	34.98
	b) Housing	69.90	69.61
	c) Urban Development	15.51	15.51
14.	Information & Publicity	6.50	3.64
15.	Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs.	37.40	35.53
16.	Labour & Labour Welfare	0.98	0.82
17.	Social Welfare & Nutrition	24.22	24.22
	TOTAL- II	285.83	274.17
III.	GENERAL SERVICES	11.64	9.61
	TOTAL: STATE PLAN	600.11	584.67

Status of "Gramoday" and "Nagaroday" on the eve of 10th Five Year Plan

5.6.10. Gramoday :

By following the "Approach to People's Plan in Tripura", as approved by the State Planning Board in 1999, the State Government has adopted resource based participatory planning for preparation of area-based development Plan as strategy for decentralized planning. "Gramoday", a resource

participatory planning process in the rural areas, was first launched in West Tripura district during February, 2000, for the preparation of the Annual Plan 2000-01. During 2000-01, the entire rural areas of the State was covered under this programme, where village development plans for the 2001-02 in all the 1062 Grams/Gram Panchayats were prepared on the basis of the locally available resource and with active people's participation. And subsequently, these village development plans were integrated into the 38 Block and 4 District plans. The enthusiasm generated through Gramoday and the capacity of mastering the resources based planning process by the rural people is really praiseworthy.

5.6.11. Nagaroday: -

Following the recommendations of the State Planning Board, the State Government decided to launch Nagaroday, a resource based participatory planning for the urban areas in 2001-02.

5.6.12. Gramoday" and "Nagaroday" in the 10th Five Year Plan:

The State Government also decided to incorporate the proposals from the Gramoday and Nagaroday programmes in the overall 10th plan (2002-07) proposals of the state. The State Govt. also took a decision on the notional distribution of divisible resources among the districts to be followed by the developmental departments. Accordingly, all the departments were requested to indicate the flow of funds to the districts and blocks. Another dimension to the grass root planning in the Gramoday programme was added by modifying the modalities of the preparation of the development plans at various levels.

5.6.13. Review of Gramoday and Nagaroday:

During 2001-02, in the general body meetings of the villagers, the need of the people and their order of priority were recorded after taking stock of the available resources. Then the Village Development Plan for the 10th FYP were prepared according to and implementing capacity at the village level. The residual projects/ schemes were transferred to the Blocks for implementation. These projects were examined at the block level and out of these, residual projects/ schemes, the shelf of projects/ schemes; that could be formulated and implemented on the basis of flow of funds to the block, constitute the Block Development Plan. The remaining projects/ schemes were referred to the District. At the district level similar exercise was done to prepare the District Development Plan and the residual projects/ schemes were referred to the State level for implementation. Here, the basis of formulation of projects/ schemes at block and district levels was the total needs of the people as expressed at the village level meetings. The blocks and districts were not encouraged to include any new scheme/ project except in very rare occasion.

In all the 12 Nagar Panchayat and AMC areas a detailed comprehensive survey of resources was done. And in all Wards of the Nagar Panchayats and Agartala Municipal Council areas, the preparation of development plans, on the basis of the estimated flow of funds and as per aspirations and opinions of the people as expressed in the ward/ sector level meetings, were completed by March 2002. The Village Development Plans for all the 1062 villages were submitted to the blocks by the middle of March. The consolidated Block Development plans for all the 38 blocks were submitted by the first week of April, 2002. The preparation of the consolidated District Development Plans were completed by the end of April, 2002, after having a formal discussion with District Plan formulating authority, Planning Development and the State Planning Board.

Concluding observations: -

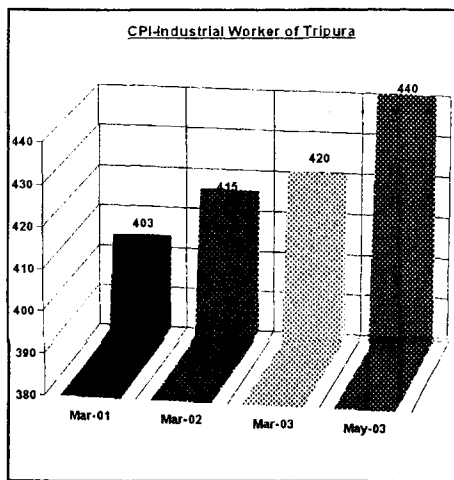
The State Budget, 2002-2003, shows continued efforts for financial consolidation by way of revenue generation, containment of Government expenditure.

Revenue deficit has been narrowed from Rs. 0.96 crore in 2000-2001 (AC) to Rs. 0.18 crore in 2002-2003 (RE). Revenue receipt increased by 18.62% during the period between 2000-2001 to 2002-2003. The contribution of state's own tax revenue actually increased by 45.78% during the same period of 2000-2001 (AC) to 2002-2003 (RE).

On the other hand, public debt has increased from Rs. 93.26 crore in 2000-2001 (AC) to Rs. 319.91 crore in 2002-2003 (RE) due to financing of large component of state plan schemes and increase of rate of interest for institutional loans.

Chapter-5 PRICE AND COST OF LIVING

Changes in price movement have a direct impact on the wide range of economic activities of a country. Price affects every individual and variation in price reflects directly on the economy. It therefore, becomes crucial for policy makers, planners and other decision-making authorities to obtain reliable data on price movements over a period of time and also to get projections of future price movements.



5.2. Price stability with a tolerable rate of inflation is an important objective of the monetary policy. On the otherhand, price stability is essential for sustaining economic growth and also ensuring equitable distribution of goods and services to all section of the people. A stable price with mild and tolerable rate of inflation is said to stimulate economic growth, particularly in economies where resources are substantially underemployed. But unchecked rise in prices endangers as well as affects economic prospects and growth and also social stability.

5.3. In an economy like India, the price situation of a state is bound to be influenced by the price behavior in the country as a whole. The fiscal, monetary and credit policies of the Central Government, the general economic situation in the country as a whole and even international

factors influence the prices at the state level, directly.

5.4. Movement of these changes in price can be studied/analysed by the statistical method of index number of prices. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is used to measure the overall rate of inflation and Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to measure changes in prices of items for consumption. The WPI for Tripura is not available; therefore, our analysis of price stituation in the state is based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) numbers of Industrial Workers/Urban Non-manual Employees/Middle

- ❑ Price behaviour was more favourable in rural area compared to urban area of the state in 2002-2003.
- ❑ Overall inflation of the state based on CPI-IW was 10% in March 2003.
- ❑ Retail prices of 15 essential commodities declined in 2002-2003.
- ❑ Prices of onion, milk & mustard oil increased more than 5% in 2002-2003.

class employees/Agricultural Labour etc.

5.5. Price-situation in India:

5.5.1. Inflation based on Wholesale Price Index:

5.5.1.1. The wholesale price index is the most widely used and accepted index for interpretation of annual rate of inflation in the country. This is an important indicator of macro-economic stability, measured by the year-on-year variations in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI).

5.5.1.2. Unlike previous fiscal year of 2001-2002, the inflationary trend increased manifold in last quarter of 2002-2003 due to increase in international crude oil prices from August-2002 to early 2003 owing to sudden political changes in Iraq. Infact, the inflation was dominated in 2002-2003 by the prices of non-food items contrary to food items that dominated last year.

5.5.1.3. The all India WPI (1993-94=100) has moved gradually from 161.9 in March 2002 to 167.5 in October 2002 and thereafter, further rose gradually to 169.4 in February 2003 and it stood at 170.8 in March 2003. Infact, during the year 2002-2003 the Index moved upwardly without any sign of decline tendency. The year-on-year inflation based on WPI during March 2002 to March 2003 stood at 5.5%, which was 1.76% during the similar period of March 2001 to March 2002.

5.5.2. Inflation based on Consumer Price Index:

5.5.2.1. The inflation rate based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) captures the retail price movement for different sections of consumers. The CPI-IW (1982=100) also behaved similarly like WPI and the CPI-IW has not shown declining trend during the fiscal year of 2002-2003.

5.5.2.2. The CPI-IW (1982=100), which is compiled and released by the Labour Bureau, Simla on the basis of the data supplied by the field officials of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, measures monthly movement of retail prices of various goods and services of the industrial workers. The government employees' wage compensation (D.A) both central and state levels is done on the basis of movement of this Index.

5.5.2.3. The CPI-IW has moved steadily from 468 in March 2002 to 481 in July 2002 and thereafter further rose to 489 in November 2002 and it stood at 487 in March 2003. The CPI-IW shows that inflation on a year-on-year basis was 4.1% during the period between March 2002 and March 2003 at all India level.

5.5.2.4. The Consumer Index Number for Urban Non-Manual Employees (CPI-UNME), with 1984-85 base monitors prices of goods and services in urban towns on monthly basis. The Bank employees' wage compensation is being given on the basis of this Index.

5.5.2.5. Urban price behavior: Urban price behaviour in general can be analysed at all India level with the help of CPI for Urban Non-manual Employees (CPI-UNME), 1984-85=100. The CPI-UNME has moved from 396 in April 2002 to 408 in November 2002 and further increased to 410 in March 2003. The CPI-UNME shows an inflation of 3.54% during the period of April 2002 to March 2003 in urban areas at all India level.

LIBRARY & DOCUMENTATION CENTER

National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration

17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,

New Delhi-110016

DOC, No. 2-12460

Date 22-1-2004

5.5.3. Rural price behavior:

5.5.3.1. The general price behaviour in rural areas at all India can be analysed with the help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), 1986-87=100. The CPI-AL has steadily moved from 312 in April 2002 to 326 in November 2002 and further increased to 326 in March 2003. The CPI-AL shows an inflation of 4.49% during the period of April 2002 to March 2003 in urban areas at all India level.

5.5.3.2. It is revealed from the above analysis that retail prices at all India level both in urban and rural areas behaved similarly with an up-ward trend during the fiscal year 2002-2003. The price behaviour in urban areas was favourable than in rural areas during 2002-2003.

5.6. Price-situation in Tripura:

5.6.1. The price situation in the state is influenced by the over all price behaviour of the country. The state is located in the Northeastern part of India and at the extreme corner of the country with 60% of its area being forest area. The state is completely land locked from the mainland and even from the other Northeastern states. The state has bordering areas with two states only namely Assam, 53 km (5.21%), and Mizoram, 109 km (10.71%). The rest 84% (856 km) of the border is international border with Bangladesh.

5.6.2. The rainfall in the state was quite normal through out the year while the mainland of the country experienced severe drought.

5.6.3. The price situation in the state during 2002-2003 was very favourable in rural areas and remained low compared to preceding year of 2001-2002. In urban areas, it fluctuated but remained marginally low compared to preceding year.

5.6.2. Retail price behaviour of essential commodities in rural areas: -

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

5.6.2.2. A comparative analysis of data of average retail prices in the state for months of March 2002 and March 2003 reveals that retail prices of 15 out of 22 essential commodities declined. It includes rice(coarse), atta, moong, arhar, gram, chillies, pumpkin, brinjal, fish (small), goat meat, egg, vanaspati, sugar, gur, tea leaf. In case of chillies, pumkin, brinjal, fish (small), egg, mustard oil, the decline in the rate was more than 8% in 2002-2003 as compared to preceding year of 2001-2002.

5.6.2.3. The retail prices of rice (medium), potato, onion, .milk, mustard oil and salt increased in 2002-2003. The maximum increase in retail prices was observed in case of onion followed by mustard oil and milk in 2002-2003 as compared to 2001-2002.

Table no.- 5.1
Average Rural Retail Prices of essential commodities in Tripura during 2002 & 2003

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Prices (In rupees) during		Percentage variation (+, -) in March '03 over, March '02.
			March 2002	March 2003	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rice (Medium)	Kg.	11.63	11.72	+ 0.77
2.	Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	10.72	10.68	- 0.37
3.	Atta	Kg.	11.59	11.43	- 1.38
4.	Moog Dal	Kg.	34.19	34.08	- 0.32
5.	Masur Dal	Kg.	28.67	29.45	+ 2.72
6.	Arahar Dal	Kg.	32.89	32.76	- 0.40
7.	Gram Dal	Kg.	28.58	27.87	- 2.48
8.	Potato	Kg.	6.71	6.82	+ 1.64
9.	Onion	Kg.	10.42	12.24	+ 17.47
10.	Green chillies	Kg.	22.50	20.00	- 11.11
11.	Pumkin (Sweet)	Kg.	5.50	4.75	- 13.64
12.	Brinjal	Kg.	8.24	7.33	- 11.04
13.	Fish (Small)	Kg.	74.00	68.00	- 8.11
14.	Meat (Goat)	Kg.	126.21	124.78	- 1.13
15.	Egg (Duck)	4 nos.	14.62	13.50	- 8.30
16.	Milk (Cow)	Liter	15.93	16.75	+ 5.15
17.	Mustard Oil (Loose)	Liter		43.63	46.32 + 6.17
18.	Vanaspati (Loose)	Kg.		53.55	53.27 - 0.52
19.	Sugar	Kg.	20.63	20.18	- 2.18
20.	Gur	Kg.	18.98	18.89	- 0.47
21.	Tea (leaf) loose	100 gram	14.55	14.55	0.00
22.	Salt (pkt)	1 Kg. pkt	6.81	6.87	+ 0.88

5.6.3. Inflation based on Consumer Price Index:

5.6.3.1. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is not available for Tripura. Therefore, the Consumer Price Index Number (CPI) for Industrial Worker/Urban Non-manual Employees/Middle Class Employees/Rural Labourers/Agricultural labourers are the available instrument to study price behavior in the State. The Consumer Price Index Numbers measure the overall price movement of goods and services at the consumption stage. The Consumer Price Index Numbers are generally constructed for specified section of the population.

5.6.3.2. The annual inflation rate based on CPI-IW on a year-on-year basis was 1.19% in February 2003, which was 1.20% in March 2003 as compared to 2.98% in March 2002. The rate of inflation based on CPI-IW has continued to remain low in Tripura through out the year due to better rainfall and favourable agricultural productions.

5.6.3.3. Inflation based on CPI-IW on a year-on-year basis during the year 2002-2003 was favourable in contrast to the inflation at all India level due to adequate and timely moonsoon in the state. The agriculture production was favourable and no part of the state experienced any drought like other parts of the country. The fiscal year started with an inflation rate of 2.98% in March 2002 which further declined to 0.93% in July 2002 and in December 2002 it became all time low and stood at (-) 1.13%. There after it showed an up-ward turn and reached to 1.20% in March 2003.

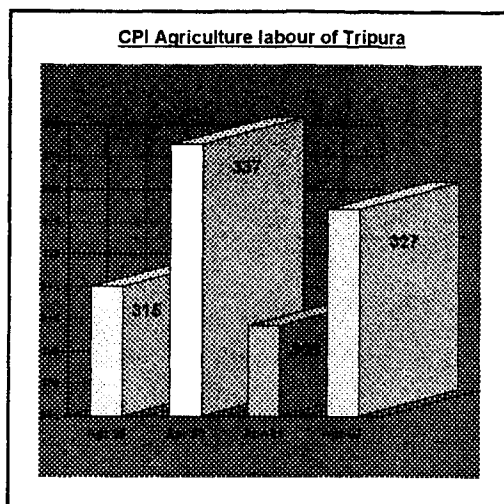
5.6.3.4. The following table shows the year-on-year trend in CPI-IW for all commodities in Tripura with base (1981-82=100) for the months of February to May 2002 during the years 2001, 2002 and 2003.

Table no: 5.2

Sl.No.	Months	2001	2002	2003	Percentage variation during 2002-2003.
1	2	4	5	6	7
1.	February	402	418	423	1.20
2.	March	403	415	420	1.20
3.	April	420	434	440	1.38
4.	May	430	436	442	1.38

5.6.3.5. The prices for CPI-IW are being collected from 10 (ten) different markets of Tripura viz., Maharajganj Bazar (Agartala), Mohanpur, Ranirbazar, Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Kadamtala, Kumarghat, Bishalgarh, Santirbazar and Teliamura. The Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Shimla

releases the CPI for Industrial Worker after getting the data on weekly/monthly basis collected from these markets by the Staff of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics. The State Government employee's wage compensation (D.A) is being done on the basis of movement of this Index.



5.6.4. Rural Price behavior:

5.6.4.1. The rural price behaviour of the state can be explained with help of CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL). The CPI for Agricultural Labourers has moved from 327 in April 2002 and rose to 334 in November 2002. Thereafter, it showed a steep decline and stood at 331 in January 2003. Its ard again futher

declined to 322 in March 2003.

5.6.4.2. The inflation rate based on CPI-AL on a year-on-year basis was 0.94% in March 2003, which was 3.91% in March 2002. At all India level, the inflation rate on a year-on-year basis based on CPI-AL was 4.85% in March 2003, compared to 3% in March 2002.

5.6.4.3. The CPI for Rural Labourers has also shown similar declining trend. It increased from 321 in April 2002 to 323 in October 2002 and further increased to 328 in November 2002. The CPI-RL showed a declining trend from January 2003, it declined to 326 in January 2003 and further declined to 315 in March 2003. The inflation rate based on CPI-RL on a year-on-year basis was 0.64% in March 2003, compared to 4.68% in March 2002. On the otherhand, at all India level the inflation rate on a year-on-year basis based on CPI-RL was 4.82% in March 2003, compared to 2.98% in March 2002.

5.6.4.4. The movement of the CPI for Agricultural labour & Rural labour during 1999 to 2003 may be seen in the following table:

Table no: 5.3

Category	Year	Tripura		All-India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
1	2	3	4	5	6
CPI-Agri. Labour	April 1999	315	317	295	298
	April 2000	337	340	307	309
	April 2001	309	296	301	293
	April 2002	327	321	309	301
	April 2003	315	299	326	319
Percentage increased during:	1999 to 2000	6.98	7.26	4.07	3.96
	2000 to 2001	-8.31	-12.94	-1.95	-5.18
	2001 to 2002	5.83	8.45	2.66	2.73
	2002 to 2003	-3.67	-6.85	5.50	5.98
CPI- Rural Labour	April 1999	311	318	296	298
	April 2000	334	341	308	309
	April 2001	302	295	303	294
	April 2002	321	321	312	302
	April 2003	306	296	328	320
Percentage increased during:	1999 to 2000	7.40	7.23	4.05	3.69
	2000 to 2001	-9.58	-13.49	-1.62	-4.85
	2001 to 2002	6.29	8.81	2.97	2.72
	2002 to 2003	-4.67	-7.79	5.13	5.96

5.6.5. Urban Price behavior:

5.6.5.1. The urban price behaviour of the state can be studied with the help of CPI for Urban Non-manual Employees (CPI-UNME) and CPI for Middle Class Employees of Agartala. The CPI-UNME of Tripura has moved from 444 in April 2002 to 471 in August 2002 and thereafter marginally declined to 469 in September 2002. It further showed an increasing trend and reached 478 in November 2002 but thereafter again declined to 461 in December 2002 and the CPI-UNME stood 468 in March 2003. The inflation rate based on CPI-UNME on a year-on-year basis was 4.46% in March 2003, as compared to 6.92% in March 2002. At all India level, the inflation rate on a year-on-year basis based on CPI-UNME which was 4.77% in March 2002 was 3.80% in March 2003.

5.6.5.2. The CPI for Middle Class Employees at Agartala was 2076 in April 2002, which rose to 2154 in July 2002 and thereafter showed a declining trend up to September 2002 and stood at 2091. From October 2002 it showed an increasing trend and rose to January 2003. In February 2003 it declined to 2124 and further increased at 2139 in March 2003. The inflation rate based on CPI-middle class employees at Agartala on a year-on-year basis was 3.78% in March 2003, compared to 3% in March 2002.

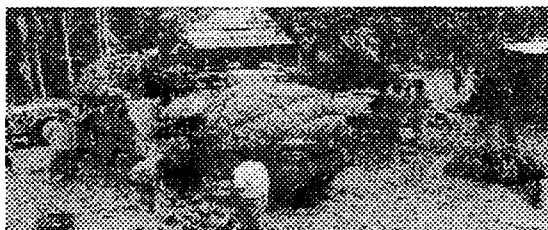
5.6.5.3. The movement of the Consumer Price Index Number for Urban Non-manual Employees both at State and All India levels during 1999 to 2003 is shown in the following table.

Table no: 5.4

Category	Year	Tripura General Index	All-India General Index
1	2	3	4
CPI-UNME	March 1999	380	340
	March 2000	391	357
	March 2001	419	377
	March 2002	448	395
	March 2003	468	410
Percentage increase during	1999 to 2000	2.89	5.0
	2000 to 2001	7.16	5.60
	2001 to 2002	6.92	4.77
	2002 to 2003	4.46	3.80

Concluding observations:

Timely monsoon and declining price of major agricultural produce has eased the overall inflation rate which was lower in the state compared to national level in 2002-2003 despite increase in cost of fuel and light, clothing and housing subsectors.



Chapter-6

POVERTY, MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT

The state has achieved well compared to all India level in terms of human development indicators like percentage of literacy including women/ST/SC literacy rate, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate etc. Despite better performance in human development front, the state faces problem of poverty as well as un-employment due to poor employment opportunities particularly in industrial front in both formal and informal sectors and scarcity of cultivable land.

6.2. Poverty:

6.2.1. Poverty alleviation by accelerating the growth of productive employment both in agriculture and non-agriculture economic activities and, reducing un-employment continues to be the prime objective of planning & development in the state. Anti-poverty programmes of generating employment through implementation of self-employment programmes have successfully been implemented despite several socio-economic constraints. Special emphasis have been given on covering economically backward and ST / SC target groups including women and children. The Swarnjayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) which is a modified programme of earlier IRDP & allied schemes, has been implemented to bring the poor families above poverty line.

6.2.2. According to the estimate of the last BPL survey conducted in 1997, 66.81% of the families were BPL families who require to be assisted through various anti-poverty programmes in the state. As per estimation of the Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, the poverty percentage for 30 days reference period based on NSS 55th Round (house hold consumption expenditure) for the year 1999-2000 stood at 40.04% in rural areas and 7.47% in urban areas. The poverty percentage at all India level for 1999-2000 based on NSS 55th Round (house hold consumption expenditure) for 30 days reference period stood at 27.09% for rural areas and 23.82% for urban areas.

6.2.3. Recently, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Tripura made an alternative exercise based on the Report no-481 of the National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India, for NSS 57th Round, 2001-2002 and found the poverty ratio in rural areas of the state at 55%.

- ❑ Ratio of BPL families was 66.81% in 1997.
- ❑ 26.58% of the population were cultivators, 24.03% were agri-labour.
- ❑ 2.90% were workers in manufacturing & service sector and
- ❑ 48.19% were other workers in 2001.
- ❑ Female workers were 18.35% of total worker in 2001.
- ❑ Total number of registered job seekers was 2,99,163 in 2002-03.

6.3. Manpower & Employment:

6.3.1. Workforce as per Census-2001:

6.3.1.1. The workforce data based on Census-2001 shows that the total number of workers (main & marginal) in the state was 11,58,190. Out of these total workers, 9,06,487 were main workers and 2,51,703 was the marginal workers.

6.3.1.2. As per Census- 2001, the total number workers (main & marginal) in rural areas was 9,82,635. Out of these, the main workers in rural areas were 7,43,447 and 2,39,188 was the marginal workers in the state. The total workers (main & marginal) in urban area were 1,75,555, out of these the main worker was 1,63,040 and remaining 12,515 was the marginal workers in 2001.

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

6.3.2. Male Workers

6.3.2.1. The total male worker in 2001 was 8,31,318 that is 82% of the total workers, which was 83.07% in 1991. The main worker was 7,40,153 and a marginal worker was 91,165. The male population in the state declined to 49.23% in 1981 to 46.99% in 1991 and further to 45.23%.

6.3.2.2. This proportion of male main worker in the rural areas was 44.49% in 2001 compare to 46.92% in 1991 to the total rural male population. In urban areas, the proportion of male main workers was 48.92% in 2001 compare to 47.38% in 1991 to the total urban male population.

6.3.3. Female Workers

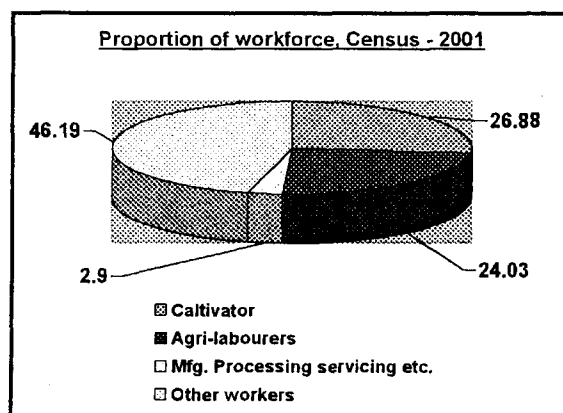
6.3.3.1. The proportion of female workers to main workers in the state increased from 14.67% in 1981 to 16.93% in 1991 and further to 18.35% in 2001. The proportion of female main workers to female population was 8.95% in 1981 to 10.14% in 1991 that stood 10.70% in 2001.

6.3.3.2. This proportion of female main worker in the rural areas was 10.76% in 2001 compare to 14.40% in 1991 to the total rural female population. In urban areas, the proportion of female main workers was 10.36% in 2001 compare to 8.66% in 1991 to the total urban female population.

6.3.4. Main and Marginal Workers

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

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



6.3.4.3. The total marginal worker was 2,51,703 in 2001 compared to 56,454 in 1991. The incidence of marginal workers among the males was low as compared with females. Only 36.22% of the males in the state were marginal workers, while remaining 63.78% were female marginal workers. The marginal workers in rural areas was 2,39,188 i.e. 95% of the marginal workers were residing in rural areas in 2001. In urban areas, the total marginal worker was 12,515 in 2001 that accounts only 5% of the total marginal workers in the state.

6.3.5. Composition of Main Workers

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

Table no- 6.1

Sl.no.	Classification of workers	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cultivator	43.29	38.09	26.88
2.	Agri-labourers	26.72	25.70	24.03
3.	Mfg. processing servicing etc.	1.44	1.42	2.90
4.	Other workers	28.55	34.79	46.19
	Total: -	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

6.4. Employment as per 4th Economic Census:

6.4.1. The Economic Census provides basic data on nature of activity, persons employed, ownership, power used in un-organised sector of non-agricultural economy covering un-registered manufacturing, trade, transport, services ect sectors.

6.4.2. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics conducted the 4th Economic Census in 1998. The result of 4th Economic Census reveals that there were 2,68,257 persons employed in different economic activities of agri and non-agricultural sector of the economy (excluding crop production & plantation) against 2,20,588 persons employed in 3rd Economic Census, 1990. There is an increase of 21.61% of total employment (excluding crop production & plantation) during the period of 1990 to 1998. Out of the total employment of 2,68,257 persons, 1,46,415 persons were hired persons and 42,945 persons were female workers.

6.4.3. The following table depicts persons usually working by major activity groups for agriculture (excluding crop production & plantation) & non-agricultural activities at district level.

Table no: 6.2

Major activity	Persons Usually Working				
	West Tripura	South Tripura	North Tripura	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Rearing of livestock	1414	159	365	540	2478
2. Agri Services & hunting etc.	1304	218	447	304	273
3. Agricultural activities (1+2)	2718	377	812	844	4751
4. Mining & Quarrying	3	17	13	5	38
5. Manufacturing	27799	7371	10206	3931	49307
6. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	1229	148	140	31	1548
7. Construction	509	354	296	32	1191
8. Wholesale Trade	1648	347	822	498	3315
9. Retail Trade	33218	14185	9083	3852	60338
10. Restaurants & Hotels	3769	2485	1840	714	8808
11. Transport	4286	422	2148	116	6972
12. Storage & Warehousing	569	89	72	62	792
13. Communication	939	431	488	60	1918
14. Financial insurance, real estate & business services	1867	777	727	190	3561
15. Community, Social & personal services	65492	31508	19893	8825	125718
16. Other (un-specified) activities					
17. Non-agricultural activities (4-16):	141328	58134	45728	18316	263506
18. Agri & Non-agri activities (3+17):	144046	58511	46540	19160	268257

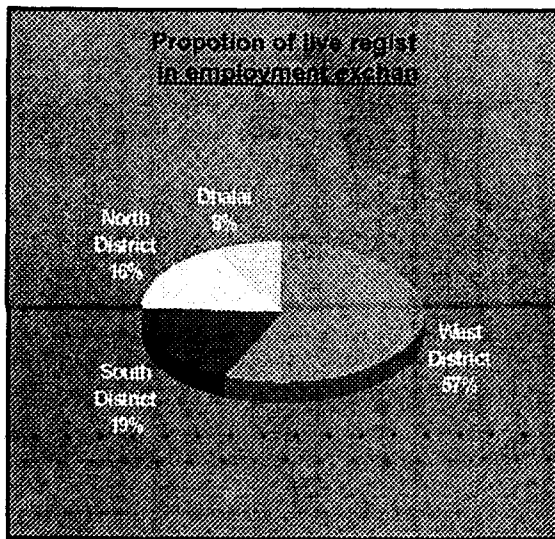
6.4.4. Infact, liberalization and reforms of Indian Economy has not given the expected acceleration of the growth of employment during 9th Five Year Plan period in the state. The result of 4th Economic Census reveals that employment increased less in urban areas by 13.51% where as in rural areas it increased by 27.05% during the period of 1990-1998. Moreover, hired employment increased by

24.80% in rural areas as against 2.50% in urban areas during the period of 1990-1998 as indicated in the report of 4th Economic Census.

6.4.5. The total job seekers have been increasing over the years. In 1990, there were 1,76,742 un-employed job seekers in the state, which rose to 2,50,729 in 1998 & further, raised to 3,66,207 in March 2002 and March 2003 it stood at 3,94,663. Out of the total jobseekers of 3,94,663 till March 2003, the number of women job seekers is 1,47,136 (37.28%) in the state.

6.5. Employment Exchange Statistics:

6.5.1. In 2002-2003, 6-Employment Exchanges and 20-Employment Information & Assistance Bureaux (EI&AB) are functioning under Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning in the state. The main function of Employment Services is placement i.e. finding jobseekers and finding workers for employers.



6.5.2. As on 31st March 2003 number of registered job seekers waiting in the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges of the State was 3,94,663 out of which woman were 1,47,136. During the year 2002-2003, numbers of candidates registered their names in the different Employment Exchanges was 32,523 and number of candidates placed was 1,725.

