

TWO YEARS OF ADVANCEMENT



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TRIPURA
TRIBAL AREAS AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL
(CONSTITUTED UNDER SCHEDULE VI OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA)

TWO YEARS OF ADVANCEMENT

TRIPURA TRIBAL AREAS AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL

(CONSTITUTED UNDER SCHEDULE VI OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA)

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GOVERNOR OF TRIPURA



MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council will be celebrating its Second Anniversary on July 19, 1987. At the outset, I convey my warm greetings and good wishes to everyone in the ADC Area.

2. During the short period of two years of its existence, I am glad to know that considerable all-round progress has been made in the ADC Area. A number of subjects have been transferred to the Council, increasing funds have been allotted and a number of Schemes have been completed or are under execution. I take this opportunity to compliment the Council on its dedicated efforts and the successes achieved so far.

3. Although some progress has been achieved in the development of the Tribal Areas, I have no doubt everyone will agree, that a great deal is yet to be done for the upliftment of the Tribal people. I am confident that greater responsibilities and increased funds would be allotted to the council. I am also sanguine that the State Government will spare no efforts to speedily develop the Tribal Areas and bring up our Tribal comrades at par with the more fortunate and advanced people in the State. Needless to say, the job is a gigantic one ; but the challenge can be effectively met by sincerity, competence and determination on the part of all concerned. I am hopeful that everyone will give of his best for this noble cause.

4. I wish to reiterate that for development to take place effectively and speedily, peace is an essential prerequisite. During my visits in the State, I have found a genuine desire on the part of our people to achieve and maintain peace. I am sanguine that all concerned will strive their utmost to maintain peace and that the public will fully co-operate in ensuring tranquillity.

5. I once again wish the people of the Autonomous District Council Area a glorious future. I also wish them continued success in the service of our State and our dear Motherland.

General K. V. Krishna Rao (Retd.)



The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council steps into the third year of its existence this year. The various programmes of development being executed within limited financial resources by this Tribal Council, constituted under Schedule VI of the Constitution, are incomparable in the whole of India. I believe the Council, while frustrating all machinations of the imperialists and other vested interests, will play a more vigorous role in the days ahead in cementing the bonds of unity between the tribal and non-tribal masses of the state.

Nripen Chakraborti
Chief-Minister
Tripura.

Long Live The Autonomous District Council

Dasaratha Deb



It is a matter of great delight and pride that the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, constituted under Schedule VI of the Constitution of India, is going to celebrate its second anniversary on the 19th July next. On this occasion we remember our past struggle of blood and tears waged in demand for establishment of the Autonomous District Council, in course of which Comrade Dhananjoy Tripura attained martyrdom while facing bullets from the police of the Congress (I), and tens of hundreds of other brave fighters belonging to both the tribal and non-tribal communities suffered imprisonment and persecution. It is with the glowing memory of supreme sacrifice of them all that the Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council has come to stay in Tripura today, flying high the triumphant banner of victory.

While the Autonomous District Council is the living embodiment of the hopes and aspirations of the tribal people of Tripura, it is at the same time a consummate

outcome of the united struggle of the democratic-minded people of the state belonging to both the tribal and non-tribal communities.

It is essential to bear in mind that dark forces representing the vested interests and reactionary elements have been conspiring to pull down the Autonomous District Council, achieved through long drawn-out struggle, by fanning the flames of communalism and separatism and thereby creating a cleavage between the tribal and non-tribal masses. Attempts are being made to spread tension by plastering walls with slogans like 'the Autonomous District Council has got to be liquidated'. I have nevertheless the firm conviction that just as in the past the democratic-minded tribal and non-tribal people of Tripura had successfully organised battles against all odds and have ultimately been able to set up the District Council by preserving and promoting mutual trust, friendliness and unity, in the same manner they will be able, under control and management of the Autonomous District Council, to achieve the goals of advancement and progress through effective execution of development programmes in backward areas within the District Council. However much the TNV extremists and their accomplices may try to slow down, by their campaign of murder and terror, the creative efforts of the ADC, I have no doubt that the well-meaning forces within the District Council will carry on unrelenting struggle against the machinations of these forces of evil and move from strength to strength in future with powerful strides to infuse new vigour and dynamism in implementing the schemes of development undertaken within the District Council areas. Long live the Autonomous District Council.