6.5.3. There is 1 (one) Spl. Employment Exchange for Pyhsically Handicapped job seekers for rendering necessary help and to maintain liasion

with the various agencies. This special Employment Exchange also issues identity cards to the physically handicapped persons for bus travel concession within the state. During the year 2002-03 63 nos. identity cards were issued to them. As on 31st March 2003 number of physically handicapped registered job seekers in the state was 2,099 out of which orthopaedically handicapped- 1,608, visually handicapped- 158, hearing handicapped- 319 and mentally handicapped- 14.

6.5.4. Vocational guidance as well as motivational programme for self employment are rendered to the unemployed youths by the Employment Exchanges of the State.

6.5.5. In year 2002-03, number of examination conduted for staff selection commission by the Directorate of Employment Services & Manpower Planning was 3 and number of candidates appeared in the said examinations were 691.

6.5.6. Over the year, a number special measures are being adopted by the Employment Exchanges to safeguard the interest of the job-seekers belonging to S.T. & S.C. it includes: -

- * Maintainance of their registration cards separately

- * Ensuring that the vacancy notifications from public sector establishments invariably indicate details regarding reservation providing vocational guidance.
- * Sponsoring suitable candidate against unreserved vacancies.

6.5.7. As on 31st March 2003, number of S.C. job seekers in the employment exchanges was 59,907 and number of S.T. job seekers was 66,902. During the year 2002-03, 4,785 number of S.C. candidates and 8,054 number of S.T. candidates got register their names in the employment exchanges and 372 number of S.C. candidates and 712 no S.T. candidates were placed for employment.

Apart from these, as a part of job enlightenment to the job seekers of Tripura in respect of job vacancies available in and outside Tripura, this Directorate publishes monthly employment bulletin regularly in every month. Informations on job vacancies in and outside Tripura are also hosting weekly through Govt. web site: www.tripura.nic.in.

6.5.8. Total number of registrants waiting in the live registrar of the employment exchanges of the state as on 31-03-2003.

Table no: 6.3

Male	Female	Total	ST	SC
2,47,527	1,47,136	3,94,663	66,902	59,907

6.5.9. No. of job-seekers registered in the employment exchanges during the year 2002-2003.

Table no: 6.4

Male	Female	Total	ST	SC
20,716	11,807	32,523	8,054	4,785

6.5.10. Among the 4 (four) districts in the state, West Tripura District (56.72%) has highest number of applicants in the employment exchanges followed by South Tripura (19.10%), North Tripura (16.36%) and Dhalai Districts (7.82%).

6.5.11. The following table shows the district wise number of applicants in employment exchanges till March 2003.

Year/District	Male	Female	Total
West	1,33,886	89,948	2,23,834
South	51,909	23,477	75,386
North	41,492	23,089	64,581
Dhalai	20,240	10,622	30,862
TOTAL:-	2,47,527	1,47,136	3,94,663

6.5. Tripura Public Service Commission:

In the year 2002-2003, 802 posts were advertised by the TPSC and 10,054 numbers of applications were received for these posts. 326 numbers of candidates were recommended against these advertisements.

6.6. Employment in the Registered Factory:

As -per data available from Factories & Boilers Organisation in Tripura during 2000-2001, the average daily factory employment was 30,012. Out of these, the district-wise average number of workers employed during the year 2002-2003ere as follows.

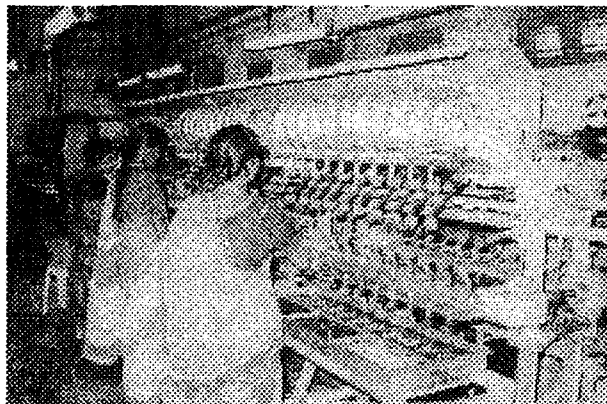
Table no: 6.5
2002-2003

District	Average No. Of Workers employed
West	18105
South	5695
North	6250
Dhalai	1775
Total: -	31,825

Concluding observations:

Un-employment situation will further worsen if growth of economy does not lead to new labour intensive activities including in manufacturing and service sectors.

Greater private sector participation is required for solving un-employment situation in the state.



Chapter-7

FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The Public Distribution System (PDS) has been a major instrument for ensuring availability of certain essential commodities at affordable prices. Like previous years, in the year 2002-2003 also essential commodities like rice, wheat, salt, sugar & kerosene were procured and distributed to the consumers through PDS network with 1432 Fair Price shops in the state.

7.2. Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS):-

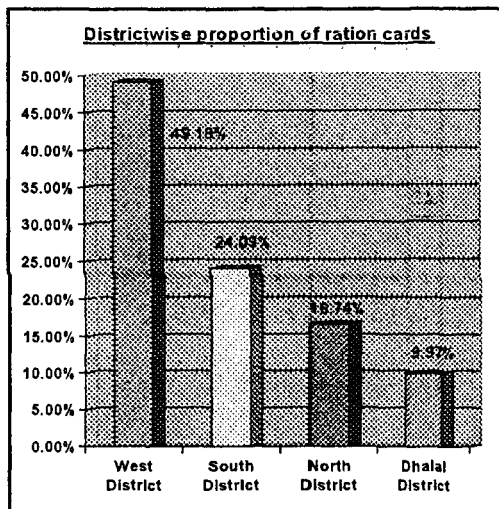
7.2.1. For common minimum needs programme, Government of India introduced TPDS in June 1997 with the focus on poor particularly BPL families for ensuring proper food security at

subsidised rate. In order to make the TPDS more focused and target oriented for poor, Government of India has launched the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Annapurna.

In Tripura, TPDS has been implemented to cover identified beneficiaries in the state.

7.3. Allotment, procurement and offtake: The details of allotment, procurement and off-take in 2002-2003 are given below.

7.3.1. Allotment: -The Government of India allotted 3,39,200 mt. rice under PDS/TPDS and other schemes in 2002-2003. The allotted quantity of wheat and sugar for the same financial year was 21,579 mt. and 32,624.700 mt. respectively. The details of allotment of different commodities in 2002-2003 are



given below: -

- No. of Fair Price Shops was 1432 in 2002-2003.
- Total off-take of rice was 1,59,183 mt. in 2002-03.
- Total off-take of wheat was 5,782.20 mt. in 2002-03.
- Total capacity of godown was 42,960 mt. in 2002-03.

Table no: - 7.1.

Scheme	Quantity
APL rice	1,58,121 mt.
BPL rice	1,04,904 mt.
AAY rice	18,996 mt.
NPNSPE rice	13,799 mt.
ANP rice	1,782 mt.
SGRY rice	53,192 mt.
Total rice	3,39,200 mt.
Wheat	21,579 mt.
Sugar	32,625 mt.

7.3.2. Procurement: In 2002-2003 the State Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department lifted 1,93,942.60 mt. of rice from Food Corporation of India (FCI), Government of India. The lifted quantity of wheat and sugar was 5,782.20 mt. and 24,324.08 mt., respectively. The details of lifting of different commodities from the FCI in 2002-2003 are depicted below: -

Table no- 7.2.

Scheme	Quantity
APL rice	19,604.17 mt.
BPL rice	1,01,672.70 mt.
AAY rice	19,386.20 mt.
NPNSPE rice	10,069.21 mt.
SGRY rice	40,689.45 mt.
ANP rice	1,782.10 mt.
Others rice	738.77 mt.

7.3.3. Off-take: The total off-take in 2002-2003 of different essential commodities is shown in the below noted tables. The total off-take of rice in 2002-2003 was 1,59,189.51 mt., which is a 90% increase of consumption from the previous year of 2001-2002.

Table no- 7.3.

Scheme	Quantity
APL Rice	13,530 mt.
BPL Rice	86,679.93 mt.
AAY Rice	15,407.31 mt.
NPNSPE Rice	7,725.21 mt.
SGRY Rice	34,457.83 mt.
ANP Rice	1,383.22 mt.
Total Rice	1,59,183.50 mt.

Wheat	5,782.20 mt.
Salt	4,271.86 mt.
Sugar	23,981.41 mt.

7.3.4. Fair Price Shops:

In 2002-2003, there were 1432 F. P. Shops catering to 7,15,951 families throughout the state, out of which 4,20,951 families belong to APL category and 2,95,000 belong to BPL category (including 45,224 under AAY category). The district wise break-up of the fair price shops is depicted below:

Table no- 7.4.

Sl.No.	District	No. of F.P. Shops	Total Ration Cards
1.	North	231	1,19,887
2.	Dhalai	149	71,381
3.	West	676	3,52,167
4.	South	376	1,72,516
Total		1432	7,15,951

7.3.5. Godown:

7.3.5.1. There are 106 food storage godowns in the state with capacity of 42,960 mt. Out of these, 72 godowns are for rice with a capacity of 33,853 mt. and 34 godowns are for salt storage with total capacity of 9,107 mt. The detailed district wise break-up of godowns of the State Government in 2002-2003 is depicted below: -

Table no- 7.5.

Sl.No.	Name of district	No. of godown	Capacity
1.	North Tripura	29	14,700 mt
2.	Dhalai District	17	4,250 mt
3.	South Tripura	25	7,630 mt
4.	West Tripura	35	16,380 mt
Total		106	42,960 mt

7.3.5.2. The FCI has also godown in the state with a total capacity of 34,897 mt. The location of the godowns & their storage capacity are shown in the table below.

Table no- 7.6.

Sl.No.	Name of place	Capacity
1.	A.D.Nagar	4,000 MT
2.	C.W.C. Agartala	10,917 mt
3.	Nandannagar	5,000 mt
4.	Dharmanagar	12,510 mt
5.	Churaibari	1,770 mt

6.	Kumarghat	700 mt
	Total	34,897 mt

7.3.5.6. Consumer Protection:

The Government of Tripura has constituted the State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission at the state level and has also established District Forums in four districts to redress the grievances of the consumers. The Tripura Consumer Protection Rules 1987 has been framed under the provision of Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Moreover, under the provision of Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the Consumer Protection Council has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister, Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department in Tripura.

The present status and disposal of cases (since inception) are given below.

Table no- 7.7.

Name of Consumer Court	Nos. of Cases filed since inception up 31-03-2003.	Nos. of cases disposed since inception upto 31-03-2003.
1.State Commission	616	311
2.District forum (3 nos.)	1287	1082

The Jurisdiction of Consumer Redressal Courts are as follows: -

- Cases for compensation claimed upto Rs. 20 (twenty) lacs can be filed in the District Forums.
- Cases for Compensation claimed upto Rs. 1 crore could be filed in the State Commission.
- Cases for Compensation claimed above Rs. 1 crore can be filed in the National Commission.

Concluding observations:

Procurement of rice has been excessive for all categories of APL / BPL / AAY / SGRY / etc. compared to off take under PDS in 2002-2003. This is mainly for narrowing the PDS and open market prices particularly for APL families.

Chapter-8

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

8.1. AGRICULTURE:

8.1.1. Out of the total geographical area of 10,491.69 sq.km. of the state, the net area under agriculture was 2,800 sq.km. in 2002-2003. This constitutes which consists 26.68% of total geographical area. The state is hilly and more than 60% of the area is under forest. The proportion of area under agriculture therefore is low in the state compared to such proportion at national level (43.40%).

8.1.2. Despite less area under agriculture in the state, the economy of the state is basically agrarian, which includes traditional jhum (shifting) cultivation. Infact, economy of the state is heavily dependent up on it and it is the main source of livelihood. Census-2001 workforce data reveals that about 51% of the population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood in the state, as compared to 64% in 1991.

8.1.3. The agriculture in the state largely depends upon timely monsoon. Soil of the state is very fertile and receives abundant normal rainfall, which is conducive for agriculture and horticultural crops including rubber and tea plantations.

8.1.4. However, the contribution of agriculture and allied activities to the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices has been declining over the years in the state. In recent past, the proportion of agriculture and allied activities in NSDP at current prices has declined from 37.40% in 1993-94 to 34.29% in 1997-98 and further declined to 26.63% in 2001-2002(P). Besides, it has not been possible to achive self sufficiency in food grains & consequently, the State has to depend on procurement from outside the State.

8.2. Land utilisation:

Estimated net cropped area in the year 2002-2003 was 2,80,000 hectare. The gross cropped area has increased from 4,85,000 hectare in 2001-2002 to 4,90,000 hecter in 2002-2003. The cropping intensity has increased to 175% in 2002-2003 from 173% in the previous year (2001-2002). The

- ❑ 26.68% of the total area was under agricultural activities.
- ❑ 51% of workforce dependent on agriculture & allied activities.
- ❑ 96.58% of the agricultural area was under food crop and rest 3.50% area was under non-food crop in 2002-03.
- ❑ Surplus in fish seed production.

following table is illustrative of land utilization pattern as well as cropping intensity during last three years in the state.

Table no-8.1.

Sl.No.	Classification	Area under land utilisation in hec.		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Geographical area	1049169	1049169	1049169
2.	Area under forest	606168	606168	606168
3.	Net area sown.	279000	280000	280000
4.	Area sown more than once.	201000	205000	210000
5.	Total gross cropped area.	480000	485000	490000
6.	Cropping Intensity	172%	173%	175%

8.3. Soil Conservation:

In order to minimize the hazards of soil erosion and to maintain soil health for increased production of different crops, a total of 60 micro watershed projects (46 nos. of projects under National Watershed Development Projects in the rainfed areas and another 16 nos. of projects under Watershed Development Projects in shifting cultivation areas) are being implemented all over the state. The essential programme components of these projects are treatment of arable and non-arable land according to capability and following the principle of soil and water conservation. Under NWDPRRA an amount of Rs. 1095.09 lakhs have been received during the Ninth

8.4. Area and production of crops:

Agricultural area and production for the years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003, in respect of principal crops are depicted below.

Table No-8.2.

Sl. No.	Name of Crop	2001-2002		2002-2003	
		Area (in hec)	Production (in mt.)	Area (in hec)	Production (in mt.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rice	246090	608840	255270	602370
2.	Maize	2080	2080	2305	2200
3.	Wheat	1130	2260	929	1827
4.	Gram	380	240	323	215
5.	Other pulses	8190	4180	8010	4910
6.	Groundnut	555	545	1005	1030

7.	Sesamum	1820	780	1770	805
8.	Rape & Mustard	2350	2030	2230	1685
9.	Potato	5369	106280	5735	112070
10.	Sweet Potato	900	8100	900	8100 (R)
11.	Chillies (Dry)	1630	1060	1860	1355
12.	Turmeric	1980	11410	1480	4290
13.	Ginger	1550	10850	1330	4140
14.	Sugarcane	960	49600	1150	56200
15.	Jute	1320	11900(B+)	1352	11192
16.	Mesta	1655	13500(B+)	1650	12110
17.	Cotton	1288	1340(B++)	1370	1585

Note: (B+) = bales of 180 kg. (B++) = bales of 170 kg.

8.5. High yielding variety:

Rice is the major crop of the state and the following table shows the districtwise area, production and yield per hectore of high yielding variety of rice in the state.

Table No-8.3

District	Rice			Area in ha.		
	Area(in hec.)		%	Yield (in kg.)		%
Total	HYV	Total		HYV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Norh	44000	33930	77%	2109	2351	+ 11%
Dhalai	33765	26730	79%	2023	2272	+ 12%
West	100585	94560	94%	2439	2515	+ 3%
South	77600	70360	91%	2332	2472	+ 6%
State	255950	225580	88%	2295	2448	+ 7%

8.6. Cropping pattern:

8.6.1. The below noted table reveals the cropping patterns in the state for the years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003.

Table No-8.4

Sl.No.	Crops	In percentage		
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cereals	88.10%	89.20%	89.73%
2.	Pulses	3.60%	3.16%	2.99%
3.	Food-grains (1+2)	91.70%	92.36%	92.72%
4.	Condiments & Spices	1.90%	1.84%	1.61%

5.	Other food crops	2.40%	2.24%	2.25%
6.	Total food crops (3+4+5)	96.00%	96.44%	96.58%
7.	Oilseeds	2.30%	1.69%	1.65%
8.	Fibers & other non-food crops	1.70%	1.87%	1.85%
9.	Total non-food crops (7+8)	4.00%	3.56%	3.50

8.6.2. The cropping pattern in the state depicts that 96.58% area was utilised for food crops and remaining area is for non-food crops in 2002-2003. Trend was also similar in previous two years in the state.

8.7. Fertilizer consumption:

8.7.1. Chemical fertilizer is a commonly used input for increased agricultural output. Agricultural productivity is highly dependent upon modern agricultural innovation and its adoption such as chemical fertilizers, high yielding seeds, agricultural machinery etc. Infact, increasing productivity boosts farmer incomes.

8.7.2. The following table depicts the district wise use of chemical fertilizer in the state in 2002-2003.

Table No-8.5

Name of District	Fertilizer used(in mt.)			
	N	P	K	TOTAL
I	2	3	4	5
North District	733	346	186	1265
Dhalai District	513	206	131	850
West District	2231	836	542	3609
South District	2314	782	425	3521
Total state, 2002-2003:	5791	2170	1284	9245

8.8. Agricultural Marketing:

Rural markets in the state are often main point of interaction between rural producers and traders/wholesellers. Rural markets of the state both Regulated and inregulated play crucial role in providing safeguards to producers in terms of rational market practices and also provides facilities. A total of 21 regulated markets and 58 rural markets have been developed under the state plan. Preparation of master plan for infrastructure development is in progress.

8.9. Establishment and up Gradation of Cold Storage:

With a view to safeguard the marketability of Agricultural produces specially those which are perishable in nature, 2 (two) cold storages have been constructed at Baikhora (2000 MT capacity) and at Teliamura (500 MT capacity). Decently the cold storage at Kumarghat (2000 MT) has been commissioned.

8.10. Production of Certified Seeds

8.10.1. Production of certified paddy seeds in Govt. farms and through registered growers has increased in the year 2001-2002 as compared to 2000-2001 which will be evident from the table below.

Table No-8.6

Sl.No.	Categories	Production in M.T.	
		2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	In Govt. Farms	80	124
2.	In cultivations land through Registered Growers	350	900
	Total	430	1024

8.10.2. With the increasing production of certified seeds in the state, it has been possible to reduce dependency on outside sources to the tune of 46%.

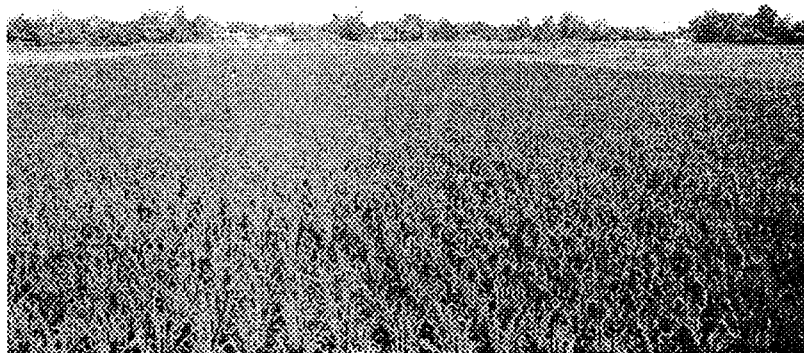
8.11. Improved method of jhum cultivation:

8.11.1. The scheme is continuing since 1998-99 to increase the net return out of jhum crops. In the year 2002-2003 more thrust has been given for the Jhumias. The number of jhumias families assisted through this programme was 6379 in 2002-03 against 4479 in 2001-02.

8.11.2. The result of the improved method of Jhuming was found to be encouraging. The average productivity of jhum rice increased to 600 kg. per hectare in the areas where new method was adopted as against the earlier 1000 kg. per hectare.

8.12. Farm Mechanization

The small and marginal farmers are mostly dependent on power tillers. The department of Agriculture is providing subsidy to the farmer so that they can purchase power tillers. In the year 2002-2003 total numbers of power tillers distributed on subsidy were 300 nos. as against 415 nos. of the previous year.



8.13. HORTICULTURE:

8.13.1. The horticulture activities of the state started with the establishment of some model orchards during the early sixties. The tribal people have traditionally grown fruits like jackfruit, orange, pineapple since times immemorial. But the demand for areca-nut, cocunut and lemon was almost non-existent. Now, there is a demand of 1.90 lakh metric tones of fruits annually in the state.

8.13.2. The favourable agro-climatic conditions, fertile soils, sub-tropical climate with pockets of temperate zones, large tilla lands and abundance of rainfall really offers immense scope for development of horticulture sector comprising of fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants etc. in the state.

8.13.3. Area and production of different horticultural crops of Tripura in the year 2002-2003 are presented below:

Table no-8.7

A. Fruits *(area in 000' hec. and production in 000' mt.)*

Crops	South District		West District		Dhalai District		North District		State Total.	
	Area	Prodn	Area	Prodn	Area	Prodn	Area	Prodn	Area	Prodn
Mango	1.54	2.23	0.919	1.335	0.302	0.43	0.413	0.60	3.175	4.60
Pineapple	0.89	17.90	1.04	20.60	0.377	9.105	1.39	34.995	3.705	82.60
Orange	0.32	0.972	0.068	0.265	0.547	3.829	1.375	10.944	2.314	16.01
Jack-fruit	2.84	80.485	2.483	70.27	1.808	51.17	1.885	53.075	9.02	255.00
Banana	1.33	17.00	1.756	22.50	0.506	6.312	1.411	17.92	5.011	63.732
Litchi	0.58	3.12	0.469	2.415	0.22	1.107	0.463	2.308	1.738	8.95
Lime/ Lemon		0.49	2.5	0.62	3.55	0.11	0.70	0.28	1.45	1.50
8.20										
Papaya	0.20	2.03	0.304	3.04	0.051	0.51	0.102	1.02	0.66	6.60
Sapota	0.03	0.35	0.037	0.37	0.01	0.10	0.018	0.18	0.10	1.00
Guava	0.06	0.268	0.123	0.52	0.03	0.12	0.078	0.312	0.298	1.22
Others	0.30	4.502	0.30	3.885	0.11	1.65	0.134	1.99	0.844	12.027

B. Nuts

Coconut	1.20	24.22	1.893	38.55	0.06	0.85	0.338	6.478	3.493	70.10
Arecanut	0.867	1.694	1.146	2.092	0.315	0.595	1.175	2.519	3.503	6.90
Cashewnut	2.215	0.88	0.774	0.326	0.10	0.038	0.156	0.051	3.245	1.30

C. Spices

Ginger	0.411	1.644	0.343	1.372	0.201	0.809	0.405	1.625	1.36	5.45
Tumeric	0.545	2.165	0.572	2.305	0.19	0.77	0.205	1.36	1.512	6.60
Chilly (green)	0.307	1.052	0.701	2.477	0.351	1.237	0.231	0.794	1.59	5.56

Black pepper	0.03	0.004	0.025	0.004	0.016	0.002	0.02	0.003	0.091	0.013
--------------	------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	-------

D. Vegetable

Summer veg.	3.961	34.856	4.498	38.44	2.775	24.52	2.489	20.913	13.723	118.729
Winter Veg.	3.03	34.02	5.85	69.08	0.975	11.165	1.155	13.735	11.01	128.00
Potato	2.35	48.88	1.90	36.3123	6.00	10.106	0.95	15.701	5.80	110.00

8.14. Major achievements in horticulture during the year 2002-2003:

The Government of Tripura has laid emphasis on programmes for development of horticulture primarily production and distribution of quality seeds and planting materials and transfer of improved technology through training and extension supports to the farmers of the state. Some of the salient achievements in the year 2002-2003 are as under: -

- Production of quality planting material in Government orchards and nurseries was 16.20-lakh which have been distributed among the growers under different schemes.
- On the vegetable front, major emphasis was laid on production and utilization of hybrid TPS and cultivation of off-season vegetable like cabbage, cauliflower, capsicum etc. During the year 2002-2003, production of TPS in the Horticulture Research Complex, Nagicherra was 100 kg. Total area brought under cultivation of off-season vegetable was about 75 hec.
- Mushroom cultivation has been encouraged especially through the NGOs in the state. The Directorate of Horticulture has provided assistance in the shape of supply of spawn and training to the growers. During the year 15000 nos. spawn packets have been distributed among the growers.
- Training of farmers for capacity building in various horticulture activities has been given high priority during the year. Various on campus and off campus training on aspect of fruits, plantation crops, spices, vegetable, flowers, mushroom, TPS utilization and home processing have been imparted to 3160 nos. of growers. To realize the goal of transfer of technology to the farmers, extension work in the shape of short duration, crop specific training has been considered as most critical input. The Department has established one horticulture-training centre at Nagicherra with hostel facility. Annual target of this centre is to train 1500 nos. farmers and 250 extension officials of the Directorate.
- In Tripura Technology Mission have been launched during 2001-02 for integrated development of horticulture. Under the mission the following achievements has been recorded during 2002-03.

Area expansion	650 hec.
Agricultural equipments	100 nos.
Creation of water source	20 hec.
Flower cultivation	20 hec.
Training of growers	200 nos.

Seminar 5 nos.

8.15. Achievements under centrally sponsored scheme / central sector scheme in horticulture sector of the economy during the year 2002-03 are mentioned below.

1. National watershed development project in rainfed areas (NWDPR).			
⊖	No of projects	-	62 nos.
⊖	Area treated	-	2950 hec.
⊖	No. of beneficiaries	-	3560 nos.
2. Watershed development project in shifting cultivation areas (WDPSA).			
⊖	No of projects	-	39 nos.
⊖	Area treated	-	2481 hec.
⊖	No. of beneficiaries	-	1055 nos.
3. Integrated watershed development program (IWDP).			
⊖	No of projects	-	36 nos.
⊖	Area treated	-	2425 hec.
⊖	No. of beneficiaries	-	1065 nos.
4. Soil and water management in Tripura (macro management mode).			
⊖	Creation of water body	-	177 nos.
⊖	Land development	-	165 hec.
⊖	Plantation	-	720 hec.
5. Border area development program (BADP).			
⊖	Construction of state hall	-	3 nos.



8.16. Tripura Small Farmers Agriculture Business Consortium (TSFAC):

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

8.16.2. As per prescribed guideline of Government of India, the Technology Mission for integrated development of horticulture in the state will be implemented through TSFAC. Main role of the TSFAC is to coordinate formulation of suitable action plans under Mini Mission II & III of Technology Mission, coordinate activities of state level executing agencies and release of necessary fund to the implementing agencies, as per requirement, on receiving the same from the Govt. of India through Central SFAC.

8.17. Tripura Horticulture Corporation Ltd.:

The Tripura Horticulture Corporation, a Government of Tripura Undertaking has made significant trading on different agricultural items including seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and different agriculture equipments during this period, for facilitation and promotion of agricultural activities in the field, as tabulated below:

Table no- 8.8

Sl.No.	Item	Unit			
			1998-99	2000-2001	2002-2003
1.	Power tiller	no.	118	235	300
2.	Sprayer	no.	809	736	610
3.	Pumpset	no.	1	7	69
4.	Pady thresher	no.	8	5	15
5.	Sprinkler	sets	15	5	Nil
6.	Potato seed (certified)	mt.	536.58	958.31	654.50
7.	Potato (tuberlet)	mt.	-	4.875	81.38
8.	Other seeds	mt.	444.90	756.06	516.29
9.	P.P.C.	mt.	0.04	0.27	10.26
10.	Garden tools	no.	-	203	19

8.18. Collaborative pursuit:

Different programmes for expansion of areas under some horticultural crops, their improvement and training of related staff and growers are also being undertaken in collaboration with the concerned Boards/Agencies or Division of the Government of India.

8.19. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA):

A memorandum of understanding has been signed between APEDA and State Government for transferring a model organic farm in Jumerdhepa, near Agartala for its maintenance as the demonstration project for organic cultivation of peneapple in the State. The APEDA will share the responsibility of imparting necessary training to the concerned staff, transporting and marketing of the produce in places outside the state and country. They will also give cent percent financial assistance for expansion of the said organic farm. Recently, five orange growers from Jampui hill have been sent to the National Research

Centre for Citrus, Nagpur for training on improved cultivation techniques, under the auspice of APEDA.



8.20. ANIMAL RESOURCES:

The animal husbandry sector is being considered as one of the major activities for providing subsidiary income during non-harvesting season of the farming families in Tripura. Therefore, development of animal resources has considerable relevance and significance for development of an agrarian economy. The State government has been encouraging and strengthening its effort for taking advantage of this sector.

8.21. Livestock Population:

According to the estimate of livestock census- 1997, total livestock population in the state including poultry

was 5740855.

8.22. Animal Health Care:

8.22.1. Adequate health facility is prerequisite for increasing the productivity of live stock. By the end of 2002-2003, the state had build up 15 Veterinary Hospitals, 56 Veterinary Dispensaries, 226 vet-first-aid centres, 138 Stockman sub-centres and 11 Animal Insimination centers in the state. The total cases treated during 2002-2003 were 12,37,835 nos. District wise position of veterinary hospitals/ Centres is shown in the table.

Table No-8.9

Figures in nos.

Year / District	Veterin-ary Hospital	Veterin-ary Dispensary	Veterinary First-Aid Centres	A.L Centre	Stockman Sub-Centres	Cattle Breeding Farm.	Poultry Breeding Farm.	Pig Breeding Farm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2002-03								
West Tripura	4 Nos.	21 Nos.	96 Nos.	4 Nos.	66 Nos.	1 Nos.	1 Nos	3 Nos
South Tripura	4 Nos.	18 Nos.	65 Nos.	4 Nos.	30 Nos.	-	1 Nos	1 Nos
North Tripura	3 Nos.	11 Nos.	45 Nos.	2 Nos.	22 Nos.	-	1 Nos	3 Nos
Dhalai	4 Nos.	6 Nos.	20 Nos.	1 Nos.	20 Nos.	-	-	1 Nos
Total:-	15 Nos.	56 Nos.	226 Nos.	11 Nos.	138 Nos.	1 Nos.	3 Nos.	8 Nos

8.22.2. In addition to above Government infrastructure facilities for animal health care in the state, the following table also depicts district-wise number of cases treated as well as vaccination performed

to the different categories of animal in the state in 2002-2003.

Year / District	Cases Treated	Castration performed	Vaccination performed							
			H.S.	B.Q.	Anth.	FMD	R.P.	R.D.	S.F.	Comb. (HS+BQ)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2002-03										
West Tripura	5,01,156	1,271	5,439	496	2,087	33,494	-	2,800	10,582	86,954
South Tripura	2,95,625	344	2,877	681	970	26,571	-	-	6,199	38,567
North Tripura	1,95,316	3,024	-	-	757	11,789	-	-	2,146	30,373
Dhalai	2,45,738	957	474	57	-	9,976	-	-	2,102	24,792
Total: -	12,37,835	5,596	8,790	1,234	3,814	81,830	-	2,800	21,029	1,80,686

Year / District	Vaccination Performed								Animal covered by A.I. method	
	DC	DP	ARV	R2B	FP	FI	F2	Total	Cow	Buff-alo
0	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2002-03										
West Tripura	379	200	1,453	22,647	-	86,671	1,600	2,54,802	-	52,539
South Tripura	-	7,550	565	-	-	-	-	83,980	-	-
North Tripura	-	-	417	4,021	-	6,280	-55,783	11,037	-	-
Dhalai	-	1,964	866	23,960	-	25,639	-	89,830	-	-
Total: -	379	9,714	3,301	50,628	-	1,18,590	1,600	4,84,395	-	3,576

8.23. Number of milk plants and milk chilling center:

Year	Estimated production of milk (000 tones)	Milk products		Milk chilling center	
		Number	Capacity per day (ltr/per day)	Number	Capacity (ltr/per day)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2002-2003					
TRIPURA	--	1	10,000	2	1500

8.24. Government farms:

In Tripura, there are 1 cattle breeding farms, 3 poultry breeding farms, and 8 pig breeding farms under the Animal Resource Development Department during 2002-2003. The district-wise break up of

these Government farms is as follows: -

Table no-8.10

District	Cattle breeding farms	Poultry breeding farms	Pig breeding farms
1	2	3	4
West	1	1	3
South	-	1	1
North	-	1	3
Dhalai	-	-	1
Total: -	1	3	8

8.25. Dairy and milk supply co-operative societies in Tripura:

8.25.1. There were 103 dairy and milk supply co-operative societies in 1999-2000 with membership 5,074 against 103 societies with membership of 5,070 as during 1998-99.

8.25.2. The working capitals of these societies was Rs. 33.30 lakh in 1999-2000 against Rs. 29.69 lakh in 1998-99.

8.25.3. Milk and Milk products produced during financial year 1997-98, 1998-99 & 1999-2000 were Rs. 38.75 lakh, Rs. 40.54 lakh & Rs. 40.76 lakhs, respectively.

8.25.4. There were 13 profit making societies as against 13 loss making societies in 1999-2000.

8.26. FISHERIES

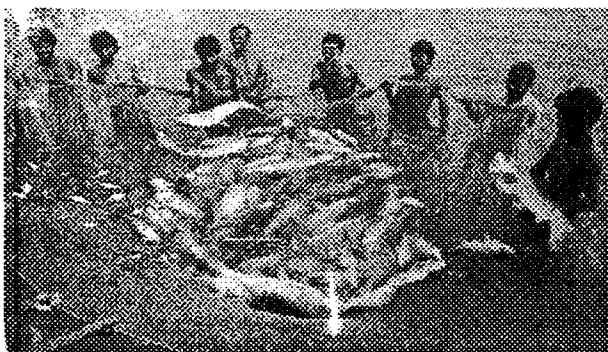
8.26.1. Priority has been given to fisheries sector for production of fish seed, prawn seed and table fish. Government has also given utmost importance to popularising scientific techniques through extension network to the farmers.

8.26.2. Considering the increasing demand of fish in the State, Government has been giving emphasis on creation of more cultivable water areas for Fish culture. More emphasis has also been given to increase the productivity of the existing water areas. Till 2002-2003 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) have brought 4847.90 hac.

water area under Scientific Fish Culture i.e. Semi-Intensive, Integrated Fish farming etc.

8.26.3. Department also formulated a perspective plan for attaining self-sufficiency in fish production in the State within 10 (ten) years i.e. 2002-2003 to 2011-2012.

8.26.4. The first Co-operative Movement in Fisheries was initiated by forming Rudrasagar Udbastu Fishermen Co-operative Society in 1951 at Melagarh under Sonamura



Sub-Division. Till March 2003 there were 134 Fishermen Co-operative Societies including one Apex Body. The Deptt. of Fisheries is providing technical and economic support to the less privileged societies for their proper growth.

8.26.5. The members of the Fisherman Co-operative have societies have been covered under "Fisherman Accident Insurance Scheme to avail benefits. Besides, housing facilities alongwith drinking water facilities are also provided to the poor fishermen families. Till March 2003, 688 houses have been constructed and provided to poor fishermen families.

8.26.6. The State has made remarkable progress in Fishery Sector with limited resources and now, stands in leading position in North Eastern Region. As recognition of this advancement, the Central Govt. has established one Fisheries College at Lembucherra, Agartala, and a faculty of Central Agricultural University, Imphal.

8.26.7. The district wise water area and production of fish excluding raw fish let-in for sun drying during 2002-2003 are as follows: -

Table no-8.11

Sl.No.	District	Culturable water area in hac. (Provisional)	Production of fish(in mt.)			TOTAL (4+5+6)
			Inland fish excluding non subsistence fishermen fish	Catch of fish by non-professional (subsistence fish)	Raw Fish let in for Sun-drying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	West	4969.97	10,570.51	2,917.00	402.00	13,889.51
2.	South	4576.03	5,665.64	1,331.92	398.00	7,395.56
3.	North	2239.07	3,920.00	1,033.00	212.30	5,165.00
	Dhalai	1785.93	2,287.93	521.00	256.00	3,064.93
	Total: -	13,571.00	22,444.08	5,802.92	1,268.00	29,515.00

8.26.8. From 2nd Five-Year Plan onwards, stress was given to raise fish seeds by adopting hypophysation technique, as there was no reverine and other sources in the State for collection of fish seed. During 2002-2003, 229.54 millions of Fish Seed (Fry) was produced. Tripura became surplus State in fish seed production at the end of 8th Five Year Plan. The State has also produced 0.84 lakhs number freshwater prawn seed during 2002-2003.

8.26.9. To motivate fish farmers at G. P. Level/Block level etc. different training camps are to be Organized & incentives to be given to selected fish farmers for his / her production of fish. Keeping in view the above, the State has already established 3 (three) nos. training center at Bishalgarh & Lembucherra under West Tripura District and one at Udaipur under South Tripura District.

8.26.10. Establishment of prawn hatchery: - The Department of Fisheries has succeeded in breeding and raising of Giant Fresh Water Prawn seed in artificial Seawater produced in laboratory. Further, the Department commissioned one Cat Fish (Pabda) Hatchery at Melaghar for breeding and propagation of the same.

Concluding observations: -

The state is yet to become self sufficient in food production. Proportion of land for agriculture produces is low in the state compare to national level. Cropping characteristics shows that over 96% of the available land is only utilised for food crops.

Policy focus is needed for growth of non-food crops and minimum support price requires to be extended for them also.

Chapter-9 FORESTRY & RUBBER

Forestry:

9.1. Introduction:

Tripura has a geographical area of 10,490 square km. of which 6292 square km. (59.98%) is forest area as per legal classification. However, only 21.23% of the area as per Forest Survey of India



(FSI) report, 1999 is well stocked, the remaining forest areas are degraded. Due to 856 km long international border with Bangladesh, the trans border- smuggling is one of the most serious problems leading to degradation of existing forests. The forest in Tripura is divided into two major forest types. These are - (a) evergreen forest (b) moist deciduous forest. Moist deciduous forests are further divided into two district categories, namely (i) moist deciduous Sal Forests and (ii) moist deciduous Mixed Forest. Moist Deciduous Sal Forest covers parts of Belonia, Udaipur, Sonamura and Sadar Sub-Divisions.

9.1.2. The clean natural environment is dependent on the Forest. Plants, Animals, land, soil water, air, are the component of environment and any breach of the above affect the system and dislocate the human's mode of life.

- ☑ *Almost 60% of the geographical area is under forest.*
- ☑ *Second largest producer of natural rubber in the country with total value of output Rs. 69.42 crore in 2002-03.*
- ☑ *Afforestation was taken up in 4759.27 hec in 2002-03.*
- ☑ *Expenditure incurred on forestry was Rs. 16.74 crore in 2002-03.*

9.2. Contribution of forestry sector to rural economy.

The revenue from forest in 2002-03 was around 436.10 lakhs, and the subsidy that flows to the rural economy on account of free removal of only five items of forest produce has been conservatively estimated to be more than Rs. 12,926 lakhs which is about 5.58% of State Domestic Product (SDP). This does not take into account edible fruit, tuber/roots, medicinal plants, edible bamboo shoots, Forest Food-vegetables and other non-timber forest produces and indirect benefit from forest such as soil and water conservation, air quality control, biomass and soil fertility restoration and control of hydrological cycle etc.

9.3. Forest composition and growing stock:

9.3.1. Blessed with high rainfall, humidity and nutrient rich soil the forest of the state is richly productive zone and potential productive index is estimated to be 9-12 cubic metre per hectare per year.

9.3.2. Inventory survey carried out by Forest Survey of India gives the account of composition of growing stock of Tripura as follows: -

Stratum	Area in sq. km	Forest area (% of geo. area)	Volume (m ³)/ha. Weighted average	Total volume (million m ³)
Hard wood (misc) Forest	1829	17.43	26.178	4.788
Hard wood (misc) Forest mixed with bamboo	484	4.15	29.839	1.444
Bamboo Forest	938	8.94	9.0733	0.851
Plantations	2066	19.69	20.69	4.275
Shifting cultivation	975	9.29	5.339	0.521
Grand Total	6292	59.50		11.879

9.3.3. There are 266 species of medicinal plants 379 tree species, 320 shrubs, 581 herbs, 165 climbers, 16 climbing shrubs, 35 ferns, 45 epiphytes and 4 parasites. There are 50 species restricted to Tripura only. 2 primitive plants and 7 endangered plants are available in Tripura.

9.4. Brief activity during 2002-2003:

9.4.1. In order to fulfill the mandates & obligate directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the activities of the State forestry are aimed at enhancing renewable natural resource i.e. plantations, for ecological balance & sustainable Tribal development as outlined in State Forestry Action Plan. The strategy for implementation of the plan is as follows:

- i) Ensure productive potential & quality of life.
- ii) Strengthening of rural livelihood by enriching carrying capacities (output from Natural Forest Resource).

- iii) Reviving growth.
- iv) Conserving & enhancing resource base by reorienting technology & managing risk.
- v) Anthropological perspectives.

9.4.2. To increase the productivity of existing forests, afforestation over 4759.27 hec. was taken up on degraded forest land during 2002-2003. Seedlings have been distributed by the Forest Department for plantation on private and non-forest land during the year.

9.4.3. An innovative scheme of 'Angan-Ban Prakalpa' for productive use of fallow land in private holding, is being implemented by the Forest Department from 1996-97. Under the scheme it is envisaged to provide technical guidance to the selected beneficiaries in raising plantation of forestry species on upland and non-arable land holdings. Till 2001-02, an area of 1853.44 hec. has been covered under the project involving around 12,000 nos. of beneficiaries. In the year 2002-2003, 229 hec. area has been covered involving 1440 nos of beneficiaries.

9.4.4. For the purpose of active participation and involvement of local communities in protection and development of forests on the basis of sharing of usufructs, Joint Forest Management (JFM) has been undertaken in the state in large scale on the basis of resolution of the State Government dated 20-11-1991. Till 2002-2003, over 236 JFM Committees have been formed involving a project area of more than 53,331 hac (already afforested 13764.45 hac) by involving 16963 households of tribal and rural poor.

9.4.5. To provide support to community participation in protection and management of forest, JFM has been made an integral part of centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of Integrated Afforestation and Eco-development Project (IAEDP), Area Oriented fuel wood and Fodder Project (AOFWFP) (50:50), Development of Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) and Association of ST and Rural poor in Regeneration of degraded forests on usufruct sharing basis, presently being funded by National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB). The amount of financial assistance for different development works in JFM areas in last 6 years is as mentioned below: -

Table no-9.1

SCHEMES	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
CSS (100%)-Int. Affor. & Eco-Dev. Project	23.251	60.003	69.959	66.050	79.26	33.598
CSS (100%)-Non-Timber Forest Product	7.32	9.151	10.187	21.152	27.25	8.603
CSS (50:50)-Area Oriented Fuelwood Fodder Project	46.397	34.03	46.183	5.276	57.61	22.401

CSS (100)-Association of ST & Rural Poor	-	-	5.48	9.54	15.02	4.763
TOTAL:	76.968	103.184	131.809	147.018	179.14	69.365

9.4.6. The expenditure incurred on the forestry programmes and mandays generated on account of implementation of such programmes in 2002- 03 and area of with degraded forest brought under afforestation is as mentioned below: -

Table no-9.2

Year	Expenditure incurred on forestry programmes(Rs. in lakhs)			Mandays generated (lakhs)	
	State Plan	CCS/NEC	Total	Area of afforestation (in ha.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
2002-2003	774.982	899.402	1674.384	9.328	4759.27**

** Break up of Scheme wise plantation area in 2002-03.

Scheme	WLDP	Revol-ving	J-Reserve	ASTRP	ACAMedplant	RVP	ACADBR
ASDNP	FDA	Soil	State Plan	TOTAL			
Area	245.35	993.93	946.93	18.00	15.76	267.75	1083.56
50.20	196.20	69.25	872.34	4759.27			

9.5. Protected Area Network(PAS)

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

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

Table No-9.3

Name of the sanctuary	Area in Km ²	Important flora and fauna found
1. Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary	18.540	Birds and primates, migratory birds in the winter.
2. Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary	389.540	Elephant, samber, barking deer, wild goats, serrow etc.
3. Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary	194.710	Bison, leopard, barking deer, wild dog, capped langur, king cobra, spectacled monkey, slow lorries, etc.
4. Roa Wildlife Sanctuary	0.860	Many species of birds and primates.
	603.650	



9.5.3. Notification under section 26(A) of WL (P) Act are yet to be issued for all the 4 sanctuaries. Proclamation by Collector under section 21 has been issued and required enquiries are in progress. The PA's are isolated as "Islands" amidst agricultural land and human settlements. These are under tremendous stress and man and animal conflict is on the rise.

9.5.4. In addition to in-situ conservation efforts, Sepahijala Zoo has been established for ex-situ conservation measures. The zoo houses 408 animals (as on 01-04-2000) belonging to 46 different species.

Captive breeding programme on selected animals such as leopard cat, binturong, spotted deer and primates along with awareness promotion efforts have been by and large successful.

9.6. Forest Protection

Following is the details of the cases drawn up against persons involved in tree felling and other forest offences in last 5 (five) years. In absence of desired input over the years, infrastructural network of Forest Department has degraded and ability of the protection machinery to strike at the illegal felling sites inside the forests has diminished, thereby reducing the number of court cases detected in last 5 (five) years.

9.7. Miscellaneous:

- i) In the year 2002-2003, the Department has drawn up a plan for rehabilitation of Tribal Jhumias under re-grouping in cluster villages as per the guidelines of Government of India.
- ii) Eco-tourism programme is being taken up.
- iii) Research activities aimed at better socio-economic contribution of bio-diversity, implication of climate change that adversely affect economy due to deforestation, bio-fertilizers & soil enrichment, bio-pesticides, use and inventory of medicinal importance trees and plants, rural energy, marketing etc are being carried out.
- iv) Value addition of non-timber forestry products and promotion of bamboos etc. for giving more economic return to rural people and to provide suitable marketing facilities are being done.

9.8. Rubber- Plantation:

9.8.1. India ranks third in terms of production of natural rubber in the World after Thailand and Indonesia. Kerala is the largest producer of natural rubber and Tripura is the second largest producer of natural rubber in the country. In Tripura, rubber plants (*Hevea Brasiliensis*) were introduced on trial basis by Forest Department, Government of Tripura in 1963. Rubber, traditionally, is a tropical crop and it grows in Tripura very well.

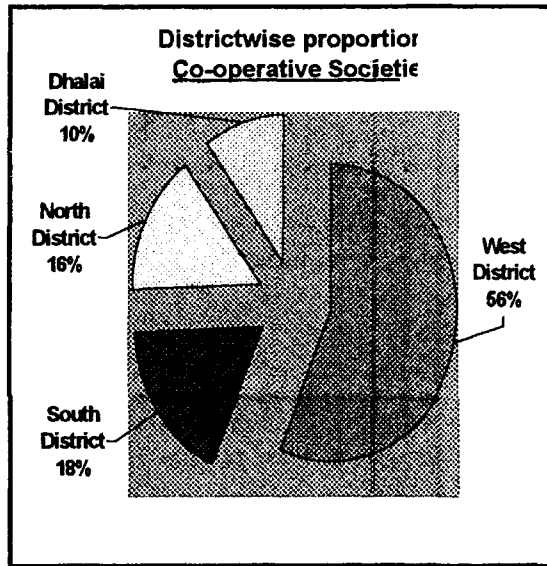
9.8.2. In 2002-2003 an area of about 17,701 hec. was under natural rubber plantation in the state. Total rubber production in the state was 17,849 mt. and total value of rubber production was Rs. 69.42 crore in 2002-2003.

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

9.8.4. The raw rubber now produced is being sent out of the state to neighbouring states for further value addition. Necessary follow-up action is also being taken to utilise the raw-rubber that would be produced during the years to come within the state and convert to value added finished products, which may result in Industrial revolution and when in prosperity for the state.

Chapter-10 CO-OPERATION

Agriculture is the main occupation and means of livelihood of the majority of the people of the state. Other allied activities like fishery, animal husbandry, village and cottage industries play significant role in the economy of the state. In this background co-operative movement in Tripura has been playing a vital role for upliftment of rural poor.



10.2. While, the movement is yet to achieve its desired goal, emphasis has been given for development of the co-operative movement for achieving self-sustaining co-operative structure in the state.

10.3. The number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1574 in 2002-2003 against 1579 in 2001-2002. The total membership of these Societies was 5.22 lakh in 2002-2003. In 2002-2003, there were 49.33 Co-operative Societies per lakh of population in the state. Besides, there are 379 Co-operative Societies in the stage of liquidation.

10.4. At the end of 2002-2003, the share capital of these societies was Rs. 63.19 crore that shows an increase of 16.67% over the previous year 2001-2002. The amount of working Capital of these

societies in the State stood at Rs. 498.24 crore during the year 2002-2003 which was higher by 38.11% from 2001-2002.

10.5. A comparative table showing categorywise number of Co-operative Societies in the state during 2001-2002 & 2002-2003 is appended below:

Number of Co-operative Societies was 1574 with membership of 5.22 lakh in 2002-03.
Number of Co-operative Societies per lakh of population was 49.33 in 2002-03.
Share capital of these societies was Rs. 63.19 crore in 2002-03.
4 Co-operative Societies & 1 Women Co-operative Societies declared as model societies in 2002-03.

Table no-10.1

Sl.No.	Types of Co-operative Societies 2001-2002	2002-2003
1	2	4
1.	Agriculture	382
2.	Non Agriculture	17
3.	Marketing	14
4.	Milk Supply	96
5.	Apex Society	12
6.	Weavers	184
7.	Consumer	170
8.	Housing	2
9.	Farming	2
10.	Non agriculture Non credit	250
11.	Fishery	135
12.	Other Industries	278
13.	Others	37
TOTAL: -		1579

10.6. The functions of Co-operative Societies are supervised and monitored by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who has been vested with powers under the Tripura Co-operative Societies Act, 1974. The present status of these Co-operative Societies is depicted in the following table.

Table no-10.2.

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	2001-2002	2002-2003
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Societies	Number	1579	1574
2.	Membership	Lakh	5.16	5.22
3.	Share Capital	Rs. crore	54.16	63.19
4.	Owned fund	"	100.61	115.36
5.	Working Capital	"	360.74	498.24
6.	Population (projected)	Lakh	31.91	31.91
7.	No. of societies per lakh of population	Number	49.48	49.33
8.	No. of members of all societies per '000 inhabitants.	"	162	164

10.7. Types of Co-operative Societies:

10.7.1. The Co-operatives are classified into two sectors, one Credit societies and other non-credit societies. Credit societies consist of agriculture credit societies (LAMPS, PACS Service, Farmers, Small Farming, such as TSCB Ltd, TCARDB Ltd, ACUB Ltd, and employees credit societies. Non-

credit Societies consist of marketing, weavers, other industry, fishery, milk consumers, transport etc. The Districtwise break up of these credit and non-credit co-operative societies in 2002-2003 is presented in the following table.

10.8. Major achievements in 2002-03:

1. Among the LAMPS and PACS, 4 Societies and one Women Co-operative Societies have been declared as Model Societies.
2. 21 Societies among the LAMPS and PACS have been assisted with an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs for enrolment of 1600 ST/SC members under macro management scheme.
3. An amount of Rs. 5'00 lakhs has been provided to 5 Women Co-operative Societies with a view to improvement of their socio economic conditions.
4. 10- Co-operative Societies formed by the weaker sections were favoured with a financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs @ Rs. 1 lakh each.
5. Audit of Co-operative Societies is a big task. An Audit Manual has been published to ensure conduct of audit in an efficient manner.

Concluding observations:

Institutional credit both in agricultural and non-agricultural Co-operative Societies need to be utilised in a productive manner for eradication of poverty and un-employment.

Chapter-11

PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

11.1. Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs):

The rural areas of the state are divided into Panchayat area and Sixth Schedule area. In the Panchayat area, 3 tier Panchayati Raj System has been set up while in the Sixth Schedule area, nominated bodies such as Village Development Committee at the Village level and Block Advisory Committee at the Block level have been constituted in order to involve people in the developmental activities and programmes and to involve them in the decision making process.

11.2. Fund: Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) can grow and develop in stature only if they are provided with a strong financial base. It may be noted here that devolution of fund is also made to the ADC area bodies alongwith PRIs. During 2002-2003, devolution of fund made to the PRIs and ADC area bodies from Panchayat Development Fund (PDF), award of 10th / 11th Finance Commission and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) was as follows: -

Table no-11.1.

Year	PDF	10TH / 11TH Finance Commission Award	(Rs. in lakhs) A. C. A
2002-2003	6112.50	569.18	70.00

11.3. Devolution of functions to PRIs: -

The State Government have since transferred power of 12 activities with reference to the 11th Schedule (Article 24G) to PRIs. These are (1) Minor Irrigation (2) Animal Husbandry (3) Fisheries (4) Social Forestry and Farm Forestry (5) Small Scale Industries (6) Rural housing (7) Poverty Alleviation Programme (8) Education, including Primary and Secondary Schools (9) Adult and non-formal Education

- There are 4 Zilla Panchayats, 23 Panchayat Samitis and 540 Panchayat Villages under 3 tier Panchayat Raj System.
- Rs. 61.12 crore released under Panchayat Development Fund (PDF) in 2002-2003.
- 7016 Swarozgaris assisted under SGSY in 2002-03.
- 4025 Self Help Groups have been formed till 2002-03.

(10) Market and fairs (11) Health and Sanitation (12) Public Distribution System. In this context, it is important to mention here that the powers of the PRIs in respect of the aforesaid 12 activities are mainly of supervising and monitoring nature.

11.4. Functionaries of PRIs: -

As of now, no other functionary other than the Panchayat Secretary has been placed under the Gram Panchayat.

11.5. Election: -

11.5.1. Pursuant to the provision of Article 243K of the Constitution of India, provision has been made in section 176 in the Tripura Panchayat Act, 1993, for Constitution of State Panchayat Election Commission for superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral roll and for the conduct of elections to the Panchayats in the State. A separate rules viz. The Panchayats (Constitution of State Panchayat Election Commission) Rules, 1993, have been framed under the Tripura Panchayats Act, 1993, to implement the provisions of the said Act.

1.5.2. The First Panchayat General Elections were held in August 1994 followed by the Second Panchayat General Elections in July 1999. The next Panchayat General Elections are expected to be held in July 2004.

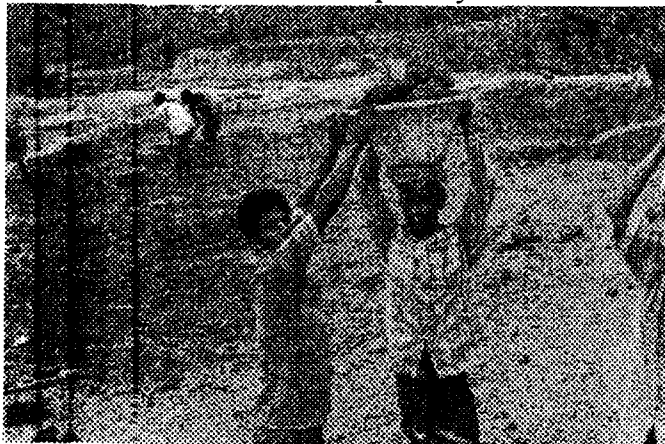
11.6. Functions of the Gram Sabhas: -

The institution of Gram Sabha comprising all voters of a Gram Panchayat area has had constitutional recognition through 73rd Amendment of the Constitution. Pursuant to the provision of the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, the provision of Gram Sabha has been incorporated in the Tripura Panchayat Act, 1993. The State Government firmly believes that the accountability of the Gram Panchayat, transparency in the Working of the Gram Panchayat and maintenance of accounts and social audit can be ensured through interactions with the people by the Gram Panchayat in the Gram Sabha meeting. Moreover, the Gram Sabha meeting also constitutes a unique forum for extension of awareness among the voters of the concerned Gram Panchayat areas.



11.7. Rural Development

11.7.1. The economy of the state is agriculture based. 83% of the population still live in villages and 66.81% of families live below poverty level (BPL). There is acute shortage of basic facilities such as housing, drinking water and roads as well as other social facilities like health care, education etc in the rural areas. For eradication of poverty as well as income and employment generation programmes in



rural and remote areas proper and successful implementation of RD schemes/programmes are pre-requisite for overall economic development of the state.

11.7.2. The 3-tier panchyat raj system is functioning affectively in the state. The panchyat raj institutions serve as focal point for implementation of RD schemes/programmes at grass root level. There are packages of schemes/programmes, which are implemented through DM & Collectors and

DRDAs These are as follows:

11.7.3. Swarnjoyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

11.7.3.1. The SGSY is a modified version of the earlier IRDP & allied schemes, launched on 1st April, 2003. This scheme aims to bring the assisted families (swarozgaries) above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable and sustained level of income over a period of time. This object is to be achieved by organizing the rural poor into SHGs through the process of social mobilisation, training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) at the district level is the sole authority for implementation of the programme through the developmental blocks, nationalized banks, RRBs, and co-operative banks etc.

11.7.3.2. The ratio for contribution of SGSY is 75:25. The contribution of the Central Government is 75% whereas State Government's contribution is 25%. The funds are released directly to DRDAs. Each DRDA is required to incur expenditure on training, infrastructure, revolving fund assistance to SHGs and subsidy for economic activities.

11.7.3.3. Target group of the SGSY is the families living below poverty line (BPL) in rural areas. There is reservation of 50% for SCs / STs, 40% for women and 3% for physically handicapped persons. Normal subsidy for individual swarozgaries is 30% of the total project cost subject to maximum of Rs. 7500/-. For SC / ST people the subsidy is 50% of the total project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-. For groups of swarozgaries, the subsidy is 50% of the cost of the scheme subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects.

11.7.3.4. Concurrence Evaluation Report on SGSY published by Ministry of RD, Government of India, New Delhi reported that the Tripura has been ranked second best state in performance of SGSY scheme in other category states of the country.

Achievement on SGSY during 2002-2003 is detailed below: -

1. Against the target of assisting 14000 swarozgaris, 7818 (56%) swarozgaris have been assisted during the year 2002-03.
2. Total percentage of expenditure had been at 97% of the total available fund.
3. Percentage of ST coverage had been at 38% and 20% of SC swarozgaris. Total ST & SC coverage stands at 58% whereas as per guidelines it should be at least 50%.
4. Formation of 2394 SHGs against the target of 2000 SHGs, which is 120% achievement.