Having completed two years of work the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, constituted under Schedule VI of the Constitution of India, steps into the third year on July 19, 1987, and the second anniversary day is going to be celebrated through a cultural festival reflecting Tripura's time-honoured tribal tradition and heritage. This Autonomous District Council, set up under the sixth schedule, is the consummation of a long drawn-out struggle, and recollection of its history of birth makes one aware of how it has come into being through ups and downs at the cost of blood of innumerable martyrs.

Secessionist and communal extremists planned to hatch up a nefarious conspiracy against formation of the District Council, and they did not hesitate even to perpetrate the most heinous and reprehensible type of crimes such as murder, communal riots and arson. Formation of the District Council under the sixth schedule will convert the non-tribals into a minority community within the council area—this type of baseless and misleading propaganda was let loose with the dark design of striking at the glorious tradition of communal harmony prevailing among the tribal and non-tribal masses of the state. These evil forces are active even now, and they are still engaged in the hideous conspiracy of spreading tension and fear so that execution of welfare activities undertaken by the District Council may be set at naught. In spite of all this it has been possible to implement the welfare programmes because of the united endeavour of the democratic-minded people of the state, and to this effort of carrying on welfare activities the Left Front Government have been providing considerable support.

The Autonomous District Council has taken up, within the constraints of its limited resources, various schemes of development in the sphere of education, agriculture, community development etc. in order to realise the objectives for which the Council has been set up. Needless to add, active co-operation of all sections of the population irrespective of caste and religion is essentially necessary for effective implementation of these programmes. I hope, in this context, that the few young people who have gone astray and are still wandering about in a state of confusion will discard their erroneous path and return to healthy social life to dedicate themselves in building a

strong, prosperous and ideal District Council. In spite of several hindrances and impediments put up by the secessionist forces, we have been able to implement various programmes of development with united support from all the democratic-minded people belonging to both the tribal and non-tribal communities. I firmly believe we shall continue to receive this cooperation from all sections of the people in the coming days too.

May the Autonomous District Council grow into an attractive and effective organisation in the years ahead with support from all.

Aghore Debbarma
Chief Executive Member
Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous
District Council

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BUDGET

SCHEMES OF DEVELOPMENT

The budget provisions of the Autonomous District Council for the last three financial years against various sectors of development are given at the right-hand side (expenditure on account on administration and contingencies are not included in the statement).

Sector	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Agriculture	72.55	200.00	114.43
Animal Husbandry	51.35	70.00	97.00
Irrigation	60.00	170.00	166.00
oil Conservation & Reclamation.	47.40	35.00	56.00
Public Health	10.00	30.00	55.00
Water Supply	100.00	174.00	120.12
Education	69.10	113.13	863.68
Social Education	—	—	80.00
Village Industry & Rural Crafts	37.50	100.00	46.45
Community Development	—	—	112.00
Tribal Welfare	325.67	260.00	152.78
Communications	110.00	170.00	195.00
Forest	40.50	56.00	70.21
Co-operation	27.00	21.00	37.96
Information, Cultural Affairs, Youth Programme & Sports	15.00	20.00	25.00
Fishery	59.30	100.00	100.00
Market Development	25.00	42.00	52.00
Growth Centre	30.00	70.00	30.00
Rural Electrification	3.00	5.00	20.00
Total	1083.37	1636.13	2393.63

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

EDUCATION

Introduction

The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council came into being on January 18, 1982 under Schedule VII of the Constitution and since the development of EDUCATION within the District Council area has been sought to be achieved in two phases : first, under the seventh schedule from January 18, 1982 to March 31, 1985 and thereafter under the sixth schedule from April 1, 1985 to the present day. During this period the main thrust of activities has been to provide a new fillip toward development of elementary education within the Council area by allocating sizeable amount of funds for repair and reconstruction of School houses, supply of furniture, teaching equipments and play materials, development of playground, organisation of sports coaching camps and construction of permanent school buildings at a few selected places. With effect from April 1, 1986 con-

trol and management of 1071 primary schools located within the ADC area had been transferred to the Autonomous District Council by the State Government along with 12 Inspectorates of Education and about 3200 teachers working under their jurisdictions.