11.7.3.5. Details of funds allocated and released by Central/ State Government and expenditure incurred are shown in the table appended below:

Table no-11.2

		<i>(Rs in lakhs)</i>				
Sl. No.	Item	West	North	South	Dhalai	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Central allocation	139.90	79.95	111.93	67.97	399.75
2.	State allocation	46.63	26.65	37.31	22.66	133.25
3.	Total allocation	186.53	106.60	149.24	90.63	533.00
4.	Opening balance as on 01-04-02	0.005	10.258	0.053	(-) 0.06	10.256
5.	Central release					
	a) 2001-02 release received in 2002-2003	54.410	31.09	43.53	26.43	155.46
	b) 2002-2003 Release	209.85	119.94	167.900	101.96	599.65
	c) Central Release (a+b)	264.26	151.03	211.43	128.39	755.11
6.	State Release	80.064	49.944	66.716	36.53	233.254
7.	Other Receipt	11.204	2.696	6.461	4.010	24.371
8.	Total fund	355.533	213.928	284.660	168.870	1022.991
9.	Total expenditure	355.533	208.108	262.630	167.321	993.592
						(97%)
10.	Infrastructure expenditure	13.573	3.313	9.660	-	26.546
11.	Training expenditure	7.536	3.494	3.470	9.084	24.34
12.	Revolving expenditure	11.300	4.400	15.700	7.550	38.950
13.	Subsidy expenditure (Phase)	185.981	151.232	129.620	60.498	527.331
14.	Subsidy Expenditure (New)	137.143	45.669	104.180	89.433	376.425
15.	Credit disbursed (Phase)	357.428	232.989	249.94	135.709	976.066
16.	Credit disbursed (New)	222.724	83.368	251.26	123.417	680.769
17.	Subsidy-credit ratio (New)	1:1.62	1:1.82	1:2.41	1:1.38	1:1.81

18.	Per Capita Subsidy (New)			5127	6114	3387	6775	4815		
19.	Per capita credit (New)			8326	11160	8168	9350	8708		
20.	Per capita investment (New)			13453	17274	11555	16125	13523		
21.	Physical target (No. of swarozgaris)			5460	2800	3500	2240	14000		
22.	No. of cases Sponsored to banks			5571	3263	4233	2394	15461		
23.	No. of Cases Received Phase Amount			4370	2907	3002	1051	11330		
24. Achievement:	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	2675	49	747	27	3076	88	1320	59	7818	56
ST	940	35	190	25	1279	42	565	43	2974	38
SC	518	19	178	24	546	18	360	27	1602	20
Religious minority	35	1	101	14	167	5	32	2	335	4
O. B. C.	55	2	157	21	145	5	43	3	400	5
Others	1127	42	121	16	939	31	320	24	2507	32
Women	1311	49	183	24	735	24	346	26	2575	33
Handicapped	-	-	-	-	2	.06	1	.08	3	.04
25. Self Help Groups										
Target	780		400		500		320		2000	
26. Self Help Groups formed										
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	626	80	350	87	1157	231	261	81	2394	120
ST	214	34	89	25	496	43	203	78	1002	42
SC	68	11	72	20	237	20	20	8	397	17
Religious minority	22	3	30	9	56	5	3	1	110	5
O. B. C.	21	3	117	33	194	17	12	5	344	14
Others	301	48	42	12	174	15	24	9	541	22
Women	460	73	259	74	701	60	212	81	1632	68
Handicapped	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	.12
27.	Cumulative target upto 2002-2003			1355	730	946	589	3620		
28.	Total Self Help Groups formed up to March, 2003.			1371	583	1546	525	4025		
29.	No. of Groups Gradation Test Completed			714	117	269	120	1220		
30.	Revolving Fund Paid (No. of Self Help Groups)			347	45	226	90	708		
31.	CC Account Opened (No. of Self Help Groups)			129	45	108	49	331		

Year wise financial position (SGSY) since inception are presented below:

Table no-11.3

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	OB	Misc. receipt	Fund received		Total (2+3+4+5+)	Expenditure
			Central	State		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-2000	323.31	116.784	394.295	126.507	960.891	881.186
2000-2001	79.70	25.431	968.722	333.988	1407.846	1232.434
2001-2002	175.41	167.376	466.620	386.427	1195.835	1170.457
2002-2003	10.26	24.298	755.110	233.254	1022.918	993.592
Total	588.68	333.889	2584.747	1080.176	4587.490	4217.669

Physical achievements of SGSY since inception are presented below:

Table no-11.4

(no. of swarozgaris)

Year	District	Target	Total Achieve- ment	ST	SC	Women	Others	OBC	RM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1999-2000									
to									
2002-2003	West	18176	14633	4850	2902	5835	83	311	283
	North	12000	8541	2652	1349	1849	01	1551	957
	South	14366	13114	5057	2404	3379	22	261	832
	Dhalai	8258	6454	3381	1051	1707	09	81	107
	Total	52800	42742	15940	8066	12770	115	2221	2179

11.7.3.6. Self-help groups (SHGs): -

11.7.3.7. SHGs are a group of rural poor who have volunteered to organise themselves into a group for eradication of poverty of the members. They agree to save regularly and convert their savings into a common corpus/ fund. The members of the group agree to use this common fund and such other funds, which they may receive as a group through a common management.

11.7.3.8. National Bank for Agricultural & Rural Development (NABARD) played a pioneering role in promoting SHGs in the State of Tripura to cater to the credit need. Later, the concept of formation of SHG in the State started from 1st April 1999 by launching a new credit scheme known as SGSY.

Total SHGs formed during 1999-2000 to 2002-03 is given below: -

Table no-11.5

(no. of groups)

Sl. No.	DRDA	Target	Total	SHGs formed						
				ST	SC	RM	OBC	Wo-men	Others	Dis-abled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	West	1355	1371	556	172	49	95	965	499	0
2.	North	730	583	168	107	43	151	401	114	0
3.	South	946	1546	708	284	66	232	992	256	0
4.	Dhalai	589	525	341	46	27	28	469	83	3
	Total	3620	4025	1773	609	185	506	2827	952	3

11.8. Special SGSY project: -

11.8.1. Under the SGSY scheme Government of India have introduced special project, which is a time-bound programme for bringing a specific number of BPL families above the poverty line through self-employment programmes. The special projects may involve different strategies to provide long-terms sustainable self-employment opportunities either in terms of organisation of the rural poor, provision of support infrastructure, technology, marketing, training etc.

11.8.2. The special projects are sanctioned by the Ministry of R. D., Government of India. The total cost of project (excluding credit component from bank or any other Agency, beneficiary contribution) shall be shared between Centre and State government in the ratio of 75:25.

11.8.3. The Government of India has approved the following special projects and implementation in progress.

1. Special Project on Sericulture in West Tripura.
2. Special Project on Irrigation in West Tripura
3. Special Project for Animal Husbandry Input production centre.
4. Special Project for increasing livelihood-using bamboo in Tripura.

11.8.4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

11.8.4.1. Rural roads are vital for economic growth and for poverty alleviation in the villages. Government of India has launched a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). State Government has entrusted the State P.W.D. for executing the scheme. Performance of the state under the PMGSY during the year 2002-03 is given below.

Table no-11.6

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of scheme	Name of district	Opening balance	Fund released		
			Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
PMGSY-2002-03	North*	415.00	373.00	00	788.00
	Dhalai	570.00	472.00	00	1042.00
	South*	800.00	767.00	00	1567.00
	West	900.00	888.00	00	1788.00
	Total	2685.00	2500.00	00	5185.00

11.8.4.2. Government has recognised shelter as a basic human requirement, which needs to be met on priority basis. "Housing for all" is the goal of the government. All unserviceable kutcha houses will be turned to be semi-pucca by the year 2007.

11.8.4.3. Housing schemes namely the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana Gramin Awaas (PMGYGA) are in operation for the rural poor i.e. those whose names are in the list of BPL families. Let us explain the performances of the two schemes one by one.

11.8.5. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

11.8.5.1. The scheme is primarily meant to help construction of dwelling units for members of schedule caste and scheduled tribes, bonded labourers and also non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line by providing them with grant-in-aid. A maximum of 40% of the total IAY allocation during the financial year can be utilised for construction of dwelling units for non-SC / ST BPL categories.

11.8.5.2. DRDA /Zilla Parishad on the basis of allocations made and target fixed decide the no. of houses to be constructed Panchayat wise under IAY during the a particular year.

11.8.5.3. Allotment of dwelling houses is made in the name of the female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it can be allocated in the name of both husband and wife.

11.8.5.4. The performances under IAY both new construction and up-gradation in 2002-2003 is presented in the tables below.

Table no-11.7

Name of scheme	Name of district	Opening Balance	Fund released			Total availability of fund (3+6)s	Expenditure incurred	% of exp.	Physical target	Physical ach.
			Central	State	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IAY (New construction)	North	92.86	428.01	122.91	550.92	643.78	358.37	55.67	2014	1433

Dhalai	0.00	123.69	27.48	151.17	151.17	69.71	46.11	500	244
South	84.46	560.34	160.91	721.25	805.71	620.16	76.97	2648	2189
West	70.68	469.87	127.98	597.85	668.53	511.90	76.57	2220	2326
Total	248.00	1581.91	439.28	2021.19	2269.19	1560.12	68.75	7382	6192

North OB includes Bank interest.

IAY (up

gradation)	North	46.15	107.00	30.73	137.73	183.88	112.56	61.21	1350	978
	Dhalai	30.11	30.93	16.92	47.85	77.96	57.34	73.55	576	380
	South	51.96	140.10	40.23	180.33	232.29	185.88	80.02	1765	1144
	West	43.73	117.45	40.68	158.12	201.85	100.67	49.87	1481	1627
	Total	171.95	395.48	128.55	524.03	695.98	456.45	65.58	5172	4129
		419.95	1977.39	567.83	2545.22	2965.17	2016.57	68.01	12554	10321

11.8.5.6. It reveals from the table that out of total available fund of Rs. 2965.170 lakhs, quantum of expenditure is Rs. 2016.571 lakhs which indicates that 68.01% has been spent. Similarly physical achievement was at 82.22% (i.e. out of target of 12,554 nos. achievement was for 10,321 nos.).

11.8.5.7. Similarly in the sphere of IAY (new construction) out of total financial availability of Rs. 2260.187 lakhs, a fund of Rs. 1560.120 lakhs was spent which constitute 68.75% of availability of fund. In the sphere of physical target of 7382 nos. achievement was for 6192 nos., which constitute 83.88% in 2002-2003.

11.8.6. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY), Garamin Awas:

11.8.6.1. The scheme is a part of the comprehensive 'Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana' introduced during the year 2002-03 to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level including shelter in the pattern of IAY.

11.8.6.2. Detail performance of the scheme during the year 2002-03 stand thus: -

Table no-11.8

Name of scheme	Name of district	Opening Balance	Fund released			Total availability of fund (3+6)s	Expenditure incurred	% of exp.	Physi cal target	Physical ach.
			Central	State	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PMGY-GA	North	00	00	400.90	400.90	400.90	400.90	100%	1932	1034
	Dhalai	00	00	320.72	320.72	320.72	320.72	100%	1545	902
	South	00	00	501.13	501.13	501.13	501.13	100%	2415	2276
	West	00	00	781.76	781.76	781.76	781.76	100%	3767	3767
	Total	00	00	2004.51	2004.51	2004.51	2004.51	100%	9659	7979

11.8.7. Credit-cum-subsidy scheme for rural housing: -

The credit cum subsidy scheme for rural housing was launched w.e.f. 01-04-99. The scheme targets rural families having annual income up to Rs. 32,000/- while subsidy is restricted to Rs. 10,000/- the maximum loan amount that can be availed is Rs. 40,000/-. The centre shares the subsidy portion and the state in 75:25 ratio loan portions is

11.8.8. Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana (Rural Drinking Water): -

11.8.8.1. This is meant for taking up projects/ schemes to tackle quality related problems and for providing safe drinking water to uncovered and partially covered habitations. Domestic filters have been distributed to rural poor free of cost.

11.8.8.2. The State Government funds the scheme. The State Government has released Rs. 12 lakhs during 2002-03 and entire fund has been utilised against the physical target of 3870. The physical achievement was actually 1142 (i.e.29.51%) in 2002-2003. The overall fund availability as well as expenditure incurred in 2002-2003 are presented below noted table.

Table no-11.9

Name of scheme	Name of district	OB	Fund released			Total availability of fund	Expen- diture incurred (3+6)s	% of exp.	M-III	S.well	Physical Target	
			Central	State	Total						Sha llow	Inn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. PMGY- Drinking												
Water.	North	0.00	00	168.03	168.03	168.03	151.24	90.01	119	255	00	14
Dhalai		0.00	00	130.00	130.00	130.00	100.00	123	214	00	00	
South		55.68	00	138.34	138.34	138.34	194.02	264	258	151	34	
West		13.00	00	00	00	13.00	100.00	00	00	00	00	
ADC		0.00	00	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	156	248	41	00	
Total		68.68	00	636.37	636.37	705.75	688.260	97.62	662	975	192	48
South Watson		00	00	19.66	19.66	19.66	19.66	100.00	00	00	00	00
North, Tlangsang		00	00	55.97	55.97	55.97	55.97	100.00	00	00	00	00
Total PMGY(DW):		68.68	00	712.00	712.00	780.68	763.89	97.85	00	00	00	00
2.Domestic												
Filter	North	00	00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	100.00	1290	00	00	00
	Dhalai	00	00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	100.00	1290	00	00	00
	South	00	00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	100.00	1290	1142	00	00
	West	00	00	00	00	00	00	100.00	00	00	00	00
Total		00	00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	100.00	3870	1142	00	00
Total PMGY (DW)		68.68	00	724.00	724.00	792.68	775.89	97.88	00	00	00	00
Grand total:												
PMGY-(DW)		68.68	00	1029.00	1029.00	1097.68	1080.89	98.47	00	00	00	00

The proportion of physical achievements for PMGY-Drinking Water in 2002-2003 is presented below table.

Table no-11.10
% of physical achievement

District	M-III	Shallow well	Shallow	Inn
North	78	140	0	2
Dhalai	104	124	0	0
South	195	192	157	14
West	0	0	0	0
TTAADC	184	122	0	0

11.8.9. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP): -

The programme is intended for development of non-forest wastelands in the country. The basic objective of the programme is aimed integrated development of wastelands, degraded land based on village/ micro-watershed plans.

The programme aims at fulfillment of the following objectives: -

(a) Developing wastelands/ degraded lands in view the capacity of land, site conditions and local needs.

(b) Promoting the overall economic development and improving the socio-economic conditions of the poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas.

(c) Restoring ecological balance by harnessing conserving and developing vegetable cover.

11.8.9.1. IWDP scheme is funded by both Central and State Government w.e.f. 01-04-2000 in the ratio of Rs. 5500/- per ha. and Rs. 500/- per ha respectively.

This state has been implementing the scheme with due weightage for enlistment of the poor people.

Table no-11.11

(Rs. in lakhs)										
IWDP	Name	Opening	Fund released			Total	Expen-	% of	Physi	Physical
2002	of	Balance	Central	State	Total	availability	diture	exp.	cal	Physical
03	district	as on			(4+5)	of fund	incurred		target	ach. in
		01-04-				(3+6)				%
		2002								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IWDP										
	North	0.00	32.32	--	32.32	32.32	10.93	33.82	3918	75%
	Dhalai	0.00	28.92	--	28.92	28.92	10.88	37.64	3505	72.82%
	South	0.00	31.71	--	31.71	31.71	21.71	100.00	3844	91.68%
	West	0.00	67.28	--	67.28	67.28	20.00	29.73	8156	7050%
	Total	0.00	160.23	--	160.23	160.23	73.52	45.89	19423	76.04%

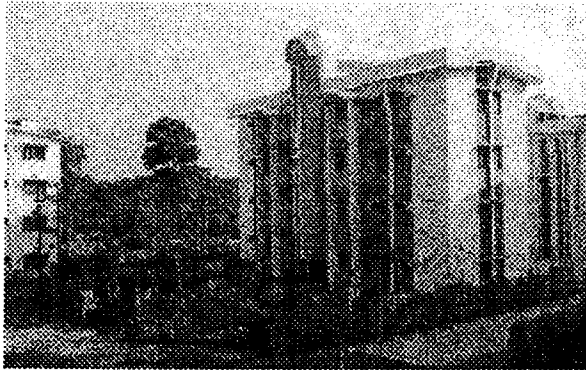


Concluding observations: -

Rural Development Schemes have successfully been implemented which has helped in reducing poverty in the state. There is need for higher fund flow in this sector to increase employment opportunities in order to reduce disparities between rural and urban areas.

Chapter-12

URBAN DEVELOPMENT



As per Census-2001, the total urban population of the state is 5,43,094. Out of this, the population of declared urban local bodies i.e. Agartala Municipal Council and 12 Nagar Panchayats are 3,69,417. The remaining urban population of 1,73,677 was residing in 10- Census Towns in 2001.

12.2. The detailed break-up of urban population in the urban local bodies is as follows: -

Table no-12.1.

Sl.No.	Urban Local Bodies	Population(as per Census-2001)
1)	Agartala Municipal Council	1,89,327
2)	Dharmanagar Nagar Panchayat	30,785
3)	Kailashahar Nagar Panchayat	20,279
4)	Kumarghat Nagar Panchayat	11,591
5)	Kamalpur Nagar Panchayat	5,141
6)	Khowai Nagar Panchayat	17,621
7)	Teliamura Nagar Panchayat	19,606
8)	Ranirbazar Nagar Panchayat	11,003
9)	Sonamura Nagar Panchayat	9,997
10)	Udaipur Nagar Panchayat	21,751
11)	Amarpur Nagar Panchayat	10,863
12)	Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	5,766
13)	Belonia Nagar Panchayat	15,687
Total:		3,69,417

- 1) There are 1 Municipal Council at Agartala & 12 Nagar Panchayats in the State.
- 2) 17% of the population is urban.
- 3) State Government spent Rs. 46.54 crore for urban development in 2002-03.
- 4) State Government has decided to set-up a State Habitat Centre at Agartala.

12.3. Against the growth of urban population of 27.78% in all India, the growth in Tripura has been recorded at 28.78% during 1991-2001.

12.4. Approaches to urban development:

The main approaches of the urban development in the state are as follows: -

- (a) Improvement of existing civic amenities.
- (b) Strengthening of the urban infrastructure by implementing schemes of drinking water supply, sewerage, drainage and solid waste management.
- (c) Priority to urban housing for providing housing facilities to the urban poor/ shelter-less people.
- (d) Implementation of urban development schemes and monitoring of the centrally sponsored schemes and state plan schemes for urban development.
- (e) To identify the new urban growth center and to help conduct election to urban local bodies.
- (f) Preparation of master plan to improve the infrastructure and facilities of urban area. Project reports such as Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town Scheme for housing and shelter up-gradation, integrated low cost sanitation, building centre etc. are prepared by the Town & Country Planning Organisation. Town and Country Planning Organisation is also the nodal agency for implementation of the centrally sponsored schemes in urban areas.

12.5. Urban Budget:

The budget provision of the State Urban Development Department and expenditure incurred thereof during 2002-2003 is given below: -

	(Rs. in lakh)	
Item	Budget provision	Expenditure
Plan	1701.70	1606.70
Non-plan	47.40	47.40
Total :	1749.10	1654.10

12.6. Urban Development Schemes:

12.6.1. State Plan Schemes: The following state plan schemes were implemented in urban areas of the state in 2002-2003.

- i) NSDP (National Slum Development Programme).
- ii) ADP (Border Area Development Programme).
- iii) Solid Waste Management.
- iv) Drainage.

12.6.2. Centrally Sponsored Schemes: The following centrally sponsored schemes were implemented in urban areas of the state during 2002-2003.



- i) SJSRY (Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana).
- ii) IDSMT (Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns).
- iii) VAMBAY (Valmiki Ambedkar Malin Basti Awas Yojana).

12.6.3. State Plans Schemes in 2002 - 2003:

12.6.3.1. Border Area Development Programme (BADP):

12.6.3.2. The main objective of the programme is to meet the special need of the people living in remote, inaccessible areas situated near the border. This is a 100% centrally funded programme. The physical and financial performance is shown in the table appended below: -

Name	Name of scheme	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical achievements
Dharmanagar Nagar Panchayat	Construction of town bazar	25.00	25.00	Work in progress.
Belonia Nagar Panchayat	Construction of super market.	12.00	12.00	Work in progress.
Sabroom Nagar Panchayat	Construction of youth hostel.	20.00	20.00	Work in progress.
Total:		57.00	57.00	

12.6.3.3 Solid Waste Management:

Urban Local Bodies are implementing the Solid Waste Management Programme for cleaning the urban areas of the State. For cleaning the Agartala Town, 75 MT of garbage was collected and 15 of dustbins have been constructed during 2002-2003.

12.7. Summary of State Plan Schemes:

A summary of achievements under state plan schemes during 2002-2003 is presented below:

1.	Construction / maintenance of stalls	=	24 nos.
2.	Improvement of road	=	11 kms.
3.	Construction of culverts	=	13 nos.
4.	Mandays generated for cleaning drains and other allied works	=	27,000 nos.

12.8. Centrally Sponsored Schemes in 2002-2003:

12.8.1. SJSRY (Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana):

During 2002-2003, fund of Rs. 114.31 lakh has been received from Government of India for

implementation of centrally sponsored schemes under SJSRY.

The followings are the three components of the scheme.

- i) Community structure.
- ii) Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP).
- iii) Urban Wage-Employment Programme (UWEP).

Achievements

i) Community structure

No. of beneficiaries covered	--	39,200 nos.
No. of RCV selected	--	923 nos.
No. of NHG groups formed	--	923 nos.
No. of NHC groups formed	--	143 nos.
No. of CDs formed	--	13 nos.

12.8.2. Urban self-employment programme:

12.8.2.1. 2169 beneficiaries have so far been selected for sanction of loan from different Nationalized Banks and 1397 beneficiaries have been imparted training in various schemes like (1) tailoring (2) carpentry (3) radio & TV repairing (4) nursing and allied course (5) hair-cutting/ hair-dressing and beauty therapy courses.

12.8.2.2. Under Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) 14,000 mandays have been generated.

Under DECUA 3 DECUA groups have been formed.

12.8.3. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT):

During the year 2003-2004, Agartala and the towns like Udaipur, Kailashahar and Belonia will be covered under IDSMT scheme in the 2nd phase. On going schemes each Ranirbazar and Teliamura, will continue during 2003-2004 also. During the year 2004-2005, Amarpur town will be covered under IDSMT.

On-going:

Name of ULBs	Total project cost				Requirement of fund			
	Central	State	HUDCO	Total	Central	State	Special	Total
RNB	-	-	-	-	-	17.15	0	7.15
TLM	-	-	-	-	-	19.77	0	9.77
Total	-	-	-	-	-	36.92	0	6.92
G.Total (A+B)	1140.00	760.00	600.00	2500.00	380.00	296.92	205.00	881.92

12.8.4. Valmiki Ambedkar Malin basti Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):

12.8.4.1. The scheme is primarily aimed at ameliorating the housing problems for the slum dwellers living below the poverty line. Funds under the schemes are available for construction of dwelling units and up-gradation of the existing units. There is also a component for catering to basic amenities such as sanitation and water supply. This sub-component has been named "Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan" and is aimed at providing community toilet complexes to be maintained by Community Based Organisation (CBO) of the slum dwellers themselves. The scheme will be implemented on a 50 : 50 sharing basis with subsidy from Govt. of India and beneficiary's contribution.

12.8.4.2. The unit cost of a dwelling unit for North eastern states including Tripura is Rs. 45,000/- of which Rs. 37,500/- is meant for construction of the houses and Rs. 7,500/- for creating infrastructure like approach roads etc. to the house. The physical target fixed for 10 Five-Year Plan is 500 dwelling units.

12.8.4.3. An amount of Rs. 26.775 lakh has been sanctioned by HUDCO as central subsidy to AMC for construction of 199 nos. of dwelling units. AMC has completed the works.

12.8.4.4. For 12 Nagar panchayats, an amount of Rs. 106.953 lakhs has been sanctioned by HUDCO as central subsidy for construction of 475 nos. of dwelling units. Nagar panchayats have completed the work.

12.9. Special achievement:

12.9.1. State Habitat Centre:

The Govt. of Tripura has decided to set up a prestigious State Habitat Centre at Agartala on the pattern of India Habitat Centre at New Delhi according to guidelines of Govt. of India. The project will be implemented through a joint venture of State Govt. and HUDCO in the form of a society. The site has already been selected in a prime location of city at Kunjaban where about 4.95 acres of land has been allotted in the name of Urban Development Department. The objective of the habitat centre is to create a physical environment that would serve as a catalyst for close relationship between individuals and institutions working in diverse areas related to different facets of habitat and habitat related environment issues in order to maximize their effectiveness.

12.9.2. Matter requiring special mention:

The following 4 (four) non-remunerative projects were sanctioned by the Government of India for funding from the 10% of funds earmarked for Northeastern states in 2002-2003.

Name of project	Project cost (Rs. in lakh)		
	Proposed	Sanctioned	Amount released
Construction of shopping centre at Chandrapur	440.28	440.28	220.14
Construction of shopping centre at Bardowali	219.09	219.09	109.55
Construction of shopping centre at G.B.	331.13	331.13	165.67

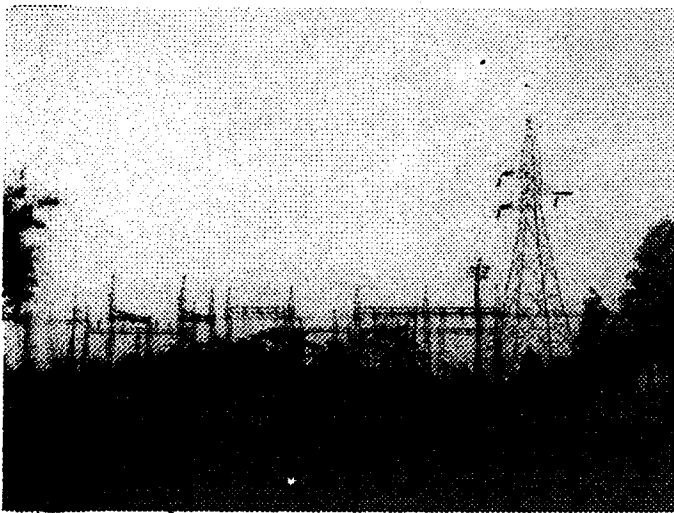
Construction of shopping centre at Maharajganj Bazar (Lalmatia)	773.13	386.56	386.56
Total	1763.63	1377.06	1377.06

Concluding observations: -

Huge investment is required for urban infrastructure development covering water supply, sewerage & drainage, road, transport system and slum improvement.

Chapter-13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The productive potential of the economic activities basically depends upon availability of economic infrastructure in the state. The economic infrastructure supports the productive potential of economic activities of any state or a region. Infrastructure is defined as physical facilities available to the people through whom goods and services are being produced and provided.



13.2. The infrastructure facility in the state is not favourable both in terms of quantity and quality compared to other parts of India. The state is hilly and has 854 km long common-border with Bangladesh which creates geographical isolation from main land of the country. The state is handicapped in terms of communication and it is one of the main reasons for its backwardness.

13.3. It is, therefore, economic infrastructure which can augment the economic development and bring about prosperity to the state. The economic infrastructure includes the roads, railways, air-links, power, tele communications, banking institutions etc that is the pre-requisite for development and growth of the economy.

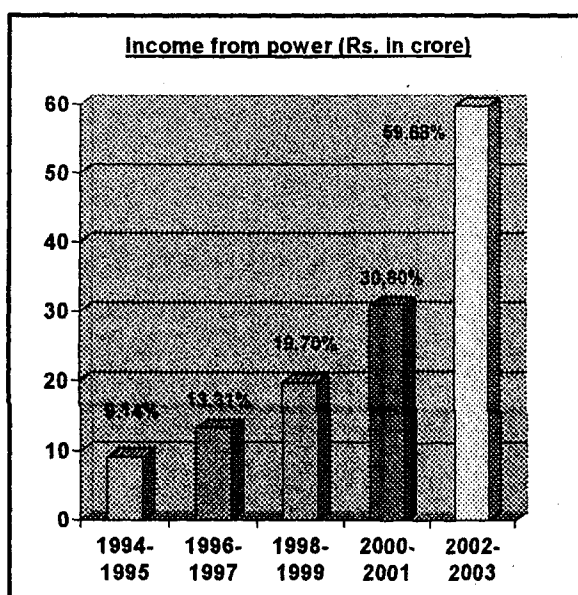
13.4. The overall backwardness of the state is evident from the composite infrastructures index evolved by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), based on availability of

1. The installed capacity for power was 127.35 mu in 2002-03.
2. The power sold to ultimate customer was 354.28 mu. in 2002-03.
3. The road length was 15,524 km in 2002-03.
4. The no. of registered vehicles was 65,680 in 2002-03.
5. The no. of households with banking services was 1,00,000.



power, irrigation, road, railways, post-office, education, health and banking. As per assessment of the CMIE for 1991-92, Tripura was the second most backward state in the entire country after Arunachal Pradesh. It is worth mentioning that during 1989-90 to 1991-92, infrastructure index for Arunachal Pradesh went up from 31 to 43 whereas the same for Tripura declined from 66 to 63, indicating further worsening of the availability of infrastructure as compared to other states.

13.5. Power:



13.5.1. Power is one of the crucial inputs in the process of economic development. Performance of all-important sectors in the economy, ranging from agriculture to commerce and industry, as also the performances of social sectors like health, depends largely on the availability, cost and quality of power. Apart from playing the key role in industrial / agricultural and commercial front of the economy, it is also the most crucial source of meeting domestic energy requirement. Infact, degree of economic growth is highly correlated with consumption of power.

13.5.2. There are three sources of power viz. hydro, thermal and nuclear power. Presently, the state has two sources of power generation mainly, hydro and thermal. The state is endowed with natural gas, which enhances potentiality for

thermal power generation.

13.5.3. Presently, the state has been experiencing power shortages, due to increase in demand for electricity. Out of the two major sources of power generation, thermal power accounts for 84% while remaining 16% is generated from hydal power (i.e. Gomati power project)

13.5.4. The installed capacity was 127.35 mu. and total power generated 337.38 mu during the year 2002-2003. The total unit sold to ultimate customers in 2002-2003 was 354.28 mu. Out of this, maximum power was sold to irrigation / public water and sewage which was 131.08 mu followed by domestic consumption 101.78 mu, industrial 78.94 mu and 42.48 mu for commercial purposes. Total purchase of power was 334.28 mu. in 2002-2003.

13.5.5. The revenue collection has increased during the recent years from the power sector and it stood at Rs.53 crore in 2002-2003 which was Rs. 39.03 crore in 2001-2002.

13.5.6. The demand and supply situation of the power sector in 2002-2003 can be seen from the following table. The following table will depict the demand & supply situation as well as per unit cost of own generation in 2002-2003.

Table no-13.1

SL.No.	Situation	2002-2003
1.	System Demand	160.00 mw
2.	Availability	120.00 mw
2.1	From own sources	570.00 mw
2.2	From Central Sector	50.00 mw
3.	Shortfall	42.00 mw
4.	Per unit Cost of Own Generation: -	
4.1	Gas Thermal (Rokia & Baramura)	Rs. 1.48
4.2	Hydel	Rs. 0.65

13.5.7. The power situation in 2002-2003 in the state is explained in the following table.

Table no-13.2

Sl.No.	Power situation	2002-2003
1.	No. of power generating station	
1.1.	Diesel	1
1.2.	Hydel	2
1.3.	Gas	2
	Total -	5
2.	Installed capacity (mu.)	
2.1.	Diesel	4.85
2.2.	Hydel	16.00
2.3.	Gas	106.50
	Total -	127.35
3.	Electricity generation (mu.)	
3.1	Diesel	2.0
3.2	Hydel	53.10
3.3.	Gas	282.28
	Total -	337.38
4.	Purchase from Central Sector Grid (mu.)	334.28
5.	Total unit sold to ultimate consumer (mu.)	354.28

The following table depicts a detailed comparison on power sold to ultimate consumer during 1998-99 to 2002-2003.

Table no-13.3

(in mu)

Year	Total unit sold to ultimate	Domestic light & Fans consumer	Commercial	Industrial Power (High volt)	Public lighting	Irrigation/ Public water & sewage	Tea garden and other bulk sup ply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1998-1999	363.12	97.11	43.57	69.91	7.26	134.36	10.91
1999-2000	362.43	96.91	43.46	69.77	7.21	134.09	10.88
2000-2001	388.00	103.75	46.52	74.69	7.72	143.56	11.64
2001-2002	350.69	132.21	30.86	47.34	7.01	119.23	14.03
2002-2003	354.28	94.73	42.48	68.20	7.05	131.08	10.74

13.5.8. The District wise numbers of towns and villages electrified in the state till 2002-2003 are mentioned in the following table.

Table no-13.4

Electrification

District	As on	Total no. of towns	Total no. of towns electrified	% of town electrified	Total No. villages (as per 1971)	Total villages electrified	% of villages electrified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Tripura	31-03-98	-	-	-	2406	1667	69.28
	31-03-99	-	-	-	2406	1683	70.00
	31-03-00	-	-	-	2406	1699	70.60
	31-03-01	5	5	-	2406	1706	70.00
	31-03-02	5	5	100	2406	1715	71.28
North Tripura	31-03-98	-	-	-	601	567	94.34
	31-03-99	-	-	-	601	571	95.00
	31-03-00	-	-	-	601	571	95.00
	31-03-01	4	4	100	601	571	95.00
	31-03-02	4	4	100	601	571	95.01
South Tripura	31-03-98	-	-	-	1015	967	95.27
	31-03-99	-	-	-	1015	974	96.00
	31-03-00	-	-	-	1015	979	96.40
	31-03-01	5	5	-	1015	980	96.56
	31-03-01	5	5	100	1015	983	96.85
Dhalai Tripura	31-03-98	-	-	-	705	519	73.62
	31-03-99	-	-	-	705	523	74.00
	31-03-00	-	-	-	705	526	74.60
	31-03-01	4	4	-	705	527	74.75
	31-03-02	4	4	100	705	530	75.18
Total: -	31-03-98	18	18	100.00	4727	3720	78.69
	31-03-99	18	18	100.00	4727	3751	79.00
	31-03-00	-	-	100.00	4727	3775	79.80

31-03-01	18	18		4727	3784	80.05
31-03-02	18	18	100.00	4727	3799	80.36

During the financial years from 1994-95 to 2002-2003, the revenue collected & expenditure incurred (excluding salary & wages) by the Power Department are depicted in the following table: -

Table no-13.5

Year	Income (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
1994-1995	Rs. 9.14	Rs. 37.92
1995-1996	Rs. 16.41	Rs. 46.81
1996-1997	Rs. 13.31	Rs. 49.83
1997-1998	Rs. 14.10	Rs. 58.10
1998-1999	Rs. 19.70	Rs. 54.35
1999-2000	Rs. 28.22	Rs. 82.08
2000-2001	Rs. 30.80	Rs. 115.45
2001-2002	Rs. 39.03	Rs. 112.82
2002-2003	Rs. 59.68	Rs. 112.82 (R)

13.5.9. Kutir Jyoti:

13.5.9.1. It is a Central Sponsored Scheme to give assistance to the people living below poverty line. Under this scheme houses of people living below poverty line are electrified free of cost.

13.5.9.2. Till 1997-98, total number of connections given under the scheme was 6,217 which rose to 15,688 in 1998-99, further rose to 46,937 in 2001-2002.

13.6. Irrigation:

13.6.1. Tripura, a small state in the Northeast, has total cultivable land of 2,80,000 hac. Out of this, available water resources can bring 79,000 hac under assured irrigation through surface water and 38,000 hac by ground water. The net potential utilisation up to March 2003 was 51,408 hec.

13.6.2. A table showing net potential created and net potential utilised up to 2002-2003 in appended below.

Table no-13.6

Description	Up to 2002-2003	
	Net potential creation	Net potential utilisation
1. Government sources	46,746 hac.	34,808 hec.
2. Private sector	25,538 hac.	16,600 hec.
Total: -	72,284 hac.	51,480 hec.

13.6.3. District wise and scheme wise details are given in the table below.

Table no-13.7

Name of District	Lift Irrigation	DTW	Diversion	Medium Irrigation	Total Potential created	(area in hec)
						Net Potential Irrigation
West Tripura	13,515	2,564	1,062	400	17,541	13,064
North Tripura	6,417	355	-	-	6,772	5,042
South Tripura	12,126	840	809	1,750	15,525	11,560
Dhalai	4,138	60	410	200	4,808	3,580
Total: -	36,196	3,819	2,281	2,350	44,646	33,246
Potential created by other departments is as follows:						
2)	RDD through Diversions or small pumps etc.			25,538	16,600	
3)	Agriculture Department through Diversion Schemes.			1,755	1,306	
4)	T.T.A.A.D.C. through Diversion Schemes.			345	256	
Gross total:				72,284	51,408	

13.6.4. This is 25.81% of cultivable land and 61.78% of irrigable land of 1,17,000 hec. The ultimate aim is to provide assured irrigation to the entire irrigable area by 2010 AD, so that Tripura can become self-sufficient in food. To achieve that target Govt. has constituted a task force for implementation of the programme. The committee has fixed year-wise targets so that progress can be achieved as per schedule.

Table no-13.8

Government sources: -	Area
2003-2004	7055 hec.
2004-2005	6470 hec.
2005-2006	5925 hec.
2006-2007	5650 hec.
2007-2008	5800 hec.
2008-2009	5700 hec.
2009-2010	3398 hec.
Total:	39998 hec.

13.6.5. It has been proposed in the perspective plan that PWD (WR), R.D. (Panchayet), T.T.A.A.D.C. and Agriculture Department will jointly implement the programme. Land yet to be brought under irrigation as on 31-03-2003 is 44,716 hac.

13.6.6. The additional potential anticipated to be created during 2002-2003 through medium, minor & other irrigation projects is 7055 hec. as under.

Table no-13.9

PWD, Water Resources	:	3555 hac.
RD, (Panchayat)	:	2000 hac.
T.T.A.A.D.C.	:	475 hac.
Agriculture	:	1025 hac.
Total	:	7055 hec.

13.6.7. Irrigation potential created by different executing departments during 2002-2003 through minor and medium irrigation projects are as under.

Table no-13.10

PWD, Water Resources	:	3211 hec.
RD, (Panchayat)	:	1735 hec.
T.T.A.A.D.C.	:	60 hec.
Agriculture	:	0 hec.
Total:	:	5006 hec.

13.6.8. The additional potential to be created during current year of 2003-2004 through medium, minor & other projects is 7,255 hec. from all above sources. The responsibility of implementation of above target has been entrusted to various departments like PWD (WR), R.D., TTAADC and Agriculture Department. The State Government has set up a committee headed by Principal Secretary, Forest to identify the critical components for early completion of irrigation project in Tripura, so that Tripura may become self-sufficient in food. To meet the shortfall in the requirement of fund Govt. has moved to the Central Govt. for mobilisation of fund through AIBP. So far Centre has released a fund of Rs. 34.645 crores, Rs. 13,883 crores, Rs. 21,063 crores and Rs. 13,39 crores against A.I.B.P. during 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and in the year 2002-2003 respectively. Fund released during 2002-2003 against AIBP is (Rs. 10.77 + 2.625) = Rs. 13.395 crores.

13.6.9. Works on 3 Medium Irrigation Projects viz. Gumti, Khowai & Manu are also going on. All the 3 projects have been commissioned. The works on canal is going on. On completion of the canal works about 13,199 hec. of land will come under assured irrigation. AIBP fund is also made available for these three projects. Release of fund under AIBP as shown above is inclusive of the fund released for Med. irrigation also.

13.7. Transport and Communication:

13.7.1. Transport and communication is the basic infrastructural prerequisite for economic development. Development of transport infrastructure is essential from marketing of agricultural products as also for industrial products.

13.7.2. The state is completely handicapped in terms of transport and communication. As explained earlier, the state is located in the extreme corner of the country and has long border with

Bangladesh. The National Highway No-44 connecting the state with Shillong and Gauhati is the only life line line of the state. The long distance from main land and bottleneck in transportation has been main causes for low prices of exportable commodities to other states and high price of commodities coming into the state.

13.7.3. Railway: - Tripura has remained completely backward in terms of railway connectivity. The state is narrowly connected by a railway link of 66 km. from Manu of Dhalai District via Dharmanagar to Badarpur & Landing in Assam by metre-gauge. The work for further extension of railway line from Manu to Agartala by metre-gauge, capital of the state, has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Railway, Government of India and expected to be completed before 2007. The State Government have been pursuing with the Ministry of Railway, Government of India for early connectivity of railway to Agartala.

13.7.4. Civil aviation: - Only Agartala, capital of the state, is connected by airtelinkages with Kolkata and Guwahati.

13.7.5. Road connectivity: - Before independence Tripura then a princely state had smooth and easy connectivity with the mainland of India through East-Pakistan now

13.7.5.2. Bangladesh by a corridor of 10-km road from Agartala to the nearby railway station at Akhaura, now in Bangladesh. After merger with India in 1949, the state has been connected with a lone National Highway No- 44 with Meghalaya and Assam. Presently, the National Highway No- 44 has been further extended to Sabroom, which is the extreme southern corner of the state.

13.7.5.3. The present road scenario in 2002-2003 in the state is explained in the below noted table.

Table no-13.11

Category	Length (in Km.)
1. National highway:	333
2. State highway:	-
3. Major district road:	454
4. Other district road:	1543
5. Village roads (RD/ADC):	7912
6. Village -roads (PWD)	4700
7. IBB roads (BRO)	582
Total:	15,524 km

13.7.5.3. Out of the total road length of 15,524km in 2002-2003, there are 3762 km of blacktopped road, 2857 km brick soled road and remaining 8905 km roads are earthen.

Table no- 13.12

Sl.No.	Nature of Roads (According to surface)	Length (in km.)
1.	Black topped	3762
2.	Brick soled	2857
3.	Earthen	8905
	Total:	15,524 km.

13.7.5.4. There are 30 major RCC bridges, 393 minor RCC bridges/box/slab culverts, 178 steel bailey bridges, 5 steel truss bridges and 678 SPT bridges in the state in 2002-2003.

13.7.6. Vehicle:

The number of Registered Motor Vehicles (all categories) was 45199 in 1999-2000, which rose to 50,139 in 2000-2001. In 2001-2002 it stood at 57,428. The following table will give district-wise availability of registered motor vehicles during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003.

Table no-13.13

Sl. No.	Types of Vehicles	Name of District (2002-2003)									
		West		North		South		Dhalai		Total	
		2001-2002	2002-2003	2001-2002	2002-2003	2001-2002	2002-2003	2001-2002	2002-2003	2001-2002	2002-2003
A.	Passenger Vehicles:										
1.	Busses/Mini Buses	1301	1397	41	45	56	58	4	4	1402	1504
	Cars & Station Wagons.	5530	6468	464	556	200	272	104	152	6298	7448
	Jeeps/Taxis.	4530	4748	438	505	403	444	61	68	5432	5765
	Three-wheelers	2759	3467	655	925	353	523	77	105	3844	5020
	Two wheelers	27116	31014	2343	2786	3024	3265	322	492	32805	37557
	Total	41236	47094	3941	4817	4036	4562	568	821	49781	57294
B.	Goods Vehicles:										
1.	Four wheelers & above	5044	5429	254	317	161	168	14	17	5473	5931
2.	Three wheelers	250	336	7	7	34	103	-	-	291	446
	Total:-	5294	5765	261	324	195	271	14	17	5764	6377
3.	Tractors, Trailers etc.	1081	1088	68	68	39	39	5	5	1193	1200
4.	Including Tourist Bus & Cab	645	718	9	22	20	45	16	24	690	809
	Total:-	7020	1806	338	90	254	84	35	29	7647	2009
	(A + B)48256	54665	4279	5231	4290	4917	603	867	57428	65680	

13.7.7. Communication:

13.7.7.1. Allied to the transport system is the communication system. The communication system comprises of postal services, telegraph services, telephone services etc. Communication facilities in the State have been growing steadily in recent years, due mainly to innovation in communication technology. The postal and telecommunication facilities in the state have expanded to the remotest Sub-Divisions including Gandachera, Kanchanpur, Longtharai-velly.

13.7.7.2. The telecommunication facilities have increased in the state over the years and number of Telephone Exchanges increased from 55 in 1998-99 to 79 in 2002-2003. The following table depicts the status of the telecommunication networks in the state in 2002-2003.

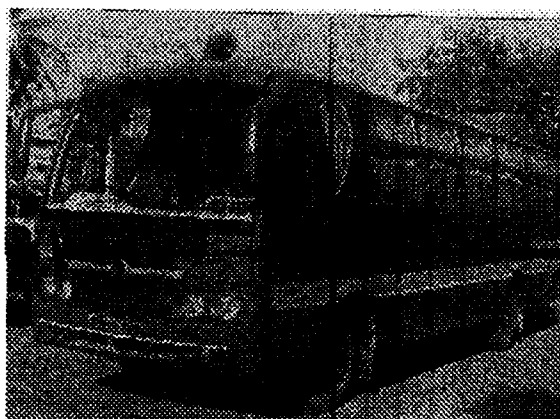
Table no-13.14

Year	Telephone exchanges	Equipped capacity	Telephone connections	Public Telephone Offices	Telegraph Offices
1	2	3	4	5	6
2002-2003	79	105582	79026	1608	35

13.7.7.3. The total STD both in the State is 1608 in 2002-2003 against 418 of June 1999.

13.7.7.4. The total of Post Offices was 705 in 1997-98, which was gone to 709 in 1998-99 and 714 in 1999-2000 and further to 777 in 2002-2003.

13.7.8. Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC):



13.7.8.1. Tripura is a hilly and landlocked state with 84% of its border area with the neighboring country Bangladesh and facing communication bottlenecks. The air transport is very costly for which general people have to depend on road transport services. Road transport, thus, plays an important role in this hilly state for transportation of passengers as well as goods from one place to another within state and also connects neighbouring states of Assam and Meghalaya.

13.7.8.2. Tripura Road Transport Corporation (TRTC) is the only public sector transport organisation of the state. The State Government has some social obligation for providing transportation facilities to the people of the state especially those who are staying in the remote and interior places of the state. It may be mentioned here that TRTC is operating some passenger's services in the remote areas of the state where private operators are reluctant to operate their services. Besides, the TRTC provides a standby support to the State Government to meet up unforeseen situation as and when required. The State Government has declared the TRTC as public utility services.

13.7.8.3. The State Government has entrusted the operational activities of state' helicopter services to TRTC. The helicopter services are operated 6 (six) days in a week in Agartala-Kailashahar-Dharmanagar route.

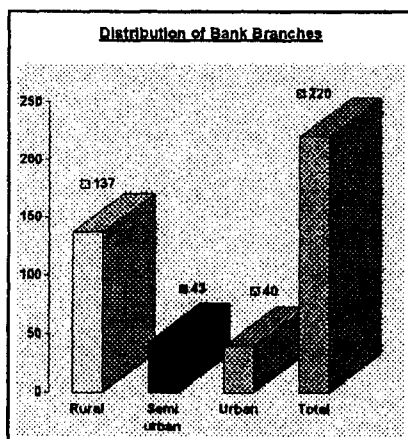
13.7.8.4. The Corporation continued to issue free travel pass to accredited journalists of the state for to and fro journey within the state by TRTC buses twice in a year. The 50% fare concession is given to the students for their journey by the TRTC bus from the institutions to their hometown in the state during vacation. Concession is also given to physically handicapped, freedom fighters, blind and cancer patients.

13.7.8.5. The arrangement for international bus service between Agartala - Dhaka was completed in 2002-2003. (The service has in the operational in 2003-2004).

13.7.8.6. Efforts are being made to improve the operational activities of TRTC and to provide better transportation facilities to the people of this hilly & landlocked state.

Table no-13.15
Operational statistics: 2002 - 2003

Sl. no.	Particulars	Bus	Truck
1.	Total fleet (31st March)	98	22
2.	Total gross km.	2646468	176596
3.	Average vehicle utilisation	124	44
4.	No. of routes	28	--
5.	Route km.	3242	--
6.	Daily no. of scheduled service(31st March 2003)	94	--
7.	Total trips performed	30507	2410
8.	Total passengers/ goods carried	1351621	11843 mt
9.	Traffic earnings (Rs. in lakh)	292.00	38.00
10.	Total staff	768	85
11.	% Loan factor	74.64	--
12.	No. of accidents	1	Nil
13.	Km. per litre of fuel	3.57	3.00
14.	No. of depots	2	1
15.	No. of fatal accidents	Nil	Nil
16.	Type performance (in kms.)	16831 (New)	17635 (New)
17.	Average seating capacity	47	8 mt
18.	No. of bus stations	16	--
19.	Average age of the vehicle (in years)	7.25	13.01
20.	No. of overaged vehicle	21	13



13.7.9. Banking:

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

13.7.9.2. The institutional structure of the financial system in the state is not well developed. The financial institutions are mainly public sector banks, provident and pension funds and insurance companies. Public sector banks have expanded their network particularly during last two to three decades. In 1969 there

were five Commercial Bank Branches, which served an average population of 2,76,000 per Bank Branch. In March 2003, there are 178 Scheduled Commercial Bank branches in the state.

13.7.9.3. The Census-2001 data reveals that proportion of households availing banking services in the state is 26.5% which is low compared to all India level of 35.5%.

13.7.9.4. During the financial year 2002-2003, there were 220 bank branches of all types of commercial banks including Nationalised Banks, Regional Rural Bank (Tripura Gramin Bank) and Co-operative Banks. Out of these, 137 branches are in rural areas, 43 branches are in semi-urban areas and rest 40 branches in urban area.

Table no-13.16

Distribution of Bank Branch					
Sl.No.	Type of the Bank	Rural	Semi urban	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	State Bank of India				
B.	Commercial Bank/Nationalised Bank	1732	99	718	3359
C.	Regional Rural Bank i.e. TGB	70	11	5	86
D.	Agartala Co-operative Urban Bank	-	-	1	1
E.	Tripura Co-operative land Development Bank	-	4	1	5
F.	Tripura State Co-operative Bank	18	10	8	36
Total in the State: -		137	43	40	220

13.7.9.5. The total deposit was Rs. 210056.00 lakhs and the total credit was Rs. 53737.00 lakhs till March 2003 in all Schedules Commercial Banks. The credit-deposit ratio in March 2003 stood at 25.58% against all India credit-deposit ratios of 59.37% in the same period. The rank of the state in terms of credit-deposit ratio has declined to 5th in March 2003 from earlier 4th position in March 2000 among Northeastern states. The credit-deposit ratios in March 2003 were 23.59% in Assam, 28.02% in Manipur, 28.79% in Meghalaya and 26.36% in Mizoram in March 2003. The district wise break-up of offices, deposits and credit for all Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Bank (TGB) in March 2003 is shown in the following table: -

Table no-13.17

Sl.No.	Name of districts	Offices	Deposits(Rs. in lakhs)	Credit(Rs.in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	West Tripura	86	152695	34699
2.	South Tripura	45	26109	8518
3.	North Tripura	32	21405	7008
4.	Dhalai Tripura	15	9847	3512
Total: -		178	210056	53737

13.7.9.6. There is a lone RRB named as Tripura Gramin Bank having 86 branches, covering all the districts in the state. The total amount deposited in Tripura Gramin Bank at the end of March 2003 was 52952 lakhs. The amount credited up to March 2003 was Rs. 17493 lakhs.

Concluding observations:

Financial health of the power sector need to be improved by lowering the gap between the cost of supply and revenue realised per unit of power generated.

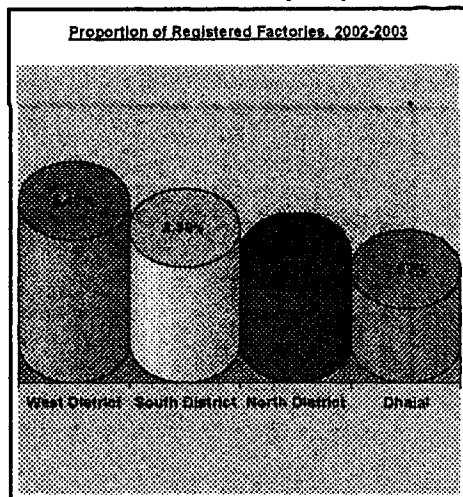
In the banking sector, credit – deposit ratio requires to be improved from the present low level of 25.58%.

Chapter-14

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Introduction:

Industrial sector plays a key role in bringing about economic prosperity and development. But the state is industrially backward because of its geographical isolation as well as lack of proper connectivity with the mainland of India. In this context, the Department of Industries & Commerce was established to promote mainly village and small-scale industries (SSI's) in Tripura. The effort of the Government is to create an integrated and comprehensive base for industrialization through proper linkage between medium, large and small-scale units. While all efforts are being made to promote entrepreneurship within the state, the outside investors in the public and private sectors are also encouraged to set up medium and large-scale units. The Government has also laid due importance on development of the industrial infrastructure by way of augmentation of power, water supply, development of industrial areas with all common facilities etc.



14.2. The level of industrialisation of the state is evident from its contribution to the state's GSDP at current prices. The contribution of the manufacturing sector both organised and un-organised combined together was 2.12% in 2000-2001 which is a very low proportion.

14.3. The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), which is the principal source of industrial statistics, is conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India in each year. It covers all factories registered under section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of Factory Act, 1948 and bidi and

- There were 1499 Factories under 2m(i), 2m(ii) & Bidi and
- There are 5 Industrial Estates in the State.
- An amount of Rs. 18.06 crore was sanctioned under PMRY in 2002-2003
- Export Promotion Industrial Park has been set-up at Bodhjungnagar
- NEERI is setting up an IT Park at Agartala.

cigar manufacturing establishments registered under Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966. The data of ASI for the year 2000-2001 revealed that Net Value Added from organized manufacturing sector was Rs. 12967 lakhs in the state. Out of this amount, the Net Value Added from manufacture of tobacco products was alone Rs. 10452 lakhs in 2000-2001 (16 of NIC-98).

14.4. Registered Factories:

The District wise number of Registered Factories with number of workers employed in 2002-2003 is presented below.

Table no-14.1.

Year/ District	Under Sec. 2m(i)	Under Sec. 2m(ii)	Under Sec. 85 section	Total factories	Average no. of workers employed
West	179	83	720	982	18105
South	34	40	176	250	5695
North	77	13	127	217	6250
Dhalai	12	8	30	50	1775
Total	302	144	1053	1499	31825

14.5. Registered SSI Units:

The break up in respect of number of units/employment/investment for 2002-2003.

Table no-14.2

Sl.No.	Year	Provisional registration		Permanent registration	
		SIDO	Non-SIDO	SIDO	Non-SIDO
1.	2002-2003	508	54	45	06
	Total:	508	54	45	06

SIDO-Small Industries Development Organization

14.6. Self-Employment Programmes

14.6.1. Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)

14.6.1.1. The scheme was started during 1993-94 to encourage educated unemployed towards self-employment. The details of achievements under the scheme are reflected in the table below.

Table no-14.3

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2002-2003	3000	4128	3020.12	2480	1806.27	1958	1302.65

14.6.1.2. The figures mentioned against 2002-2003 are as on August 2003 only. However, during last four years (as on March, 2002), a total of 2499 youths have been covered under PMRY. As per Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship study, one unit under PMRY in Tripura generates employment for 3 persons, which implies a total of 7,500 nos. employment has been generated during this period.

14.6.2. Margin Money Scheme(MMS) of KVIC:

14.6.2.1. This scheme is being implemented since 1998-99. The performance of the scheme is as follows: -

Table no-14.4

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target	Sponsored	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
			No	Amount	No.	Amount
2002-2003	852	887	165	691.04	111	516.81

14.7. Development of industrial infrastructure:

Existing Industrial Areas/Estates: The position in this regard is as under:

Table no-14.5

Name of IE/Area	No. of sheds	Sheds for DPU/PSU	Private allottee	
			Shed	Land
Industrial Estate				
1. Arundhutinagar	36	08	28	12
2. Badharghat	13	06	07	07
3. Dhabjanagar	12	07	05	00
4. Dharmanagar	06	00	05	00
5. Kumarghat	17	03	07	00

14.8. New projects

14.8.1. Besides the existing infrastructure, new Industrial infrastructure with the financial assistance of the Central Government is being implemented.

14.8.2. The details of the new infrastructure projects are as under:

14.8.3. Growth Centre: - A Growth Centre has been set up at Bodhjungnagar, Tripura (W) under Centrally Sponsored Scheme covering an area of about 240 acres. The project cost is Rs. 15 crores. Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India has sanctioned the project during 1997. Government of India released Rs. 5.20 crores during 2000-2002. The centre offers industrial plots to large, medium and small-scale industries. The growth centre is equipped with gas pipeline and dedicated power supply. Other common facilities like water, telecommunication etc. will also be made available to the industrial units.

14.8.4. Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP): - The EPIP in Tripura is being established at Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura covering an area of 126.12 acres. The site is just adjacent to the Growth Centre. The total project cost is Rs. 10 crores. The project has been sanctioned by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India during 2001-2002 and released Rs. 3 crores during 2001-2002.

14.8.5. Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDs): - Steps are being taken for setting up of the IID centres in North Tripura, South Tripura and Dhalai District. In North Tripura district, the project will be set up at Dewanpasa, in South Tripura at R. K. Nagar and in Dhalai District at Lalchari. Total project cost is Rs. 5 crores each. Industrial Potential Survey has been completed for all the IIDC, now the project reports are being prepared.

14.9. Exports/Imports

14.9.1. Bangladesh surrounds Tripura on three sides. In the past, Tripura had excellent transportation links with the erstwhile East Bengal and through it, with West Bengal. The straight-line distance between Agartala and Kolkata via Bangladesh is only about 350 km. A brief on trade between Tripura and Bangladesh is given below.

14.9.2. At present there are seven Land Customs Stations (L. C. Stations) in Tripura out of which three are active as far as trade is concerned, namely, Agartala L. C. station, Srimantapur L. C. station and Raghna L. C. station. The other notified L. C. station is Khowai L. C. station, Dhalaighat L. C. station, muhurighat L. C. station, and Manughat L. C. station.

14.9.3. An outlook of the trade with Bangladesh:

14.9.3.1. Major commodities:

Exports: Rubbersheets, freshfruits like orange, jackfruit, pineapple, grapes fish like rahu, katla, onion, ginger, coal, dry fish, auto/scooter parts, chocolates betel leaves, raw hides/animal skin etc.

14.9.3.2. Imports: Bricks, raw jute, stone chips, fruit juices, zamdani saree, fish (hilsha), processed food, dry fish, waffles and wafflers, waste cotton wool, mineral water cosmetic items, potato chips, pellets and seasoning, non-knitted articles of synthetic fibre, biscuits, edible oil, pvc pipe, laboratory pan, iron scrap, ups, toilet soap, ice cream, dried chilly, ms rod, teen sheets, mosquito nets, molasses inedible, ordinary port land, cement, lay flat tube, emergency lights, battery parts, mattresses of cellular rubber, plastic moulded chair, brick crusher machine etc..

14.9.3.3. Trends in trade:

Table no-14.6

Exports:

1998-1999	:	1.36 crores.
1999-2000	:	1.74 crores.
2000-2001	:	0.81 crores.
2001-2002	:	1.27 crores.
2002-2003	:	1.57 crores.

Table no-14.7

Imports:

1998-1999	:	14.10 crores.
1999-2000	:	7.44 crores.

2000-2001	:	9.69 crores.
2001-2002	:	4.38 crores.
2002-2003	:	5.47 crores.

14.9.3.4. During last four (4) years, Government of Tripura with the assistance of Government of India has taken steps to improve the infrastructure at the Land Customs stations. A brief outline of the projects under the Critical Infrastructure Balance Scheme (CIBS) of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India is given below:

1998-1999:

- (i) Installation of Electronic Weigh bridges at Agartala LCS and Old Raghna bazar LCS. The total sanctioned project cost is Rs. 27 lakhs.
- (ii) Improvement of approach road from Fire brigade Chowmuhani to Agartala LCS. Total sanctioned project cost is Rs. 82 lakhs.

1999-2000:

- (i) Installation of electronic weigh bridges at Srimantapur LCS, Muhurighat LCS and Manughat LCS. Total sanctioned project cost is Rs. 46.50 lakhs.

2000-2001:

- (i) Construction of Integrated Development Complex at Agartala LCS. Total sanctioned project cost is Rs. 297.86 lakhs.
- (ii) Development of road, construction of permanent bridges etc. at Old Raghna Bazar LCS. Total sanctioned project cost is Rs. 950 lakhs.
- (iii) Improvement of road from Satmura Chowmuhani to Muhurighat LCS, Belonia. Total sanctioned project cost is Rs. 274.42 lakhs.

2001-2002:

- (i) Construction of Marketing complex at Golchakkar near Agartala LCS. Total sanctioned project cost is Rs. 93.95 lakhs.
- (ii) Installation of High Power Sodium Vapour Streets lights from TRTC, Krishnanagar to Agartala LCS. Total sanctioned project cost is Rs. 35.23 lakhs.

2002-2003

Improvement of road from Nidaya Sonamura road to Zero point via Srimantapur LCS. This was approved in the last SLEPC. Total sanction project cost is Rs. 75.78 lakhs. Draft NIT has been prepared. Tender is yet to be called.

14.10. Human resources development through ITIs:

14.10.1. Presently, four its are functioning in the State. These are Boys ITI at Indranagar, Agartala, Women ITI at Indranagar, Agartala, ITI, Kailashahar and ITI, Jatanbari. Total intake capacity is 444 trainees in 17 different trades. The intake capacities of different ITI are as follows:

- ITI, Agartala: 216 nos.
- ITI, Women, Indranagar: 84
- ITI, Jatanbari: 48
- ITI, Kailashahar: 96

14.10.2. The institutions are imparting technical qualification to a large number of youth both tribal & non-tribal, for employment in private / government sector and self-employment as well.

14.10.3. During 2001-2002, Govt of India has sanctioned 4 new ITIs at Dharmanagar, Udaipur, Belonia and Ambassa alongwith modernization proposal of to be set up the existing four ITIs. A total of Rs. 1610.84 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose and Rs. 1.83 crores only has been released this year 2002-03 by the Govt. of India as 1st installment for construction. Work has started at Indranagar, Udaipur and Belonia. Regarding ITI, Ambassa the matter is being followed up for getting fund allocation with the new ITI's coming up, the total intake capacity of trainees of ITI's will increase from 444 to 1260,

14.11. Industrial Promotion

14.11.1. **Natural Gas Sector:** - Free (Non-associate) Natural Gas is available in the state with high (97%) methane content. In total 4747 Sq. kms of Petroleum Exploration Licences and 75.791 Sq. kms of Petroleum Mining Leases issued by the Govt. are in operation and an amount of Rs. 6.04 crores has been earned as revenue. The gas is available at attractive concessional prices. The current price point is Rs. 1700 / 1000 SCM (+ Transportation charge + Royalty + Sale Tax) for Northeast. Provision of further discount of up to Rs. 300 / 1000 SCM is possible on case-to-case basis. The possible projects include - Urea Complex; Urea-PVC Complex; Urea-Methanol Complex; Liquid / Solid Hydrocarbon Complex. Presently the Gas is mainly used for generation of power by NEEPCO and Power Department.