Increasing Expenditure Outlays

In 1982-83 the Autonomous District Council started functioning on the 18th January and so expenditure incurred under EDUCATION during the two and half months of the financial year was limited to a meagre amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. But during the subsequent four years expenditure was considerably stepped up against some essential items, as will be borne out by the figures given below :

<u>Item of work</u>	<u>Expenditure in lakhs</u>			
	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>
1. Construction/repair/reconstruction of school houses.	Rs. 17.24	Rs. 40.70	Rs. 49.91	Rs. 54.73
2. School furniture	Rs. 7.83	Rs. 8.90	Rs. 28.79	Rs. 29.13
3. Teaching equipments and play materials.	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 3.00	Rs. 11.31	Rs. 11.05
4. Sports Coaching camps	Rs. 0.30	Rs. 0.60	Rs. 0.90	Rs. 0.90
5. Tubewells/Ringwells for schools	Nil	Nil	Rs. 2.50	Rs. 3.15
6. Construction boarding houses	Nil	Rs. 2.50	Rs. 12.33	Rs. 5.31
7. Teachers' residential barracks in interior areas	Nil	Nil	Rs. 4.38	Rs. 5.62
8. Mid-day Meal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs. 79.93
Total	Rs. 27.37	Rs. 55.70	Rs. 110.12	Rs. 189.82

While there are other items of expenditure not mentioned here, it will be evident from the eight items listed above that educational expenditure under the Autonomous District Council has gone up by nearly 594 per cent. Incidentally, total year-wise expenditure on all items was Rs. 3.00 lakhs in 1982-83, Rs. 29.35 lakhs in 1983-84, Rs. 69.10 lakhs in 1984-85, Rs. 113.13 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs. 664.11 lakhs in 1986-87.

ADC's Jurisdiction

Under the seventh schedule, establishment, construction and management of primary schools within the autonomous district rested with the District Council, and the Council was empowered to prescribe the manner in which primary education should be imparted within the district. Although there had been mention only about primary education, the fact remained that primary education (classes I-V) could not be segregated from elementary education (classes I-VIII), as there were more than 100 middle schools within the ADC area having the five lower classes included in them. Besides, the Inspecting Officers functioning at the block level have supervisory jurisdiction upto class VIII and not upto class V. So for integrated development of primary education within the autonomous district, middle school could not be left out of the ambit of its activities and hence upto formation of the District Council under Schedule VI of the Constitution measures had always been taken for development of both primary and middle schools within the ADC area and accordingly

budget provision made for the purpose. In 1986-87 however the State Government transferred 1071 primary schools to the administrative control of the District Council under provision of Schedule VI of the Constitution with effect from April 1. Although the Council has been empowered to control and manage only primary education, it cannot be denied for reasons stated above that the Council cannot but have a role to play in such matters as repair and reconstruction of middle schools, supply of furniture, essential teaching appliances and sports goods to middle Schools, develop their playgrounds and even construction and better functioning of tribal boarding houses attached to high schools located within in ADC area of course through the related agencies of the State Education Department. If school education is a continuous process from the stand point of pupils' development, its different stages can hardly be divided into rigid compartments to rule out ADC's involvement in certain aspects of middle and secondary education for strengthening the structure of education and augmenting schooling facilities for learners residing within the Council area.

Some Development Schemes

The District Council has taken up a programme of constructing permanent brick-built school houses at selected places. Upto 1985-86 Rs. 12.00 lakhs had been placed with the Public works Department of the State Government for construction of two such buildings at Janmejoynagar (Jirania) and Rajnagar

□ 4

(Khowai) at the rate of Rs. 6.00 lakhs per school. During the year under review funds had been allocated for construction of three more permanent buildings at a cost of Rs. 18.00 lakhs at



[Primary education in ADC areas]

Chalitabankul (Sabroom). Gangrai (Santirbazar) and Tuithumpui (Teliamura).

As regards repair and reconstruction of primary and middle schools, substantial allocations have been being made for the last four years to make the school houses semi-permanent. As repair works were previously done with bamboo and other locally available cheap materials, permanent improvement of school

houses could not be made because the same schools had to be repaired almost every other years, the result being that recurring expenditure continued to increase without creating durable assets. To remedy this situation the ADC has taken up the programme of constructing mud-walled houses with tin sheets on high ground and in areas where the threat of flood does not exist. It is felt that with the continuation of this programme it will be possible in the coming years to solve the housing problem of rural schools more or less on a permanent basis. During the year under review, an amount of Rs. 54.73 lakhs was spent for repair/reconstruction of inspectorates and school houses under the ADC.

As in previous years, allocations for furniture, teaching aids, sports goods, development of playfields etc. were made for better functioning of schools. An amount of Rs. 46.10 lakhs was spent on these items during 1986-87.

A scheme for organising coaching camps on games and sports has also been undertaken by the ADC with a view to developing innate athletic ability of tribal boys and girls. Each camp costs Rs. 15,000 and usually 80 tribal boys and girls participate in a camp. During the year under review an amount of Rs. 90,000 was placed with the implementing officers for organising six camps at the rate of two camps in each district.

In 1986-87 the Council spent Rs. 5.00 lakhs for sinking tubewells and construction of ringwells in primary and middle schools within the ADC area. The scheme was implemented by the

BDOs and these tubewells and ringwells are supposed to provide drinking water both to the schools and the communities they serve.

One of the major constraints that stands in the way of proper functioning of elementary schools in the interior regions is the lack of residential accommodation for teachers who are posted mostly from outside. Most of these teachers stay in the neighbouring market places or local families away from the schools with the result that they can seldom give proper attention to their job inside the schools. Besides, teachers working in the difficult areas are in need of some association to overcome the feeling of loneliness. The ADC has therefore taken up a programme of constructing teachers' barracks in centrally-situated schools from where teachers can move out for work without any difficulty. While in 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 4.38 lakhs was spent for four such barracks in the north and south districts, the amount was increased to Rs. 7.00 lakhs in 1986-87.

School Inspectorates

As already stated, during 1986-87, 1071 primary schools were transferred by the State Education Department to the control of the Autonomous District Council. Primary schools in three blocks namely, Kanchanpur, Chailengta and Gandacherra were transferred in entirety to the Council. In Amarpur too all the primary schools, excepting a few in and around close vicinity of the subdivisional headquarters, were transferred to the Council. For

management and supervision of these schools, 12 Inspectorates had to be set up in different blocks within the ADC area—Kanchanpur, Chailengta, Ambassa, Khowai, Teliamura, Mohanpur, Jirania, Bishalgarh, Udaipur, Amarpur, Santirbazar and Sabroom. During the last year these Inspectorates have been made functional either in the existing inspectorate premises or in rented accommodation. Although there are still certain structural weaknesses to be removed in these inspectorates in respect of staff and equipments, they may be said to have been presently functioning from a position of stability to cater for the needs of individual primary schools within their respective jurisdiction. A new Inspectorate at Gandacherra is going to be set up in July this year (1987).

At the time of transfer of primary schools on 1.4.86 the State Education Department transferred 26 Inspectorate Circles to the ADC. It has been found in course of work that additional Circles are to be created to strengthen supervision of schools and make it a regular feature of the school system within the ADC area. The District Council has therefore created 17 additional Circles in different blocks. The total number of Inspectorate Circles within the ADC area thus comes up to 43, each to be placed under an Asstt. Inspector of Schools. In addition, there will be 13 Asstt. Inspectors of Schools to supervise the School Meal programme and streamline its organisation. For these purposes requisite number of additional posts have also been created.

Social Education

In July, 1986 the control and management of 391 Social Education Centres, 584 Adult Literacy Centres and 26 Sector Offices had been transferred to the Autonomous District Council. The staff component transferred along with these institutions comes to a total of 1233. It was found that some of the Social Education and Adult Literacy Centres had no staff in them. For smooth execution of Social Education and Adult Literacy programme the District Council has therefore created posts of 75 Social Education Workers, 113 School Mothers, 3 Social Educ-



An Adult Literacy Centre in ADC area,

ation Sector Officers and 54 Adult Literacy Instructors. With the filling up of these posts it will be possible to activate the centres in an effective manner. For strengthening supervision of Social Education Programmes within the ADC area 3 District Offices have been set up at Kumarghat, Agartala and Udaipur. Chief Social Education Organisers have been posted at Kumarghat and Agartala this year. An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs was spent on account of social education programmes during the year 1986-87.