14.11.2. Besides, Tripura Natural Gas Company is implementing the city gas distribution project for distribution of piped natural gas as fuel for industrial and commercial consumers. A total number of 30,000 domestic households will also be covered. It has been decided to implement compressed Natural Gas (CNG) project as alternate fuel of Diesel/Petrol for vehicle. The techno-economic feasibility Report on CNG for the City of Agartala has been prepared by the M/S Indraprasta Gas Ltd, New Delhi and it will be implemented by TNGCL with the participation of GAIL.

14.11.3. Food Processing Sector: In view of the importance of the agro-horticulture and other Food processing Industries sector, the Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tripura has been declared as the State nodal agency during 1998, for food processing industries. Further, a separate cell under the Directorate of Industries & Commerce of the State Government has also been constituted to follow-up the various activities of the State Nodal agency. One State Level monitoring Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Tripura. To strengthen the State Nodal agency, the Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India has sanctioned and released an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh as recurring expenditure during 2002-2003.

14.11.4. Food Processing Park: The Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amt. Of Rs. 4.0 crores under this scheme for creation of common facilities in a Food Park during 2001. The Park will be set up at Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura covering an area of 30 acres.

14.11.5. Agriculture Export Zone:

14.11.5.1 Agricultural Processed Food Products Export Development Agency, an organization of Ministry of Commerce and Government of India and the Government of Tripura entered into an MOU for setting up an Agri Expoort Zone in Tripura for pineapple during 2001-2002. Total project cost is Rs. 16 crores.

14.11.5.2. A virtual office of APEDA has been opened at Agartala. Organic farming of pineapple has been taken up in Sonamura and "Organic" certificate has been obtained for TSIXC Fruit Canning Factory of TSICL at Arundhutinagar. Besides, 4 refrigerated vans have been provided to various agencies and a walk-in-cooler to NERAMAC.

14.11.6. **Coir Sector:** The state has tremendous potential for development of coir based industries and the State Govt. is constantly pursuing with the Coir Board, Govt. of India for opening new avenues so that the coir can be utilised for value added products. The Coir Board has opened a Showroom - cum-Sales Depot at Agartala during 2001. Also, they will setup a Training-cum-Production Centre at Indranagar, Agartala. Govt. of India has already sanctioned the project during 2001. The Coir Board is imparting training to prospective entrepreneurs. Already 42 entrepreneurs have been trained.

14.11.7. Tripura Industrial Development Agency (TIDA): Single Window Service: One Single Window Agency has been opened in the Directorate of Industries & Commerce. The Agency is guiding the entrepreneurs for setting up of units, expediting clearances required for setting up on units, co-ordinating provision of required infrastructure and support for setting up industries and also rendering assistance to the existing units, as necessary, from time to time.

14.12. Public Sector Undertakings/Boards/ Society

14.12.1. There are 5 (five) Public Sector Undertakings, one Board and one Society under the Administrative control of this Department. These are: -

- i Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (TIDCL).
- ii Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (TSICL).
- iii Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd. (TTDCL).
- iv Tripura Jute Mills Ltd. (TJML).
- v Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited (TNGCL)
- vi Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board (TKVIB).
- vii Society for Entrepreneurship Development (SED).
- viii Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Co-orporation (THHDC).

14.12.2. Tripura Jute Mills Limited:

14.12.2.1. Tripura Jute Mills Limited. is so far the only medium scale industry in Tripura. Tripura jute mills Ltd. had to bear the disadvantage of being far away from the jute industrial market and inadequate infrastructure. Thus, the company could not succeed in all fronts, mainly in the economic front, although it was able to fulfill its main objectives.

14.12.2.2. In order to bring economic success, to make it stand on its own foot, it was felt necessary to increase the production of the mill. In 2001-02, the company in this direction made a plan increase the utilisation of its installed capacity from existing 25% to 60%. Accordingly, the government was requested for an additional fund of Rs. 300.00 lakhs for renovation of idle machines and purchase of raw material at peak seasons.

14.12.2.3. But, since no fund was available, the company entered into an agreement with M/S Colin Traders (Pvt.) Ltd. on 15-12-2001 to run the mill in conversion system. This system was adopted to involve some other organisation to share the working capital burden of the company. The converter was committed to give a phase-wise increasing production up-to 20 m. t. per day production just after the end of the one year.

14.12.2.4. In 2002-03, there was a sharp increase in the over-all activity of the mill. No. of working looms were increased from existing 40 to 84. Similarly, machines of other sections were also renovated and put in to operation. Daily production in the mill increased substantially from the previous level. But it was below the committed level of production as per the agreement. As a result, the agreement was terminated pre-maturely. The dispute was referred to the sole arbitrator as per the agreement and the matter will be settled on basis of award of the arbitrator.

14.12.2.5. After the failure of conversion agreement, the company re-started the operation of mill on its own w.e.f. 11-02-2003. It is felt that a thorough re-structuring of its organisation structure, man power requirement, flow of working capital is required for an over-all improvement in the functioning of the mill.

14.12.2.6. The company has started implementation of a 100% Export Oriented Hydrocarbon Free Jute Yarn Project sanctioned by the Ministry of Commerce & Textiles, Government of India under Export Development Fund - North Eastern Region. The project is expected to be completed by 2003-04.



14.13. Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture:



14.13.1. Handloom, handicrafts and sericulture are the most important cottage industry of the state. The Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture Industries have tremendous potential for generating income and employment particularly in the rural economy. As a result a new Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture was set up in 1989 to ensure growth of handloom, handicrafts and sericulture sectors through cluster approach and Co-operative Societies

by providing various catalytic assistance for development of weavers, artisans and sericulturists.

14.13.2. The main object of the Government is to promote the cottage industries like handloom, handicrafts and sericulture in the state by increasing productivity of the weavers, artisans, and sericulturists of the rural areas of the state.

14.13.3. Handlooms industries: In the handloom sector, through cluster approach, now existing 24- PWCSs are being strengthened financially by modernising looms & accessories and other equipment. Special emphasis for skill and up-gradation of the handloom weavers has also been under taken.

14.13.3.1. New infrastructural facility e.g. construction of office-cum-godown, common facility centers, community centres, school building etc. could be arranged in 3 nos. cluster societies during the period 2002-03 Rs. 0.75 Lakh has been paid these purpose.

14.13.3.2. For improvement of quality of fabrics, and ensuring fastness of colours, systematic up-gradation programme has been taken up. 2 (two) nos. of new quality dyeing unit could be set up at Kowai, and Mhuripur societies for better dyeing facilities steps have been taken for dyeing all required yarn of the societies from these units 2 (two) nos. office-cum-godown, 1 (one) common facility centre & 1 (one) community hall have also been constructed during these period.

14.13.3.3. A special handloom and handicrafts mela was organized at Agartala in 2002 on the eve of Durgapuja festival.

14.13.3.4. During the financial year, total turnover of handloom products purchased by two marketing agencies i.e. THHDC and TAWCS Ltd. were Rs. 169.90 lakhs and total sale of handloom goods was Rs. 133.42 lakhs. The total production including domestic consumption by the traditional weavers was about millions/sq. mtr.

14.13.3.5. In order to provide better marketing facility to those 24-PWCSs at the state head quarter, construction of composite Handloom Marketing complex near ITORMA, Agartala with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.79 crores is under progress. During the 2002-2003 Rs. 83.83 lakhs have been provided for construction.

14.13.3.6. In 2002-2003, share capital of an amount of Rs. 298.35 lakhs has been provided to Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation and Tripura apex weavers' co-operative society.

14.13.3.7. Rs. 3.92 lakhs have been given to THHDC & TAWCS and 4- primary weavers co-operative societies ltd. under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of Marketing Incentive Deen Dayal Hath Kargha Protsahan Yojana.

14.13.3.8. Benefecieries covered under handloom programmes:

14.13.3.8.1. Besides, there is a project for development of design and market access of tribal handlooms and handicrafts, which is under implementation. The total project cost is Rs. 38.50 lakh. As a part of the implementation of the progress 1st, 2nd & 3rd workshops have been organised till April 2002. The Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Tripura has provided fund for an amount of Rs. 19.62 lakh for implementation of the project. One designer has been engaged from Mumbai for the purpose. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has also been paid to Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation for the scheme.

14.13.3.8.2. For rural tribal women weaver, an amount of Rs. 1 lakh was placed with the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) for production of traditional pachra.

14.13.4. Handicrafts:

14.13.4.1. In 2002-2003, special efforts have been taken to diversify the products and also up grade the skills of the artisans. At design extension centre, Indranagar, Agartala a number of new design on cane and bamboo products have been developed and given to marketing agencies for re-application. Design Extension Centre, Indranagar, has developed desiges for ornament, basket, lamp shed etc. The Govt. of India is runnig one institute namely Bamboo and Cane Development Institute in Tripura for promotion of the bamboo and cane activities on the request of the state government. Presetly, the B.C.D.I. is imparting short time training of 6 (six) months duration and in the wake of up gradation of the Institute it would be imparting training for diploma and degree course as well.

14.13.4.2. The State Government has provided accomodation for the Institute pending construction of this own building. Land measurely 4.79 acre has alredy been allotted by the government and construction of building is likely to be started.

14.13.4.3. The Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation ltd. (THHDC Ltd) has organised rural poor in order to provide work for income generation.

14.13.4.4. Rs. 13.50 lakhs as state share for implementation of Centrally Sponsored SHEME for construction of one urban haat at Agartala has been given to THHDC Ltd. against total cost of the project of Rs. 1.35 crores.

14.13.4.5. The Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, a sister origanisation under the Ministry of Textile, Govt. of India, New Delhi has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 92 lakhs for promotion of export marketability. A good number of handicrafts entrepreneurs have participated in "Gift Fair", New Delhi in February 2003 and evoked good response from exporters. One entrepreneur namely M/S Banasharee of Lenin Sarani, Agartala has already got an offer from Singapore, while other entrepreneurs are looking forward to get more export orders.

14.13.4.5. One foreign designer of Philippine and reputed designers from New-Delhi are in touch with the artisans to help them develop export quality handicraft products. Mean while one marcondiser has been posted from the EPCH and he is acting as a catalyst and co-ordinator in the export business

14.13.5. Sericulture:

14.13.5.1. The sericultural activities in the state are being carried out through cluster approach. There are 10 cluster areas in the state through which the schemes are being implemented. Under each cluster one MRCS (Mulberry Rearers Co-operative Society Ltd.) is functioning.

14.13.5.2. A special project exclusively for women beneficiaries was taken up in the West and South Tripura districts. The project period was completed during 2002-2003. Another special project for women beneficiaries for North and Dhalai districts has been started from 2001-2002 with the financial outlay of Rs. 335.94 lakhs. At the end of project periods total 3000 nos. women beneficiaries could be benefited and 1500 acres of area could be brought under mulberry cultivation.

14.13.5.3. During 2002-2003 the cocoon production in the state was 39.59 mt. The entire cocoon has been purchased from the rearers through 10 MRCS. During the year total 3.9 mt yarn raw silk has been produced in the reeling sectors and production of silk wastes 3.0 mt.

14.13.5.4. To utilise the silk waste awn unit namely by product use is now functioning and spun yarn are producing from the silk wastes.

14.13.5.5. Central silk board, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned Rs. 4.00 lakhs under P-2 farm cum grain age of NEAP scheme has been placed.

14.13.5.6. Rs. 21.79 lakhs has been given for implementation of SGSY schemed during 2002-2003 as state share for generation of employment programmes.

14.13.5.7. Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for installation of machines etc. of CFC for silk Processing Unit, Badharghat Reeling Unit.

14.13.5.8. Tribal Welfare Department has provided a fund of Rs. 4.00 lakhs through which 142- scheduled tribes beneficiaries have been assisted (@ Rs. 28.00.00/ Beneficiary) for maintenance of mulberry gardens.

14.13.5.9. Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned and placed Rs. 24.00 lakhs for installation of cold storage plant and diesel generator in the grainage unit, Agartala under centrally sponsored scheme.

14.13.5.10. A special project under SGSY scheme for implementation of sericulture in West Tripura district has been implemented for 2 years with a target of 1500 Nos. of beneficiaries, out of which during 2002-03, total 1441 nos. beneficiaries have been covered. They have been assisted as follows:

1. Assistance for raising of mulberry garden (0.5 acre) - @ Rs. 0.004 lakh/ beneficiaries.
2. Assistance for construction of rearing house - @ Rs. 0.10 lakh/ beneficiary.
3. Assistance for supply of tools and kits - @ Rs. 0.01 lakh/ benef.
4. Stipend for training for 2 months for plantation and rearing training purpose @ Rs. 0.005 lakh/month) - Rs. 0.01 lakh/benef.

14.13.6. Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.

14.13.6.1. The Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., (THHDC Ltd.) was set up in the year 1974 under Companies Act, 1956. The main objectives of the Corporation are as follows: -

- 1) To arrange raw materials such as yarn, cane & bamboo, looms and accessories etc. for the weavers and artisans.
- 2) To render technical guidance to the weavers and artisans for improvement of design and quality of the products.
- 3) To eliminate middlemen in the field of selling of the products of the weavers and artisans.
- 4) To create employment opportunities of weavers and artisans of the State for there better living condition.
- 5) To arrange marketing of the products of the weavers and artisans through sales outlet located in various places within and outside the state.

14.13.6.2. Registered weavers and artisans:

- (a) There are approximately 12,000 weavers and artisans registered under the fold of the Corporation.
- (b) Weavers are maintaining more than 10,000 looms for commercial production of handloom.

14.13.6.3. Financial performance:

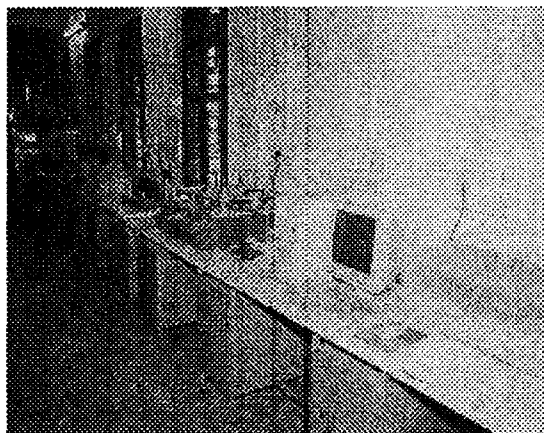
During last financial year (2002-03) the handloom & handicrafts purchase of the Corporation was Rs. 131.45 lakhs and Rs. 74.20 lakhs respectively and total sales value of handloom and handicrafts was Rs. 168.80 lakhs and Rs. 91.86 lakhs, respectively.

14.13.7. Information Technology:

14.13.7.1. "The woodlands of Tripura have sent out an invitation of their floral feast through their courier, the south winds, and I have come here as a friend"

14.13.7.2. These were the very words that the great poet and intellectual, Rabindranath Tagore, spoke of Tripura, inspired by its natural beauty. This natural beauty ornamented with the glittering jewels of IT revolution has become more enhancing and glamorous. One has to just see and experience to believe it.





14.13.7.3. IT in Tripura:

In this era of rapidly changing technologies especially that of information & communication technology whose sole objective is to make information readily available at the press of a few buttons, the State Government has initiated several steps towards achieving this goal. It is with this objective that a separate Directorate of Information Technology and Tripura State computerization Agency (TSCA), a Society of Govt. of Tripura has been created in April 1999 by the State Government with the following objectives:

- a. Facilitating IT usage through proper E-Governance;
- b. Development of IT literate human resource through IT education;
- c. Encouraging investment in the State for employment generation.
- d. To implement computerisation projects in different Departments of the State Government.
- e. To organize training programmes for increasing IT literacy among the officers and staff of the State Government.
- f. To act as a Nodal Agency for coordinating the implementation of CICs (Computer Information Centres) project in all Blocks of the State.
- g. To take steps for promotion of IT education in schools and colleges of Tripura and also for improvement of IT manpower in Tripura.

14.13.7.4. IT-Policy:

The state is one of the first states in the North East to have formulated the IT Policy way back in the year 2000. The objectives of the IT Policy are:

- a) Development of human resource for IT.
- b) Electronic Governance.
- c) Incentives for the IT Industries.

14.13.7.5. e-Governance:

There is an "e-Governance Plan" in the state. Objectives of this Plan are the following:

- ❶ To empower the common man using the Information Technology as a facilitator.
- ❷ To promote Information Technology and its application at different layers up to the lowest level of the Government Administration.
- ❸ To facilitate faster information exchange between the State departments and every citizen through the network
- ❹ To cover most of the Govt. Services under the purview of this project for rural and urban settlements using hi-tech tools to provide easy, online and comprehensive services to the common man.

❖ Development of it skilled manpower so as to enable private investment to set up IT industries thus creating employment opportunities. The network and computer facilities are to be extended to schools and colleges of the State.

14.13.7.5.3. Broadband Agartala City Area Network: - This Project is being implemented by NIC, Tripura under "e-Governance Plan" for rapid development and development of web-enabled e-governance applications with Broadband facilities like satellite & wireless technology, high performance computer facilities and data storage centre at a total cost of Rs. 1.25 crores.

14.13.7.6. Features:

- ❖ Establish, up-grade the LAN at State Secretariat with connectivity to different state level offices/buildings.
- ❖ Develop, deploy, integrate & host citizen-centric applications.
- ❖ High speed INTERNET / NICNET connectivity using SCPC VSAT.

14.13.7.7. Community Information Centres (CIC) have been set up in 29 Rural Development Blocks. CICs are intended to accelerate socio-economic development in the North Eastern Region of India and to achieve freedom from distance by linking all parts of the region with the rest of the world through good telecom and Internet services.

14.13.7.8. The State Government has launched the following citizen centric services from CICs as well as private computer kiosks:

➤ A patient can book an appointment in advance with the specialist doctors as well as with diagnostic test centre in the state run hospitals through CICs. This will save time, money & energy of a patient.

➤ Farmer can also get all possible details about crops, technical advice, weather data, data relating to agricultural market and prices in local language.

➤ Students & parents can get information about higher education and professional institutions inside and outside Tripura.

➤ School Fee Collection System: - A web-enabled Application software has been developed and implemented for collection of various types of school fees, thereby enabling online monitoring of collection. Initially, on a pilot project basis, the said service has been launched for Sishu Bihar School, Agartala. Parents/guardians may deposit school fees of their children from CICs and Computer Kiosks, initially the said service is being offered from CIC, Dukli Block and the Computer Kiosk at TripuraInfo.com Office at Agartala. The said service facilitates depositing money beyond the normal school timing.

➤ Milk Card Delivery System: - Web-enabled application software has been implemented for Tripura Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd for issuing of monthly coupons for the consumers through CICs and Computer Kiosks. Initially, the service is being offered from CIC Dukli and Com-

puter Kiosk at TripuraInfor.com office at Agartala.

➤ Ticketing facility for air travel by Indian Airlines Ltd has been approved to be launched shortly from selected CICs and Kiosks. Initially, the said service shall be available from CIC Matarbari Block in South Tripura and CIC Ambassa Block in Dhalai District.

14.13.7.9. Tripura State Wide Area Network (TSWAN): - The State Government intends to set up Tripura State Wide Area Network to connect state headquarter with district headquarters, sub-divisional headquarters and block headquarters to provide efficient communication facilities and thus improve the quality of public service being provided to common man. The TSWAN is proposed to be used for accessing Internet, phone hot line, audio and video messages, audio and video broadcasting, video conference, distance education, various e-Governance applications, tele-medicine, information to citizens etc. The TSWAN is envisaged as the backbone network for data, video and voice communications throughout the State for Govt operations. Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd (A Govt of India Enterprise) has been engaged to carry out feasibility study to implement TSWAN.

14.13.7.10. Smartcard: The State Government has decided to introduce smartcard as a replacement of conventional Identity cards for 50,000 Government Employees based at Agartala. For this purpose, Semiconductor Complex Ltd (A Govt. of India Enterprise) has been engaged to implement the project.

14.13.7.11. District Wireless Network: The State Government has decided to set up a State Wide Voice Communication Network for district administration, which will be state-of-art and having latest generation synthesized radios with appropriate security mechanisms. Using the network, the District Magistrate and Collectors shall be able to directly communicate with the state level, sub-divisional and block level officers, both of their offices as well as when they are mobile within their jurisdiction.

14.13.7.12. Works Management Suite of Applications (WMSA): - CDAC's WMSA is being used in PWD and other departments for online monitoring of works services at various states starting from proposal preparation to commissioning of project. It maintains the entire information of a Work to enable and facilitate the executing and supervisory officers in planning and monitoring the various stages of the various Works in a more efficient and effective manner.

14.13.7.13. Computer kiosks: - The State Government under the Scheme has set up a number of Computer Kiosks for "Self-employment of Youths using Computer Kiosks". The Scheme has been conceptualized with the following objectives: -

- a) To provide self-employment opportunities to selected enterprising youth through setting up of "Computer Kiosks";
- b) To provide various services of daily use to the common citizen using Information Technol-

ogy (IT) as a tool; and

- c) To increase IT consciousness and awareness in the society.

14.13.7.13.2. In each Kiosk, the State Government will provide one Computer along with accessories like printer, modem and UPS. The entrepreneur shall provide a suitable accommodation (10' x 10') where the kiosk can be set up. The entrepreneur is also expected to participate in the investment required in this scheme by way of contribution for site development.

14.13.7.14. IT- Education:

14.13.7.14.1. Information Technology Centre: - The State Govt. has proposed to set up Information Technology Centre in association with Illinois University, USA. This centre would improve Information Technology training for teachers of the region as well school administrators through the use of IT. In addition, the IT centre could facilitate intra-governmental communication.

14.13.7.14.2. Post-graduate diploma in IT-audit: - Tripura University and South-Asian Management Technologies (P) Limited have joined hands to introduce a post graduate diploma course on information system audit. This will be for the first time that such a course is being introduced in the country. The course will be of immense benefit to the system professionals and such sectors that have information system as its mainstay - viz. banking, insurance companies, etc. The course will be accredited to Tripura University- a pioneering effort in IT education in India.

14.13.7.14.3. Computer literacy programme: - IGNOU courses "Computer Literacy Programme" has been introduced in the Community Information Centres. The duration of course is 40 hrs (10 hrs theory and 30 hrs practical). Initially, this course is being started in 3 CICs at Bishalgarh, Khowai & Jirania. Later this will cover all the CICs.

14.13.7.14.4. Computer education in schools: - Tripura Board of Secondary Education includes computer as subject from Class VI to XII. In the First phase, 8 schools have already been covered and 50 more schools will be covered in the next phase.

14.13.7.14.4. Computer awareness programme: - Introduce Short term Computer Awareness Programme for MLAs/Municipal Councilors/ representatives of Nagar/ Village Panchayet/ students/ Govt. officials.

14.13.7.14.5. CISCO network academy: - Tripura State Computerisation Agency (TSCA) is going to start Multimedia Training Centre with assistance of Ministry of Communication & Information Technology, Govt. of India. TSCA is also designated as CISCO Network Academy to conduct CISCO courses like CCNA etc. Both the courses are first time in North Eastern Region.



14.13.7.15. IT Industry:

14.13.7.15.1. NEDFI is setting up an IT Park at Agartala. This will be the second such IT Park in the Northeast. Small and medium entrepreneurs can start their own IT- related units in the park.

14.13.7.15.2. In addition to the IT Park, a STP (Software Technology Park) hub centre would also be set up in Agartala by STPI, a society under Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

14.13.7.15.3. The following 2 companies have signed MOU with the State Govt. for setting up of IT Companies.

a) South-Asian Management Technologies (P) Ltd., a company provided by professionals has selected Tripura to be their development base. The company is designing knowledge-based software for use of professionals and organizations alike. The company has entered into a Memorandum of extended full co-operation to make their venture a success.

b) Leading Edge Technology & Consultant (P) Ltd. has agreed to set up Call Centres in the State.

14.13.7.15.4. Special incentives for IT industries:

14.13.7.15.1. IT Industries (hardware and software), have been declared as a thrust industry in the "Tripura Industry Incentive Scheme, 2002". In addition, IT industry would be given the following incentive support:

a) All IT industries employing a minimum of 25 persons would be entitled to:-

(i) 50% concession on floor space rentals for a maximum period of 5 years (including Clause (b) below, wherever applicable).

(ii) Standard certification re-imburement, within the overall ceiling of Rs. 2 lakhs per unit. This will be inclusive of the incentive under Clause 12.

b) All IT industries set up by local entrepreneurs of Tripura would be given a 50% concession on floor space rentals, for period of two years from the start of the unit.

14.13.7.15.2. Provided that 50% concession on the floor space rentals will be subject to a ceiling to be notified by the State Government, in Industries & Commerce Department.

14.13.8. Tea Industry:

14.13.8.1. Tripura, a traditional tea growing area, had 59 Tea Gardens during the year 2001. Tea is one of the most important cash crops of the state. Tea produced in the state has good blending qualities. Production of Bio-tea, which does not have any chemical residue, has been taken up as special venture. Suitable land and climate conditions offer good potential for development of tea industry in the state.

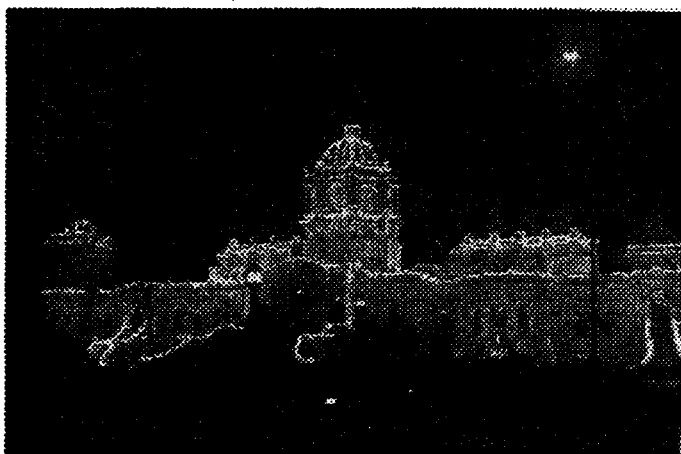
14.13.8.2. Out of these 59 Tea Gardens, 43 Tea Gardens are Private Tea Gardens; 7 Tea Gardens are runs by Tripura Tea Development Corporation (TTDC) and rest 9 Tea Gardens are under Co-operative. The number of factories for tea processing is 25 nos.

14.13.8.3. A new Small Tea Growers scheme is being implemented in the state since 2000, under the new scheme, total unit cost is Rs. 77,905 per acre (over 3 years) and the sources of funding include RD Deptt./ Bank Loan / I&C Deptt., and Tea Board, apart from the beneficiaries own contribution. During last four (4) years, around 3500 nos. small growers have come up. The production of made tea in the state is 7.2 million kgs of which Small Tea growers contributes 14%. During last four years 598 nos. of small growers have been registered under Tea Board through special registration camps. State level seminar and awarness programmes at Zilla Parisad and block level are being held. Recently Tea Board has agreed with a proposal of the State Government to render advisory services through Tea Research Association (TRA) and accordingly TRA will open their office at Agartala in April 2002. During 2002, the Lilagarh Tea Processing factory in South Tripura has started their commercial production. Steps have also been initiated to set up two tea-processing factories at Durgabari in West Tripura and another at Mayachari in Dhalai. An overview of last four years in regard of Small Tea growers is given below:

Table no-14.8

Year	West		South		North		Dhalai	
	Nos	Area (acres)	Nos	Area (acres)	Nos	Area (acres)	Nos	Area (acres)
1998-1999	219	157	41	71	211	355	458	442
1999-2000	225	173	100	99	20	20	262	105
2000-2001	480	478	96	68	5	5	335	195
2001-2002	68	72	21	24	119	116	330	330
2002-2003	502	504	101	97	226	376	335	195

14.13.9. Tourism:



14.13.9.1. Tourism is one of the most flourishing industries in the World. It boosts creation of employment as well as generation of income on a large scale. In our State also large-scale employment is being created through Tourism. For encouraging Tourism in the State, wide publicity in and outside the State is being made through Print & electronic media. Festival like Orange and Tourism Festival, Neermahal Festival, Boat Race Festival, Pilak Festival, Mahamuni Festival,

Unakoti Festival, etc. are also being organized in the State for boosting Tourism. Besides, Tripura participated in the Tourism Festivals in Kolkata and New Delhi and outside the country also.



14.13.9.2. Tripura has great potential for development of Tourism including eco-tourism, based on wildlife, green-forest and Buddhist/Hindu religious places of ancient times. There are 27 important Tourist Spots in Tripura out of which 14 are in West District, 6 are in North District and 7 in South District. The names of important 27- tourist spots in the state are as follows:

a) West Tripura:

1) Neermahal, 2) Sepahijala wildlife sanctuary, 3) Kamalasagar, 4) Brahmakunda, 5) Jagannath Temple, 6) Ujjayanta Palace, 7) Purbasha, 8) State Museum, 9) Benuban Bihar, 10) M.B.B. College, 11) Rabindra Kanan, 12) Kunjaban Planace, 13) Old Agartala (Chaturdas Devatabari), and 14) Uma Maheswari Temple.

b) North Tripura:

1) Unakoti, 2) Dawn bari-Tea Garden, 3) Pecharthal Rubber Plantation, 4) Pecharthal Buddhist Temple, 5) Jampai Hills, 6) Khawra Lake.

c) South Tripura:

1) Tripura Sundari Temple, 2) Bhubaneswari Temple, 3) Dumboor Lake 4) Deotamura, 5) Pilak, 6) Trishna Wild life Sanctuary, 7) Mahamuni Buddhist Temple.

14.13.9.3. There are 14 Tourist lodges 4 Wayside amenities 6 cafeterias in operation in the State. A total of 2,58,089 domestic Tourists and 2,360 Foreign Tourists visited Tripura during the year 2002-2003 whereas 2,57,489 domestic and 2,562 Foreign Tourists visited in the year 2001-2002. The total revenue earned by the State Government from tourism sector was Rs. 35.12 lakhs in 2002-2003 while in 2001-2002 it was Rs.24.90 lakhs.