Looking Ahead

It becomes evident from the facts stated above that activities within the Education Department of the District Council have gone on increasing both in volume and intensity during the last year and when full-fledged programmes of development pertaining to these institutions are set in operation in terms of establishment, executive and financial control and professional improvement, this ADC Department is likely to take the shape of a major departmental establishment presently obtaining under the State Government.

The tribal people constitute roughly 30 per cent of Tripura's population and 77 per cent of the population within the District Council area. Yet the fact remains that as far as the tribal people are concerned, their educational development has not at all been uniform in any part of the state. The following enrolment figures at different levels of school education are relevant in this context :

School Stage	Percentage of enrolment in 1979-80		Enrolment target in percentage in 1984-85	
	For the State	For tribal subplan area	For the State	For tribal subplan area
1. Primary stage (6-11 years)	92.80	83.77	128.95	109.62
2. Middle stage (11-14 years)	39.90	19.47	52.47	31.48
3. Secondary stage (14-16 years)	26.03	5.02	32.54	14.00
4. Higher secondary stage (16-18 years)	10.72	0.55	17.49	3.05

Besides, while the general literacy rate in the state as a whole is 42 per cent, it is only 23 per cent among the tribal people. Among tribal women it is much less—only 12 per cent. A society with such widespread illiteracy can hardly move ahead in the modern competitive world and acquire for it a satisfactory living standard.

Against this background, efforts in the sphere of PRIMARY AND SOCIAL EDUCATION will be canalised to the following areas :

1. Setting up and development of primary schools within the ADC area to augment facilities for stepping up enrolment and retention rate among tribal students. For this Purpose 75 primary schools are going to be setup in unserved areas of the District Council.
2. To provide additional funds for improving the condition of school houses within the ADC area.
3. To provide funds for furniture, teaching appliances and sports goods to the schools located within the ADC area.
4. Adoption of Kakborak language (principal tribal language of the state) for imparting education through evolution of the bilingual method.
5. Strengthening school administration in order to make supervision of schools more regular, frequent and intensive in the far-flung areas.
6. Setting up and development of social education/adult literacy centres to accelerate the pace of literacy among the tribal and non-tribal population within the ADC area.

7. Development of balwadi institutions within the ADC area to expose tribal communities to organised effort aiming at child development and women welfare associated with it.

Conclusion

It is known that institutions within the ADC area suffer from a number of long-standing problems such as, poor housing condition, inadequate classroom space, chronic shortage of furniture and teaching aids, want of playground and opportunities for games and sports, dearth of adequate and qualified staff, organisational problems of small rural schools in scattered tribal hamlets, alarming dropout rate among tribal students at the primary stage (nearly 80 per cent), rampant absenteeism among the pupils and teachers alike and above all, non-existence of school supervision from the professional standpoint. Owing to these factors, primary and social education in most parts of the ADC cannot be said to be in very robust condition, and consequently the backward communities for whom the need of education is the greatest and for whose benefit schemes of educational expansion are said to be designed, continue to be lagging as before. It will be the endeavour of the Autonomous District Council to attack these problems in a sustained manner so as to reduce their intensity in the years ahead and then finally eliminate them altogether through co-ordinated effort on the part of the administrators, teachers, the local communities and their representatives.

TRIBAL WELFARE

Active efforts have been made to rehabilitate the jhumias as well as the landless tribals under various schemes initiated by the Autonomous District Council during the last five years. This has been done in order to wean them away from their old traditional system of jhumming that is considered to be not only uneconomical from the farming point of view but also wasteful of forest wealth and manpower resources. The rehabilitation of the tribal jhumias and landless tribals has assumed a sense of high priority and because of the fact that the area of jhum lands is diminishing as a result of the mounting pressure of population increase and extension of forest plantation activities in traditional jhumming areas. The Settlement Scheme of Rs. 6,510/- in lately enhanced to Rs. 8,000/- is one of the several programmes drawn up to achieve the objective of tribal rehabilitation through settled cultivation. It is a continuing scheme through which an acceptable alternative is being presented to the tribal people, compatible with their needs, aspirations and way of life in particular. The success of this scheme would bring about a basic change in the living standard and vocations to be followed by the tribal jhumias. During 1983-85, 1724 families were benefited by this scheme.

During the year 1986-87, there was a budget provision of Rs. 72.90 lakhs under ADC's own fund. In addition, there was a total fund of Rs 107.60 lakhs for implementation of transferred schemes from the State Govt. for different rehabilitation programmes of the jhumias. The main scheme dealt under this wing are noted below :

The special scheme for assistance to distressed jhumias for sowing and weeding

Under this scheme, there was a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs and out of that Rs. 37.00 lakhs were spent for about 13,060



[Tribal women at work in the Jhum field]

families. The purpose of this scheme is not to encourage the jhumias to continue their jhuming operation as their main source of livelihood, but to help them to come out of their distressed condition which they faced continuously, so that they might get a foothold to start a new life. One cannot expect a jhumia to give up his only skill to eke out his own livelihood in the midst of jungles and poverties till an alternative is provided. As such this scheme has been provided as a temporary measure to breach the gap during transitory period from the primitive practices to modern way of living.

Free Distribution of Jhum Seeds

Under this scheme Rs. 5.00 lakhs was placed to ADC by the Agriculture Deptt. and another 5.00 lakhs was separately funded by the ADC making a total of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in this scheme. The fund was utilised during the year for distribution among the 26,000 beneficiaries.

Nucleus Budget

The Nucleus Budget scheme of the T.W. Deptt. of the state Govt. has been adopted by the ADC. It may be noted that a Nucleus Budget is very flexible and its coverage is wide-ranging. As such the implementing officer like BDOs, considers the scheme quite useful to meet the needs of the distressed tribal people. In 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs were earmarked. However, only about Rs. 13.42 lakhs was spent because certain

amount was reserved for a Group Housing scheme for the roadside tribal dwellers could not be utilised during 1986-87. From Nucleus Budget, the Council provided substantial assistance to 456 distressed tribals in the form of grants for purchase of life-saving medicines, bottles of blood, text-books, tools, etc.

Tribal Rest House

Rs. 3.43 lakhs were transferred to the Council by the State Govt. for construction of tribal rest houses. Rs. 2,42,000/- was placed to the Executive Engineer, Ambasa for construction of a tribal rest house at Sikaribari Growth Centre. Other sites are being selected.

Rs.6,510/-Scheme for Settlement of Jhumias

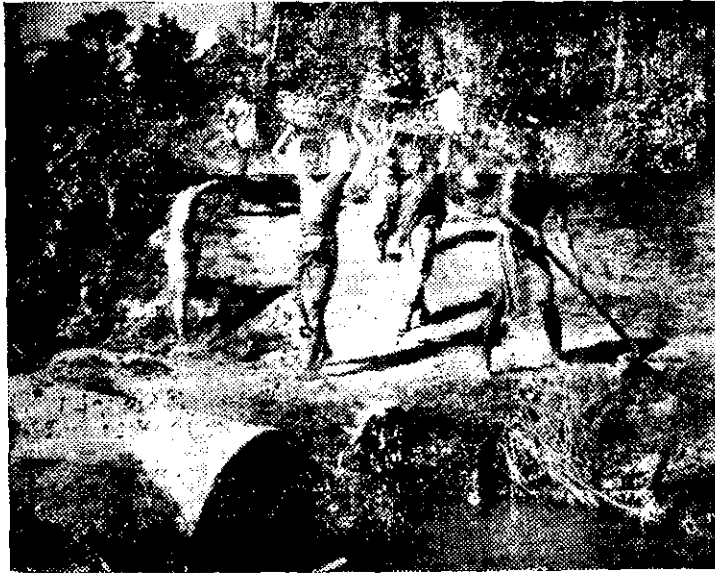
Under this scheme about Rs.8.27 lakhs for 3rd instalment of grants for 433 families was placed by the T.W. Deptt. This was utilised.