14.13.9.4. For encouraging Tourism in the State, development of tourist spots has been undertaken in the following manner with the assistance of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India:

1) Circuit Development - (Two Circuit viz. West- South Tripura Circuit and West- North Tripura Circuit).

2) Destination Development - (Neermahal is now underway).

3) Rural Tourism - (Kamala Sagar is being developed under this scheme).

14.13.10. Enterprises as per 4th Economic Census, 1998:

14.13.10.1. The result of the 4th Economic Census, 1998, reveals that there were 1,04,427 enterprises (excluding crop production & plantation) in the State. The result reveals that the number of enterprises (excluding crop production & plantation) rose from 85,517 in 1990 to 1,04,427 in 1998 (i.e. 22.11% increase during 1990-1998). The total number of agricultural enterprises (excluding crop production & plantation) was 2830 and non-agricultural enterprises were 101597 in 1998.

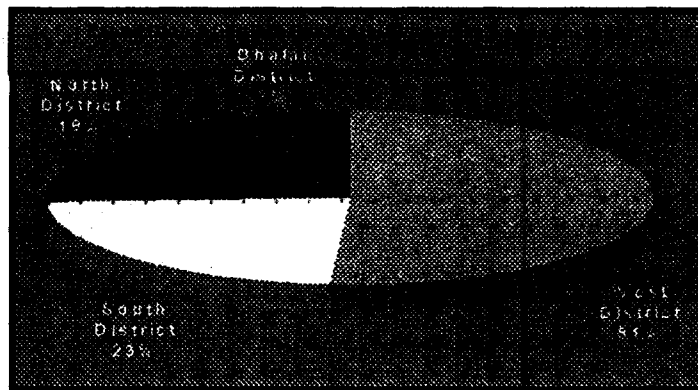
14.13.10.2. The total number of enterprises in rural area was 70,378 (67%) and in urban area were 34,049 (33%) in 1998. The percentage of urban enterprises had increased from 26.49% in 1980 to 29% in 1990 and further increased to 33% in 1998. On the otherhand, percentage of rural enterprises had declined from 73.51% in 1980 to 71% in 1990 and further declined to 67% in 1998.

Concluding observations:

Industry sector requires greater private sector participation and larger and quick credit flow to the SSI units.

Banks and other financial institution need to support activity in industry & service sectors so that new entrepreneurship can develop and flourish.

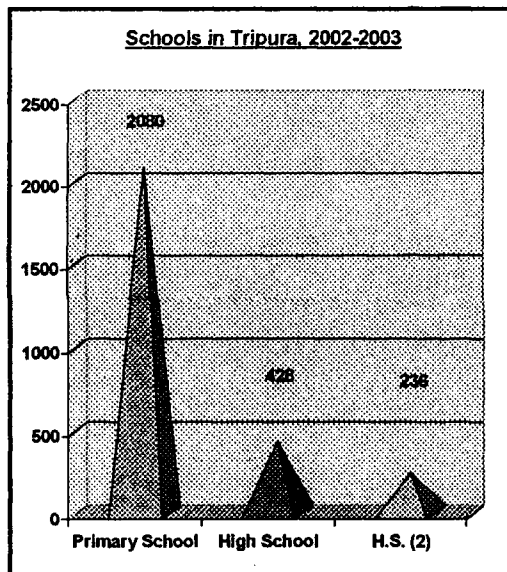
Traditional handloom and handicrafts sectors require skill upgradation for marketing of finish products and competitiveness.



Chapter-15 SOCIAL SERVICES

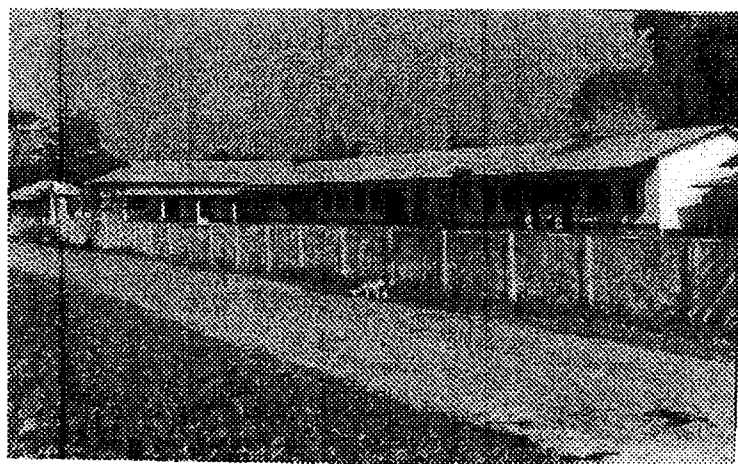
15.1. A) School Education:

15.1.1. Census- 2001 data reveals that the literacy rate in the state is 73.66% against All India literacy ratio of 65.38% in 2001. Out of total literacy rate of 73.66% in 2001, the male literacy rate is 81.47% and female literacy rate is 65.41% as indicated in the provisional report of Census-2001. There is significant improvement in ranking in all India level and the state has moved forward from 15th position in 1991 to 12th position in 2001 in-respect of literacy.



15.1.2. Priority has been given to construct new school-buildings as well as to re-construct and repair the existing school-buildings despite resource crunch. Side by side steps have been taken to extend the facilities of science education and other vocational education including computer education at school-level in the State. The hostel facilities have also been extended to all over the State especially for ST, SC and OBC students.

- (i) Literacy of the state was 73.66% in 2002-03.
- (ii) Total number of schools of all categories was 3144 in 2002-03.
- (iii) Overall dropout rate was 76.50%.
- (iv) There were 823 Social education centers & 3870 Anganwadi Centres in 2002-03.



15.1.3. Besides, total literacy campaign has been launched in the state in February 1994. Since then 4,80,180 people have been made literate as per norm of the Total Literacy Campaign Programme. In fact, in order to attain the basic objectives of universalisation of primary education, the State Government has laid special emphasis on mass-literacy campaigns, non-formal education and formal school-education. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched to ensure universal provision of elementary schoolings facilities for children in the

age group of 6-14 years by the year 2010.

15.1.4. According to the Sixth All India Education Survey conducted with reference to 30th September 1993, out of total 855 inhabited Census villages, there are 814 villages having schools at primary stage i.e. 95.2% census villages have schools at primary stage.

15.1.5. In spite of socio-economic backwardness of the people of Tripura, there has been a tremendous growth in School Educational facilities. The following table will show the status of School Education facilities in the state as in 2002-2003.

Table no: 15.1.

Sl.No.	Type of Schools	West	North	South	Dhalai	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Primary/Jr. Basic: -					
	1.1. Total	594	394	617	375	2,080
	1.2 ADC	400	231	410	322	1,363
2.	Middle/Sr. Basic:-	182	77	119	50	428
3.	High	191	72	106	35	404
4.	H.S.(+2 Stage)	118	38	61	19	236
	TOTAL: -	1,485	812	1,313	801	3,148

15.1.6. In 2002-2003, total no. of student enrolled from primary to H.S. (10+2) stage was 7,33,494 out of which girls students were 3,44,312 (46.94%), SC 1,44,227 (19.66%) & ST 2,44,860 (33.38%),

Table no: 15.2.

Stage	Total	Girls	Total S.C.	Total S.T.
I-V	461201	219416	89948	174213
VI-VIII	167491	78855	34565	46231
IX-X	77052	35236	14580	20310
XI-XII	27750	10805	5134	4106
	7,33,494	3,44,312	1,44,227	2,44,860

15.1.7. There were 32,912 teachers out of which 8,809 were in Primary Schools, 5,972 in Sr. Basic Schools, 8,674 in High Schools & remaining 9,457 in H.S. (10+2) Schools.

The teacher pupil ratio in 2002-2003 was as follows: -

Table no: 15.3.

		Type-wise
a)	Primary	: 1:24
b)	Middle	: 1:19
c)	High	: 1:23
d)	H.S. (10+2 stage)	: 1:23

15.1.8. The drop-out rate in different stages is shown in the table below:

Table no: 15.4.

		I-V	I-VIII	I-X
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Overall	50.45%	67.95%	76.50%
2.	Boys	50.15%	68.02%	76.02%
3.	Girls	50.71%	57.87%	77.07%
4.	S.C.	45.72%	65.66%	76.06%
5.	S.T.	63.38%	78.58%	85.94%

15.1.9. The total number of students who appeared in Madhyamik examination in 2002 is 29,000, out of which 16,015 passed the examination (i.e. 55.29%). The total number of students appearing in H.S.(10+2) examination during 2002 was 12,865 out of which 7,380 passed successfully (i.e. 57.42%).

15.2. Higher Education:

15.2.1. The Higher Education facilities provide opportunities to the students to pursue higher studies in following branches: -

1. General Education includes Tripura University, 14- General Degree Colleges, and College of Teacher Education & Govt. Law College.

2. Technical Education: - Includes Tripura Engineering College, Polytechnic Institute, Govt. College of Art & Craft, Oral Coaching Centre & Tripura Board of Joint Entrance Examination.

3. Sports & Youth Services: - Covers NSS & NCC activities.

4. Art and Culture: - Includes Govt. Music College, Govt. Museum, Tripura State Archives, Tripura State Kala Academy, Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhavan & 24 Public Libraries including Birchandra State Central Library.

15.2.2. Courses Offered

15.2.2.1. The colleges for general education run undergraduate courses in Science, Arts and Commerce streams at pass and honours level. In total 26 (twenty six) subjects are offered in under-

graduate level in different degree colleges having enrollment of more than 17,000 students. In some colleges, a couple of vocational subjects have been started from the session 1996-97.

15.2.2.2. Tripura University, the only university of the state has post-graduate courses in 12 (twelve) subjects with an enrollment of 960 students in 2002-2003.



15.2.2.3. There is a lone Engineering College having degree courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical & Computer Science. The Polytechnic Institute offers diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Electronics and Tele-communications. In Polytechnic Institute there is also a provision for six month certificate course in Community Polytechnic. Presently, there is no private Engineering or Polytechnic Colleges in the state.

15.2.2.4. The Govt. College of Art & Crafts offers degree courses i.e. Bachelor of Visual Art in 1) Drawing & Printing 2) Applied Art and 3) Sculpture. Moreover there is one-year certificate course in Decorative Art & Crafts. In Govt. Music College B. Muse courses are offered in Vocal, Instrument and Dance.

Achievements during 2002-03.

Honours courses in following subjects and colleges have been introduced during 2002-03.

Name of the College	Name of the Subject
Ramthakur College	Bengali and Chemistry
N. S. Mahavidyalaya, Udaipur	Mathematics
Belonia College	Mathematics & Sanskrit
R. K. Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar	Bengali & Mathematics
Govt. Degree College, Dharmanagar	Botany
K. N. Mahavidyalaya, Sonamura	Philosophy
DDM College, Khowai	Education

15.2.2.5. Construction of academic building at MMD College, Sabroom, and at Govt. Degree College, Amarpur and public library building of Khowai Public Library has been completed.

15.2.2.6. College of Teachers' Education has been upgraded to the Institute of Advance Studies in Education (IASE).

15.2.2.7. 2(two) new additional diploma courses in Computer Science & Technology and Modern Office Procedure and Management with intake capacity of 20 and 30 respectively have been introduced in Polytechnic Institute, Narsingarh during the session 2002-03. Construction works and in

Polytechnic Institute under World Bank Assisted Third Technician Education Project are going on satisfactorily. So far amount of Rs. 2.56 crores have been utilized out of the approved project cost of Rs. 12.35 Crores. Construction of canteen building has been completed and construction work of academic building, administrative building, auditorium boundary wall, and internal road are nearing completion stage.

15.2.2.8. A proposal for setting up of a Women Polytechnic has been submitted to Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India.

15.2.2.9. Bharatiya Vidyabhavan has been provided financial assistance worth Rs. 25.00 lakhs as second installment for setting up of a Science College at Anandanagar, West Tripura. With this, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided to Bharatiya Vidyabhavan.

15.2.2.10. Diploma courses in Computer Application (DCA) and BCA courses have been introduced in Tripura University. For introduction of MCA course from the session 2003-2004, AICTE has been approached.

15.2.2.11. Former Bir Bikram Evening Collage has been converted into a day Collage and renamed as Bir Bikram Memorial Collage with its new accommodation at erstwhile B.Ed Collage at Collegetilla, Agartala.

15.2.3. Tripura University:

Project for Development of Tripura University worth Rs. 20.52 crores has been approved by the Govt. of India under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources. So far Govt. of India has released an amount of Rs. 13.80 crores in three installments and an amount of Rs. 9.97 crores has been utilized so far. The construction works of Administrative building (Phase-I), Academic Building (Phase-I), Academic Building (Phase-II) and Canteen Hall have been completed and furniture and equipments worth Rs. 50.00 Lakhs have been purchased. The construction work of Administrative Building (Phase-II), 100-seated Boy's Hostel, Library Building, Auditorium and Community Hall is in progress along with procurement of equipments and furniture. It is expected that the entire project work will be completed by December 2004.

15.2.4. NSS Activities:

32 (thirty two) Blood Donation Camps have been organized by different NSS Units where 1967 (One thousand nine hundred sixty seven) units of blood have been donated by NSS volunteers during this year. A two-day seminar on culture, education and social service was organized by NSS where more than 500 youth of different schools and colleges of the state participated. State NSS Cell also observed Youth Day, Women's Day, Human Rights Day etc. and organized World AIDS Rally.

15.2.5. NCC Activities:

In the Republic Day camp held in New Delhi during 29-12-2002 to 31-01-2003 a cultural programme organized by the NCC cadets of Tripura was awarded Bronze Medal for beautiful performance. 7-cadets from Tripura participated in the Youth Exchange Programme of other countries of Australia, Kenya, Malaysia and Singapore. Sri Pintu DebBarma won Governor's Gold medal and visited Italy and Egypt. In 2002-2003, 10 number of NCC cadets got employment in different paramilitary services.

15.2.6. Tripura State Kala Academy

15.2.6.1. Tripura State Kala Academy has been contributing immensely to the promotion of Art & Culture in the State. Tripura State Kala Academy organized following programmes during 2002-2003.

a) Seven days workshop w. e. f. 16-22 January, 2003 on Tribal Dance at Govt. Music College, Agartala in collaboration with Govt. Music College.

b) Workshop and Exhibition on Art & Culture were organized on 1-3 June 2002 and 27-31 March 2003.

c) Five days workshop w.e.f. 24-28 March 2003 on Classical, Vocal & instrumental was organized. Eminent artist like Pandit Shyamlal Lahiri, Pandit Debasish Bhattacharjee and Sri Timir Roychoudhury participated in the programme along with local artists of eminent.

15.2.6.2. Nazrul Smriti Puraskar worth Rs. 10,000/- introduced by Tripura State Kala Academy since 1999, for outstanding contribution in the field of literature, art and culture was awarded to Sri Sibdas Bandopadhyaya for his outstanding contribution in the field of drama for the year 2002.

15.2.7. Public Libraries:

15.2.7.1. During the year 2002-03, books and journals worth about Rs. 16.00 lakhs have been purchased out of the accrued interest of Corpus fund of Rs. 1.80 crores set up with the award of Eleventh Finance Commission. In total 15995 numbers of books of 1559 titles have been purchased during this year including the books purchased out of RRRLF contribution.

15.2.7.2. Steps have been taken for Construction of buildings for public libraries at Sonamura, Sabroom, Kamalpur and Dhrarmanagar with financial assistance under Border Area Development programme of an estimated cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs in the 1st phase.

15.2.7.3. An orientation course on cataloging, classification & bibliography was held on 11-13 January, 2003 at Bir Chandra State Central Library where 60 Librarians from different public libraries of the State participated. The course was sponsored by Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata.

15.2.7.4. A training-cum-Workshop on Compilation of Bibliographies in North East India languages under the sponsorship of Central Reference Library under National Library was held on 19-23 March, 2003 at SIPARD. In total 25 librarians of different public libraries of the State participated in the workshop.

15.2.8. Government Museum:

The entire building of State Museum has been renovated with the financial assistance of Department of Culture, Govt. of India, Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata and Indian Museum, Kolkata have assisted financially for the development of Painting Gallery and construction of two more new galleries at Govt. Museum.

15.3. Social Education

15.3.1. The social education and anganwadi centres are spread through out the state. They provide pre-primary education to children between 0-6 years. Pre-primary standard of learning is imparted in these centres among the children between age group 3-6 years. There were 823 social education centres in out-side TTAADC areas and 402 social education centres in the TTAADC areas in 2002-2003. The total anganwadi centers in the state were 3570 in 2002-2003. The district wise break-up of these centers including enrolment status in 2002-2003 is presented in the below table.

Table no: 15.5

District	Pre school Education under Social Welfare & Social Education Centres			Pre school Education under ICDS Centres (Anganwadi Centre)		
	Institute	Enrolment	Teacher	Institute	Enrolment	Teacher
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West	340	18,888	611	1,486	62,947	1,484
North	176	7,688	288	571	19,460	569
South	232	10,959	264	972	43,774	969
Dhalai	75	2,815	79	541	34,002	544
Total :-	823	40,350	1238	3,570	1,60,183	3,566



15.3.2. The Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) has already been over in Tripura. The programme is now running in Tripura as Continuing Education (CE) and Nodal Continuing Education (NCE). The centres of the said programme are know as - CEC & NCEC. The teachers are known as PREROK. One prerok and one Asstt. PREROK are engaged per CEC and NCEC.

15.4. Sports & Youth Affairs:

15.4.1. Physical education is an integral part of the education. The motto of physical education is to build up competitive spirit in the values of discipline, patriotism and brotherhood. Details of activities undertaken by the department are given below.

15.4.2. Training:

Regional College of Physical Education has been set up at Panisagar, North Tripura to train the physical teachers in different games. 10 (ten) months D.P.Ed Course conducted for graduate teachers and 6 (six) months C.P.Ed Course for under graduate teachers.

15.4.3. School Level Sports Organisation & Coaching:

15.4.3.1. School Sports Board:

There is a Committee working to organize school level sports. It was working as "Tripura School Sports ad-hoc Committee". Recently "School Sports Board" has been formed in place of the Ad-hoc Committees for 38 Block Committees. At the same time representatives from different walks of life have been included in this organisation instead of usual physical teacher based Organization.

15.4.3.2. Sports Competition:

Yearly about 20,000 students of 78 zones, 39 blocks, 4 districts participate in different games. Not only at state level, in national level also teams are being sent to participate. On an average 100 students achieve the status of national level players.

15.4.3.3. Prize Money Games:

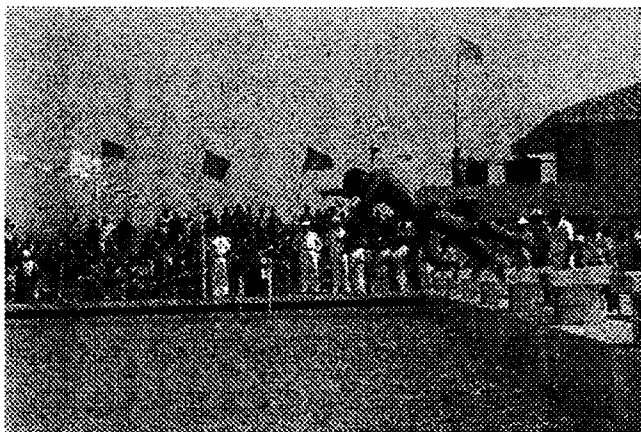
Prize Money games are included in the regular curriculum of school level programme with the central assistance. Competitions in 5 games is organized by school sports organizing committee in block, district and at state level. The Champion team of block level gets the prize money.

15.4.3.4. Coaching:

To develop the standards of sports men and women, residential coaching camps are organised prior to participation in National Competitions. Special coaching camps are also organized with the same goal.

15.4.3.5. Border area games:

To develop the standard of tribal students living in border areas, this project has been introduced. In 100 places football and volleyball competition have been organized. Apart from this, supply of sports equipments and coaching are also part of this Project.



15.4.3.6. Inter Coaching Centre Sports:

At present 3 coaching centres are functioning in the state. To build up competitive mind and to evaluate performance inter-coaching center sports are organized. In last few years, football, athletics, judo and kabaddi competitions have been organized among the Coaching Centres.

Programmes & achievement during 2002-2003.

Sl.No.	Subject	Participation
1.	Games & sports	4215 students
2.	Incentive to outstanding sports man	16-Gold, 21-Silver& 5- Bronze.
3.	Sports school	58 students.
4.	30-cocaching centre	1250 students.
5.	Scholarship stipend	400 students.

Medal winning achievement

GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
57	74	39	170

15.4.3.7. Tripura Sports School:

To produce National and International level sportsman, Tripura Sports School was established in the year 2000. At present 69 experienced Coaches are training talented boys up. It is notable that with in a span of one and half year, school boys won the championship of Nursery Football League organised by TFA and also got gold and silver medals in State level School Athletic Championship.

15.4.3.8. Youth Festival:

The main goal of this Festival is to develop the folk culture and the mixed culture of the region. Young artists of the state take part in the block to state level festivals and selected artists also participate in National Youth Festival every year.

15.4.3.9. North East Tribal Youth Festival:

This Festival is playing a key role in the development of tribal folk culture of the North East. Different Tribal Groups of the State and the North East perform folk dances and music and create a beautiful harmony of culture in this region.

15.4.3.10. Scouts and Guides Movement:

The Department organizes cup bulbul, Rajya Puraskar Camp, Rastrapati Puraskar selection Camp etc. The members also contribute to maintain discipline in different state level programmes, in controlling the traffic etc.

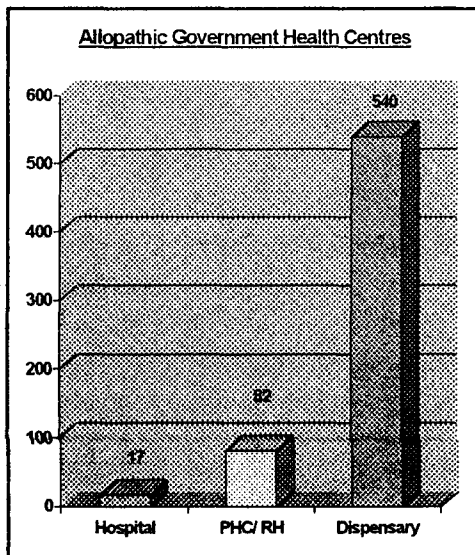
14.4.3.11. Tripura Sports Council:

Sports Council is playing a vital role in the organisation and expansion of sports arena of the state. The Council has been formed with sports loving people, sports man and administrators. It has 23 affiliated state sports organisation. These organizations are regularly getting financial help from Sports Council to organize State level meet and to participate in National level competition.

15.5. HEALTH:

15.5.1. The main motto of the health & family welfare sector in the state is "health care for all" with particular reference to the poor and backward people living in the remote areas. The state has performed well in the field of health & medical facilities despite its economic backwardness.

15.5.2. The latest SRS-bulletin of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi pertaining to the year 2001 reveals that the birth rate and death rate in the state were 16.1 and 5.6 respectively against the all India rates of 25.4 and 8.4. The SRS-bulletin for 2001 also reveals that the infant mortality rate in the state was 39 against therate of 66 at all India level in 2001. Infact, the birth rate and death rate as well as infant mortality rate in the state are well below the national average.



15.5.3. The medical services are all generally provide free of cost to patients including indoor patients admitted in the State Government's hospitals and primary health centers.

15.5.4. In Tripura, during the year 2002-2003, there were 17- Government hospitals, 82- PHC including rural hospitals and 540- dispensaries through which the State Government has been providing basic health facilities to all section of the society. The following table shows the allopathic medical facilities of the State Government: -

There were 17 Allopathic Hospitals & 82 PHC/RH in 2002-03.
 There were 39 Ayurvedic & 76 Homeopathic Institutions in 2002-03.
 34 Family Welfare Centres in 2002-03.
 Achievement under Pancha Pali Programme was more than 100% in 2002-03.

Table no: 15.6.

District	Government health centres (allopathic) 2002-2003								Total
	No. of Health Service Centre	Hospital	PHC/ R.H.	Dispen- sary	Rural Total	Hospital	PHC/ R.H.	Dispen -sary	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West	281	3	24	240	267	4	3	7	14
North	125	1	18	103	122	2	1	-	3
South	163	-	26	133	159	4	-	-	4
Dhalai	70	2	10	57	69	1	-	-	1
Total: -	639	6	78	533	617	11	4	7	22

15.5.5. In addition to these facilities, the State Government has been giving thrust to expend and strengthen the homeopathic and ayurvedic systems of the medical service as a complement to the modern medical facilities especially to the poor in the rural areas. The status of these health care facilities provided by the State Government in 2002-2003 is presented in the following table: -

Table no: 15.7

District	No. of different Medical Institution	
	Ayurvedic	Homeopathic
West	21	39
North	5	8
South	10	23
Dhalai	3	6
Total:-	39	76

15.6. FAMILY WELFARE:

15.6.1. Family Welfare is an important tool to control the growth of population.

15.6.2. The district-wise achievement under family welfare programme in Tripura during 2002-2003 are as follows: -

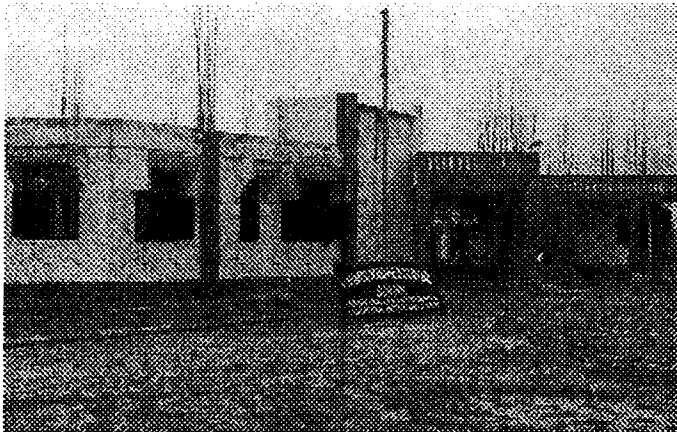
Table no: 15.8

Sl.No.	Name of method	West Tripura			South Tripura			North Tripura		
		Plan	Achievement	%	Plan	Achievement	%	Plan	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Sterilisation	4970	2324	47	2154	346	16	1600	496	31
2.	Vasectomy	170	3	2	30	5	17	50	2	4
3.	Tubectomy	4800	2321	48	2124	341	16	1550	494	32
4.	IUD insertion	3000	1909	64	1350	498	37	1020	1083	106
5.	C.C. users (Nirodh)	-	699261	-	-	209694	-	-	113532	-
6.	Oral pills Uses	-	181297	-	-	75972	-	-	56656	-
7.	M.T.P.	-	3872	-	-	1329	-	-	1908	-

N.T. = No Target.

Sl.No.	Name of method	Dhalai Tripura			Total		
		Plan	Achievement	%	Plan	Achievement	%
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Sterilisation	2020	261	13	10744	3427	32
2.	Vasectomy	500	--	--	750	10	1
3.	Tubectomy	1520	261	17	9994	3417	34
4.	IUD insertion	500	195	39	5870	3685	63
5.	C.C. uses (Nirodh)	--	121320	--	--	1143807	--
6.	Oral pills Uses	--	32838	--	--	346763	--
7.	M.T.P.	--	1429	--	--	8538	--

Chapter-16 WELFARE



16.1. Tribal Welfare:

16.1.1. The economy of tribal people of the state is based on agriculture. The tribal areas are mostly characterised by rain-fed cultivation and shifting cultivation. Tribal farmers constitute about 30% of the farming community and control 37% of the agriculture holdings. The productivity levels are much below the level attained by their counterpart non-tribal farmers in the state. Apart from practice of shifting cultivation, the main

problem related to agriculture is lack of cultivable land and poor irrigation facilities.

16.1.2. Therefore, the tribal welfare programmes are important instruments for upliftment of tribal people as well as to remove the economic backwardness of the tribal.

16.1.3. Development initiatives:

The State Tribal Welfare Department has taken following initiatives for all round development of the Tribal and also formulated number of programmes to bring the tribal areas and tribal population as per with others in education status, economic development, creation of infrastructure and promotion of tribal culture etc.

1. 25-Point Tribal Development Package.
2. Special Area Based Development programme.

- Proportion of ST population is 31% of total population.
- Flow of fund to TTAADC was Rs. 84.59 crore in 2002-03.
- Expenditure on TSP was Rs. 157.11 crore in 2002-03.
- Proportion of SC population is 16% of total population.
- Expenditure on SCF was Rs. 47.35 crore in 2002-03.

3. Plantation of rubber for Jhumia and landless tribals.
4. Formation of self-help group.
5. Special coaching centers for Madhyamik failed students.

16.1.4. Achievements during 2002-03:

The plan outlay and expenditure incurred during 2002-03 is given below:

Table no: 16.1

Types Remarks	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Plan outlay in 2002-03	Expenditure in 2002-03
Tribal welfare schemes	Rs. 1227.45	Rs. 1227.45
ACA	Rs. 240.00	Rs. 240.00
Sub total	Rs. 1467.45	Rs. 1467.45
Grants to TTAADC.	Rs. 2929.90	Rs. 2929.90
Share of taxes to TTAADC.	Rs. 917.52	Rs. 917.52
BADP	Rs. 35.10	Rs. 35.10
Total TTAADC	Rs. 3882.52	Rs.3882.52
Total State Plan	Rs. 5349.97	Rs. 5349.97
Central fund released		
i) Grants under Article 275(1). Including unspent balance of	Rs. 665.50 Rs. 192.00 lakhs of 2001-02.	Rs. 334.50
ii) SCA Including unspent balance of	Rs. 1041.03 Rs. 12.80 lakhs of 2001-02.	Rs. 810.82
iii) SNP (PMGY)	Rs. 750.00	Rs. 750.00
iv) NFPO Including unspent balance of	Rs. 122.00 Rs. 62.06 lakhs of 2001-02.	Rs. 184.06
v) NLCPR	Rs. 1000.00	Rs.622.61
vi) CSS Including unspent balance of	Rs. 84.887 Rs. 2.828 lakhs of 2001-02.	Rs. 31.315

Total Central Fund:	Rs.3663.417	Rs.2733.305
Grand Total:	Rs. 9013.387	Rs.8083.275

16.1.5. A look into rehabilitation programmes of jhumias:

16.1.5.1. Jhum or shifting cultivation which is a primitive agricultural system, is the basis of Tribal life and culture in the state. The data of the benchmark survey conducted in 1997 by the State Government revealed that Jhumia tribal families accounts approximately 40% of total tribal families in the state. Therefore, performances of some important jhumia rehabilitation programmes is very relevant. Salient status of these programmes in 2002-2003 is as follows.

16.1.5.2. Horticulture - plantation:

Landless Jhumia ST families residing in interior areas are eligible to get the benefit of the scheme. A grant of Rs. 30,000/- is provided to each selected family in installments. The grant money is utilized over a period of 5 (five) years. The achievements in 2002-03

Table no: 16.2

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial outlay	Physical
SCA: Rs. 87.76	170 New Farm.
	548 spillover Farm.

16.1.5.3. Coffee plantation:

The object of the scheme is to rehabilitate landless Jhumia families through coffee plantation. The achievement under the scheme is presented below.

Table no: 16.3

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial outlay	Physical achievement
SCA -Rs.11.60	100- spillover farm.

16.1.5.4. Rubber plantation:

The object of the scheme is to bring the jhumia tribal people under rubber plantation in order to improve their economic condition. This is implemented over a period of seven years. Initially, total investment required was Rs. 38500/- out of which Rubber Board provided Rs. 11,800/- as subsidy and State Tribal Welfare Department provided Rs. 26,620/- as grant. The scheme has subsequently been revised and unit cost has been enhanced to Rs. 67,000/- per hectare from 2000-2001. The present grant of State Tribal Welfare Department is Rs. 35,000/- per family and the amount of subsidy from Rubber Board is Rs. 22,000/- and beneficiary's contribution is Rs. 10,000/-. The achievement under this programme in 2002-2003 is as follows.

Table no: 16.4

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial	Physical
SCA: Rs.0.78	50-spillover farm.
NLCPR: Rs. 103.50	414-new farm.

16.1.5.5. Tea plantation:

The object of the scheme is to improve the economic condition of the tribal by bringing them under tea plantation. Implementation is done over the period of 5 years. Total unit cost is Rs. 1,17,100 and the flow of fund from different development agencies per hectare for a beneficiary is as follows: -

Tea Board Rs. 27,000/- + Grant from T.W. Rs. 30,000/- + funding from R.D. Department Rs. 34,500/- and Loans from S.T. Corporation Rs. 25,600/-

Recently, T.W. Department has decided to raise tea plantation over one acre for rehabilitation of jhumias. The unit cost is Rs. 76,154/-. The Tea Board Sub-sidy is Rs. 13,520/-, T.W. Department grant is Rs. 55,714/- and beneficiary contribution is Rs.6,920.

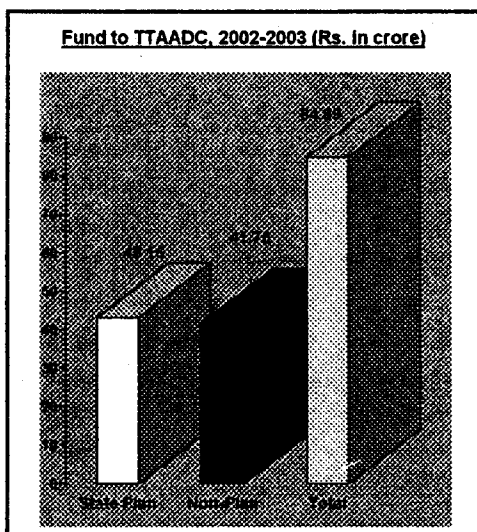
Table no: 16.5

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial outlay	Physical achievement
SCA: Rs. 86.95	157-new farm, 217- spillover farm.

16.1.5.6. Tribal Sub-Plan: -

For accelerating development of the Scheduled Tribes, a special strategy was adopted during the 5th five-year plan onwards. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy is a mechanism under which each development department of the State Government is required to quantify and set apart an amount of their plan budget provision for implementation of Schemes exclusively for welfare of Schedule Tribes (ST). The fund so quantified shall not be less than the percentage of ST population in the state. In Tripura, each development department has to quantify at least 31% of their plan fund towards the Tribal Sub-Plan.



16.1.5.7. Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC):

With a view to fulfill the aspirations of the tribals to have autonomy to administer themselves, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up in January 1982 under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian

Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from 1st April 1985.

The activities of the Council range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, agricultural development, soil conservation, flood control, supply of drinking water, education, transport and communication, setting up of village industries are some of the important tasks under taken by the TTAADC. Special drive to bring high lands under horticultural crops, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, and animal husbandry to the tribal families. Extension of medical facilities in interior areas through mobile unit will be geared up. Safe drinking water will be provided in villages.



**16.1.5.8. Tripura
Schedule Tribe Develop-
ment Corporation Ltd:**

16.1.5.8.1. To implement various economical development programme in the shape of financial assistance as loan for upliftment of the poor ST beneficiaries in the state is the main objective of the ST Development Corporation Ltd.

16.1.5.8.2. The ST Corporation was constituted under

the Administrative control of Tribal Welfare Department in the year 1979 registered under the Cooperative Societies Act and Rules, 1974 and 1976. The Corporation started its functioning w. e. f. 1981-82 mainly to implement Margin Money Loan Programme for the poor ST beneficiaries through the Banks as per guidelines of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Welfare. Later on Govt. of India constituted a National level ST/SC Corporation (NSFDC) in the year 1990 with a view to provide adequate Financial assistance to all STDCs throughout the country on very easy terms and conditions and lesser rate of interest. So, it is useful for all STDCs to take the financial help of refinance to lend more viable schemes to the ST beneficiaries. Subsequently, the NSFDC bifurcated and a new Corporation named National Schedule Tribes Finance & Development Corporation under the administrative control of Ministry of Tribal affairs, Government of India has been constituted to cater to the needs of the Scheduled Tribes w. e. f. April 2001.

16.1.5.8.3. The performance of the Corporation for the year 2002-2003 is as follows: -

Table no: 16.6

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl.No.	Schemes	No. of Unit	Financial assistance
1.	Transport Sector	23	23.26
2.	Business Sector	41	28.59
3.	Agri. Sector	27	17.29
Total		91	69.14

16.1.5.8.4. Besides, other schemes undertaken by the Corporation namely education higher study loan is as under.

16.1.5.8.5. The ST corporation has been started to provide financial assistance for the ST students for higher study such as M.B.B.S. any diploma and degree courses w.e.f. 1992-93.

16.1.5.8.6. Financial assistance is provided @ Rs. 6,000/- per year up to a maximum amount of Rs. 30,000/- within the state and Rs. 10,000/- per year maximum Rs. 50,000/- for outside the State. So far the corporation provided an amount of Rs. 65.00 lakhs to 348 students up to 2002-2003.

16.2. Schedule Caste Welfare:

16.2.1. The demography of Scheduled Castes in Tripura is not confined to "Paras" or "Bastis" like some other parts of the Country.

16.2.2. The Scheduled Caste population by and large lives inter-mingled with other communities in the same village. The social distance between Scheduled Castes and other communities is minimum.

16.2.3. As per 1991 Census, the Scheduled Caste population of the State was 4,51,111 (16.3%). The Census shows that the literacy percentage of S.C. population is 56.66% in which 67.25% is for male and 45.45% is for female.

16.2.4. About 70% of the S.C. population is engaged in agricultural-activities as small or marginal farmers, sharecroppers or as agricultural labourers. In fact, all the fishermen in the state belong to S.C. community.

16.2.5. The special Component Plan strategy for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes introduced during the 6th plan period is a special device under which various development Departments of the State Government are required to quantify and set apart an amount of their own plan budget provision for various welfare activities of the Scheduled Castes. The quantified amount should not be less than the percentage of Scheduled Caste population in the state. It is a dive to expedite and ensure well co-ordinated development of the Scheduled Caste communities in economic, social, educational and cultural spheres.

16.2.6. For implementation of the programme under Special Component Plan, the State Government has identified 298 Gram Panchayat villages having S.C. concentration in places of 198 revenue villages as per 1991 Census. Out of these 298 Panchayat villages, 238 villages have S.C. population of 20% or above but below 50%. The remaining 60 villages have S.C. population of 50% and above.

16.2.7. In order to ensure proper and 100% utilisation of the SCP funds, and the check the diversion of fund, the State Government introduced Maharashtra Model of SCP in 1996. According to this model the SCP fund of all departments is booked against the budget head of the SC Welfare Department under Demand No. 20 and the Departments have to incur expenditure on obtaining administrative approval of the SC Welfare Department. There is, therefore, no scope of diversion

16.2.8. For the year 2002-2003 the SCP outlay was Rs. 47.35 Crores as against a total State Plan outlay of Rs. 584.69 Crores. This is 8.09% of the Total State Plan outlay and 16.54% of the divisible State Plan outlay.

16.2.9. The total State Plan outlay for 2003-2004 is Rs. 650.00 crores. Flow of fund to SCP is Rs. 45.60 Crores, which constitutes 7.01% of the total state plan outlay and 17.38% against the divisible outlay.

16.2.10. Tripura Schedule Castes Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd:

16.2.10.1. The Tripura Scheduled Castes Coop. Development Corporation Ltd. was created in 1979. Its authorised share capital initially was Rs. 5.00 crores subsequently raised to Rs. 20.00 crores. Paid up share capital of the corporation as on 31.03.2003 is Rs. 6.46 crores.

16.2.10.2. The corporation started implementation of the various credit-linked schemes since 19-02-1993 and implements schemes directly without Banks borrowing loan from National Schedule Caste Finance & Development Corporation. From 2002-03 the S. C. Corporation started implementation of the scheme under National Safai Karmacharis Finance & Development Corporation for rehabilitation for Ex-Scavenger and their dependents and Safai Karmacharis and their dependents under loan assistance.

16.2.10.3. The achievement of the corporation during the year 2002-2003 is furnished below:

Sl. No.	Name of the sector of the implemented schemes	(Rs.in lakhs)		
		Physical	Financial	
1.	Transport sector Jeep, Auto Rickshaw etc	Jeep	5	17.20
		Auto	39	31.20
	Total		44	48.40
2.	I.S.B. sector (small business/small industries etc.)		710	558.02
3.	Agriculture power tiller		Nil	Nil
4.	Education loan for S.C. student for higher studies outside the state as professional courses (from corporation fund)		15	7.00
	Grand Total: -		769	613.42

16.2.10.4. It started implementation of various credit-linked schemes since 1982-93 in collaboration with banks. Now it implements schemes directly. The achievement of the corporation during 2002-03 is given below:

Table no. 16.7

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Achievement	
		Physical	Financial
			(Rs. in lakhs)
i)	Direct lending on NSFDC sponsored scheme	627	510.32
ii)	Direct lending on NSKFDC sponsored scheme	127	96.10
		754	606.42

16.2.11. Tripura OBC Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd:

16.2.11.1. The Tripura OBC Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. was created in 1995. Its authorised share capital is Rs. 50.00 Crores. Its paid up share capital is Rs. 168.81 lakhs.

16.2.11.2. It started implementing of various credit-linked schemes in collaboration with the National Backward Classes Development and Finance Corporation (NBCFDC) from 1996-97. The Achievement of the OBC Corporation made during the year 2002-2003 are given below: -

(Rs.in lakhs)

Scheme	Target		Achievement		Target for 2003-2004	
	Physical	Amount	Physical	Amount	Physical	Amount
	3	4	5	6	7	8
Auto Rickshaw, Power tiller, Small business & Agriculture sector.	625	442.49	92	34.11	565	429.91

16.2.12. Tripura Minority Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd:

16.2.12.1. The Tripura Minority Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd. was created in April 1997. Its authorised share capital is Rs. 50.00 Crores. Its paid share capital as on date of Rs. 71.17 lakhs.

16.2.12.2. The achievements and the target of the Tripura Minorities Corporative Development Corporation Ltd. for the year 2002-2003 is given below: -

Table no-16.8

(Rs.in lakhs)

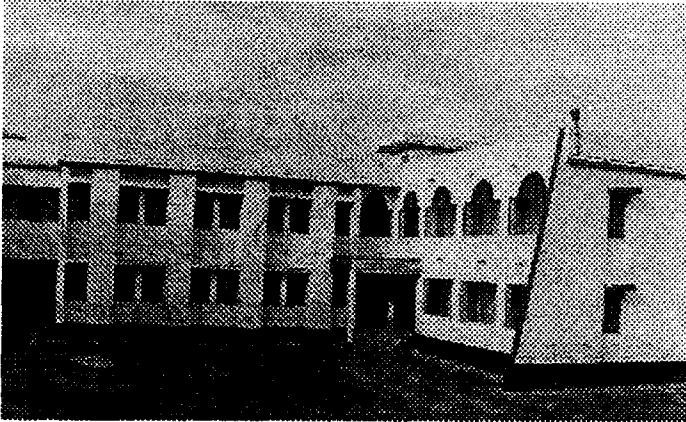
Scheme	Target of 2002-2003		Achievement 2002-2003		Target of 2003-2004	
	No. of Units	Amount	No. of Units	Amount of assistance	No of Units	Amount
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Providing Auto Rickshaw, Power tiller, Small Business & Agriculture sector.		61	27.53	53	27.70	112 71.98



16.3. Social Welfare:

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

Chapter-17 HOUSING



The Census-2001 data reveals that 9.9% of the households in the state are occupying permanent houses, 45.8% of the households occupy semi-permanent houses and rest 44.2% households occupy temporary houses. In rural areas, only 4% households are occupying permanent houses while proportion of permanent houses in urban areas is 36.1% in 2001 in the state. The following table shows the proportion of distribution of households by type of house as occu-

pied in 2001.

Table no: - 17.1

Sl. No.	Type	Total households	Permanent houses (%)	Semi-permanent	Temporary houses(%) houses (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rural	539680	4	44.5	51.5
2.	Urban	122343	36.1	51.7	12.2
3.	Total	662023	9.9	45.8	44.2

9.9% households were having permanent houses in 2001.

45.8% households were occupying semi-permanent houses in 2001.

44.2% of the households were occupying temporary houses in 2001. The Government of Madhya Pradesh (Gramin Awas Yojna) an amount of Rs. 20,000 crore was allocated in 2002-03.

1. The following table shows the proportion of distribution of households by type of house as occupied in 2001.

17.2. Rural Housing:

In 2002-2003, following rural housing programmes have successfully been implemented in the state.

17.2.1. 1) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

17.2.1.1. The scheme is primarily meant to help members of schedule caste and scheduled tribes as also non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line construct their houses by providing them with grant-in-aid. A maximum of 40% of the total IAY allocation during the financial year can be utilised for construction of dwelling units for non-SC / ST BPL categories.

17.2.1.2. DRDAs /Zilla Parishads on the basis of allocations made and target fixed shall decide the no. of houses to be constructed Panchayat wise under IAY during the a particular year.

17.2.1.3. Allotment of dwelling houses is made in the name of the female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it can be allocated in the name of both husband and wife.

17.2.2. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY), Garamin Awaas:

17.2.2.1. The scheme is a part of the comprehensive 'Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana' introduced during the year 2002-03 to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level including shelter on the pattern of IAY.

17.2.2.2. Details of performance of the scheme during the year 2002-03 is as follows: -

Table no-17.2

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Physical scheme ach.	Name of district	Opening Balance	Fund released			Total availability of fund (3+6)	Expen- diture incurred	% of exp.	P h y s i cal	
			Central	State	Total				target	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PMGY-GA	North	00	00	400.90	400.90	400.90	400.90	100%	1932	1034
	Dhalai	00	00	320.72	320.72	320.72	320.72	100%	1545	902
	South	00	00	501.13	501.13	501.13	501.13	100%	2415	2276
	West	00	00	781.76	781.76	781.76	781.76	100%	3767	3767
	Total	00	00	2004.51	2004.51	2004.51	2004.51	100%	9659	7979

17.23. Credit-cum-subsidy scheme for rural housing: -

The credit cum subsidy scheme for rural housing was launched from 1st April 1999. The scheme targets rural families having annual income up to Rs. 32,000/- while subsidy is restricted to Rs. 10,000/-. The maximum loan amount that can be availed is Rs. 40,000/-.

17.2.4. Programmes of State Housing Board: -

17.2.4.1. In recent years, construction of houses in the private sector has significantly increased. On the other hand, Housing Board of Tripura, on behalf of the State Government has undertaken construction of housing particularly in urban & semi urban areas. This has allowed many people with modest means to acquire their own houses/flats.

17.2.4.2. The Housing Board executes a number of social housing schemes viz, i) housing schemes for Economically weaker sections (EWS)/ Lower income group/ Middle Income Group (MIG) and High-Income Group (HIG), ii) Land development schemes. Besides, the State Government constructs quarters for accomodation of State Government Employees.

17.2.4.3. The following tables depicts the activities of Tripura Housing Board during the period from 1990-91 to 2002-2003.

Table no-17.3

Sl.No.	Items	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Housing Scheme :				
	A. Housing Scheme at Nandannagar, Agartala	25	55	--	--
	B. Housing Scheme at Krishnanagar, Agartala	--	--	--	48
	C. Housing Scheme at Rajar Bag, Udaipur	--	--	20	15
	D. Housing Scheme at 79 Tilla	--	--	24	48
	E. Construction of Model Village at Sarashima, Belonia.	90	--	--	--
	F. Construction of Model village at Sahaberjoom, Melaghar, Sonamura, West Tripura. (Though we have a proposal to construct 70 nos. EWS housing schemes at Melaghar under Sonamura Sub-Division, 20 nos. housing schemes already been completed & another 3 nos. EWS houses are in progress expected for the remaining 47 nos. EWS house will also be taken up very soon)	20	--	--	--
	Total : -	135	55	44	111
2.	Cash Loan Housing Scheme :				

A. Cash loan Housing Scheme for State Govt. Employees	-	50	245	300
B. Cash loan Housing Scheme for Urban Poor	672	-	-	-
Total :-	672	50	245	300
Sites & Services (Sale of developed land) :	34	-	-	27
Total :-	34	-	-	27
Grand Total :-	841	105	289	438

PART - II

Table No- 1.
Distribution of population, sex ratio, density and decadal growth rate of population: 2001.

State/ UT Code	India/State/ Union Territory *	Total population			Sex ratio (female per 1,000 males)	Density (Per sq. km.)	Decadal growth rate
		Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA ^{1,2}	1,027,015,247	531,277,078	495,738,169	933	324	21.34
1	Jammu & Kashmir ^{2,3}	10,069,917	5,300,574	4,769,343	900	99	29.04
2	Himachal Pradesh ⁴	6,077,248	3,085,256	2,991,992	970	109	17.53
3	Punjab	24,289,296	12,963,362	11,325,934	874	482	19.76
4	Chandigarh	900,914	508,224	392,690	773	7,903	40.33
5	Uttaranchal	8,479,562	4,316,401	4,163,161	964	159	19.20
6	Haryana	21,082,989	11,327,658	9,755,331	861	477	28.06
7	Delhi	13,782,976	7,570,890	6,212,086	821	9,294	46.31
8	Rajasthan	56,473,122	29,381,657	27,091,465	922	165	28.33
9	Uttar Pradesh	166,052,859	87,466,301	78,586,558	898	689	25.80
10	Bihar	82,878,796	43,153,964	39,724,832	921	880	28.43
11	Sikkim	540,493	288,217	252,276	875	76	32.98
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1,091,117	573,951	517,166	901	13	26.21
13	Nagaland	1,988,636	1,041,686	946,950	909	120	64.41
14	Manipur	2,388,634	1,207,338	1,181,296	978	107	30.02
15	Mizoram	891,058	459,783	431,275	938	42	29.18
16	Tripura	3,191,168	1,636,138	1,555,030	950	304	15.74
17	Meghalaya	2,306,069	1,167,840	1,138,229	975	103	29.94
18	Assam	26,638,407	13,787,799	12,850,608	932	340	18.85
19	West Bengal	80,221,171	41,487,694	38,733,477	934	904	17.84
20	Jharkhand	26,909,428	13,861,277	13,048,151	941	338	23.19
21	Orissa	36,706,920	18,612,340	18,094,580	972	236	15.94
22	Chhatisgarh	20,795,959	10,452,426	10,343,530	990	154	18.06
23	Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	31,456,873	28,928,245	920	196	24.34
24	Gujrat ⁵	50,596,992	26,344,053	24,252,939	921	258	22.48
25	Daman & Diu	158,059	92,478	65,581	709	1,411	55.59
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220,451	121,731	98,720	811	449	59.20
27	Maharashtra	96,752,247	50,334,270	46,417,977	922	314	22.57
28	Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	38,286,811	37,440,730	978	275	13.86
29	Karnataka	52,733,958	26,856,343	25,877,615	964	275	17.25
30	Goa	1,343,998	685,617	658,381	960	363	14.89
31	Lakshadweep	60,595	31,118	29,477	947	1,894	17.19
32	Kerala	31,838,619	15,468,664	16,369,955	1,058	819	9.42
33	Tamil Nadu	62,110,839	31,268,654	30,842,185	986	478	11.19
34	Pondicherry	973,829	486,705	487,124	1,001	2,029	20.56
35	A & N Islands	356,265	192,985	163,280	846	43	26.94

Notes : 1. The population of India includes the estimated population of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujrat State and entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamities

2. For working out the density of India Jammu & Kashmir the entire area and population of those areas of Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account.

3. While working out the decadal growth of population of Jammu & Kashmir the population figures for 1991 have been worked out by interpolation as 1991 Census could not be held in the State owing to disturbed conditions.

4. Figures shown against Himachal Pradesh have been arrived at after including the estimated figures of entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where the population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.

5. Figures shown against Gujarat have been arrived at after including the estimated figures of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State where the population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.

Source :- Registrar General Census Commissioner, India 2001.

Table No:- 2
Total population, female population and its share in total population and sex ratio for States/ Union territories during 2001.

(Figures are provisional)

State or Union Territory	Total Population	Female Population	Percentage share of female Population	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	37,440,730	49.44	978
Arunachal Pradesh	1,091,117	517,166	47.40	901
Assam	26,638,407	12,850,608	48.24	932
Biha:	82,878,796	39,724,832	47.93	921
Chhatisgarh	20,795,956	10,343,530	49.74	990
Goa	1,343,998	658,381	48.99	960
Gujarat ³	50,596,992	24,252,939	47.93	921
Haryana	21,082,989	9,755,331	46.27	861
Himachal Pradesh ²	6,077,248	2,991,992	49.23	970
Jammu & Kashmir	10,069,917	4,769,343	47.36	900
Jharkhand	26,909,428	13,048,151	48.49	941
Karnataka	52,733,958	25,877,615	49.07	964
Kerala	31,838,619	16,369,955	51.42	1,058
Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	28,928,245	47.91	920
Maharashtra	96,752,247	46,417,977	47.98	922
Manipur	2,388,634	1,181,296	49.45	978
Meghalaya	2,306,069	1,138,229	49.36	975
Mizoram	891,058	431,275	48.40	938
Nagaland	1,988,636	946,950	47.62	909
Orissa	36,706,920	18,094,580	49.29	972
Punjab	24,289,296	11,325,934	46.63	874
Rajasthan	56,473,122	27,091,465	47.97	922
Sikim	540,493	252,276	46.68	875
Tamilnadu	62,110,839	30,842,185	49.66	986
Tripura	3,191,168	1,555,030	48.73	950
Uttar Pradesh	166,052,859	78,586,558	47.33	898
Uttaranchal	8,479,562	4,163,161	49.10	964
West Bengal	80,221,171	38,733,477	48.28	934
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	356,265	163,280	45.83	846
Chandigarh	900,914	392,690	43.59	773
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220,451	98,720	44.78	811
Daman & Diu	158,059	65,581	41.49	709
Delhi	13,782,976	6,212,086	45.07	821
Lakshadweep	60,595	29,477	48.65	947
Pondicherry	973,829	487,124	50.02	1,001
India	1,027,015,247	495,738,169	48.27	933

Source :- Population Census of India, Office of Registrar General, India

Notes :-

1. The Population of India includes the estimated population of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State and entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamities.
2. Figures shown against Himachal Pradesh have been arrived at after including the estimated figures of entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where the population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.
3. Figures shown against Gujarat have been arrived at after including the estimated figures of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State where the population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.

Table No:- 3
Important administrative and key population statistics, 2001, India & States

State or Union Territory	Area in sq. km +	No. of Dis- tricts	No. of C.D. Blocks	No. of villages			Population figure in (000's)	Decadal growth rate	Sex ratio
				In-habited	Un- Inha- bited	No. of house hold (000's)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA ³ (excluding J & K)	3,065,027	452	5,767	580,781	46,835	152,009	—	—	—
INDIA ⁴ (including J & K)	3,166,285	593	5,886	587,226	47,095	—	1027015	21.34	933
STATES :									
Andhra Pradesh	275,069	23	1,092	26,586	1,414	13,937	75727	13.86	978
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13	48	3,649	—	175	1,091	26.21	901
Assam	78,438	23	137	24,685	905	3,844	26,638	18.85	932
Bihar ⁵	94,163	37	591	67,513	10,184	14,012	82,878	28.43	921
Chhatisgarh	135,191	16	—	—	—	—	20795	18.06	990
Goa	3,702	2	10	360	9	235	1,343	14.89	960
Gujrat ⁶	196,024	25	184	18,028	481	7,493	55,596	22.48	921
Haryana	44,212	19	108	6,759	229	2,615	21,082	28.06	861
Himachal Pradesh ⁶	55,673	12	69	16,997	2,391	969	6,077	17.53	970
Jammu & Kashmir ⁷	101,387	14	119	6,445	260	—	10,069	29.04	900
Jharkhand	79,714	18	—	—	—	—	26,909	23.19	941
Karnataka	191,791	27	175	27,066	2,127	8,144	52,733	17.25	964
Kerala	38,863	14	151	1,384	—	5,513	31,838	9.42	1,058
Madhya Pradesh ⁸	308,245	45	459	71,526	4,694	11,715	60,385	24.34	920
Maharashtra	307,577	36	298	40,412	2,613	15,344	96,752	22.57	922
Manipur	22,327	9	31	2,182	30	297	2,388	30.02	978
Meghalaya	22,429	7	30	5,484	145	327	2,306	29.94	975
Mizoram	21,087	8	20	698	87	121	891	29.18	938
Nagaland	16,579	8	28	1,216	9	217	1,988	64.41	909
Orissa	155,707	30	314	46,989	4,068	5,999	36,706	15.94	972
Punjab	50,362	17	118	12,428	367	3,425	24,289	19.76	874
Rajasthan	342,239	32	237	37,889	1,921	7,290	56,473	28.33	922
Sikim	7,096	4	—	447	6	76	540	32.98	875
Tamilnadu	130,058	30	385	15,822	958	12,543	62,110	11.19	986
Tripura	10,486	4	40	855	1	527	3,191	15.74	938
Uttar Pradesh ⁸	240,928	70	897	112,803	11,147	22,378	1,66,052	25.30	898
Uttaranchal	53,483	13	—	—	—	—	8479	19.20	964
West Bengal	88,752	18	339	37,910	2,979	12,514	80,221	17.84	934
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	8,248	2	5	504	43	59	356	26.94	846
Chandigarh	114	1	1	25	—	147	900	40.33	773
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	1	1	71	—	26	220	59.20	811
Daman & Diu	112	2	2	24	—	19	158	55.59	709
Delhi	1,483	9	5	199	10	1,877	13,782	46.31	821
Lakshadweep	32	1	9	7	16	8	60	17.19	947
Pondicherry	480	4	6	263	1	162	973	20.56	1001

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Note :-

1. The area figure for India is 3,287,263 sq. km. which includes 78,114 sq. km. under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 sq. km. Illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. km. under illegal occupation of China.
 2. For working out the sex ratio of India, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh for 2001, estimated figures for affected areas of Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh have been used.
 3. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir due to disturbed conditions.
 4. The population of India includes the estimated population of entire Kachchh district, Morvi-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district, Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State and entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamities.
 5. For 2001, figures shown against Gujarat have been arrived after including the estimated figures of entire Kachchh district of Himachal Pradesh where the population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.
 6. For 2001, figures shown against Himachal Pradesh have been arrived at after including the estimated figures of entire Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh where the population enumeration of Census of India 2001 could not be conducted due to natural calamity.
 7. For 2001, while working out of decadal growth of population of Jammu and Kashmir the population figures for 1991 have been worked out by interpolation, as 1991 Census could not be held in this State owing to disturbed conditions.
 8. Due to creation of new states after 1991, the data for the year prior to 2001 for the state of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the data of newly created states namely Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.
- NA= Not available.

Table No:- 4
State-wise and company wise LPG distributors as on 01-04-2002

STATES	IOCL	IBP	HCL	HCL	AOD	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	22	27
Assam	72	0	7	3	119	201
Manipur	5	0	0	0	20	25
Meghalaya	13	0	0	0	15	28
Mizoram	3	0	0	0	18	21
Nagaland	7	0	0	0	15	22
Tripura	8	0	0	0	17	25
All India	3652	54	1822	1729	229	7486

Source :- Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell, New Delh



17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi-110016
DOC, No. 12460



Table No :- 5
Total workers (main & marginal) in State 2001 census

	Total workers	Main workers	Marginal workers	Cultivators	% of cultivators to total workers	Agricultural labourers	% of agriculture to total workers	Household industrial workers	% of household to total workers	Other worker	% of other to total workers
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Persons	1158190	906487	251703	311378	26.88	278334	24.03	33535	2.90	534943	46.19
Male	831318	740153	91165	221211	26.61	163926	19.72	13568	1.63	432613	52.04
Female	326872	166334	160538	90167	27.58	114408	35.00	19967	6.11	102330	31.31

RURAL

	Total workers	Main workers	Marginal workers	Cultivators	% of cultivators to total workers	Agricultural labourers	% of agriculture to total workers	Household industrial workers	% of household to total workers	Other worker	% of other to total workers
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Persons	982635	743447	239188	308613	31.41	274869	27.97	30428	3.10	368725	37.52
Male	687956	604711	83245	218602	31.78	160996	23.40	11986	1.74	296372	43.08
Female	294679	138736	155943	90011	30.54	113873	38.64	18442	6.26	72353	24.55

URBAN

	Total workers	Main workers	Marginal workers	Cultivators	% of cultivators to total workers	Agricultural labourers	% of agriculture to total workers	Household industrial workers	% of household to total workers	Other worker	% of other to total workers
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Persons	175555	163040	12515	2765	1.58	3465	1.97	3107	1.77	166218	94.68
Male	143362	135442	7920	2609	1.82	2930	2.04	1582	1.10	136241	95.03
Female	32193	27598	4595	156	0.48	535	1.66	1525	4.74	29977	93.12

Source : - Census of India - 2001