Settlement of Jhumias under Rs.8,000/-scheme

Under the Rs. 8,000/-Diversified Scheme, Rs. 15.71 lakhs as 2nd instalment of grants for 695 families were transferred along with Rs. 30.27 lakhs as the 1st instalment of grants for 589 families by the T.W. Deptt. of the State Govt. Out of the total 45.98 lakhs the entire fund was almost utilised during 1987-88.

Support Scheme to Rs. 8,000/-Scheme

The District Council felt that Rs. 8,000/-was not really sufficient to properly rehabilitate a jhumia. Besides Diversified Scheme, it was considered necessary to provide a composite scheme to an individual family considering the life-style of such beneficiary. To support this scheme and to enlarge its range, the



[People at work under rural employment project]



[People of all sections are engaged in developmental work]

Council separately earmarked Rs. 12.00 lakhs during the year for making additional benefits to selected beneficiaries of the said Diversified Scheme. Out of Rs. 12.00 lakhs of the ADC's own fund, Rs. 6.00 lakhs were incurred for the project at Birchandra Manu in the South District.

There was a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh for holding seminar and Rs. 1.90 lakhs for survey, etc. This 2 (Two) schemes are still under consideration and as such the amount could not be utilised as yet.

The State Rural Employment Programme and National Rural Employment Programme are some of the national schemes implemented by the Autonomous District Council on behalf of the State Government and these programmes greatly help the rural tribal people during lean months of the year. These

programmes obviously will continue during the current year to provide work to the rural tribal people most of whom are living below the poverty line. Anticipated expenditure under this head for the Tribal Welfare Section of ADC is likely to be Rs. 1.50 lakhs, for 1987-88.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture plays a vital role for rehabilitation of Jhumias as well as Landless Tribals under various schemes within Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council. Though the ADC constitutes about 68% of the geographical area of the state, in



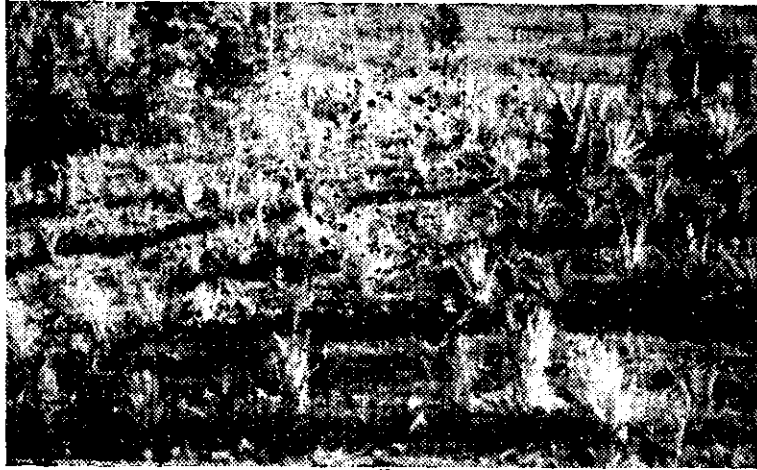
[An agriculture based Jhumia Rehabilitation Colony in ADC area]

terms of population, it covers only 30.5% of states population. The geographical areas of ADC constitutes mainly hill and inaccessible regions where physical conditions of life are extremely strenuous. The schemes for rehabilitation of Jhumias have been taken up in order to wean them away from their old traditional system of jhuming which is considered to be not only uneconomical from the farming point of view but also wasteful of forest wealth and manpower resources as well as to prevent heavy soil erosion. Beside rehabilitation programme, other schemes like distribution of minikits on Agri/Hoti crops, demonstration on Agri/Hoti crops, free distribution of various kind of improved seeds etc. have been taken to boost up crop production and there by helps economic upliftment of the inhabitants of people residing within ADC areas.

In the year 1982-83, some demonstration, on Agri. crops like growing of Moog (Pulses) etc. were undertaken with a view of cultivating second crop in tilla land so that the landless Tribal/Jhumias and other Agricultural labourers could be profitably engaged during lean season. In addition, construction of reservoirs, excavation/re excavation of Jute ratting tanks, construction of drainage channel, reclamation of marshy land, construction of seasonal bund etc. were undertaken for improvement of Agricultural activities within ADC areas. All this accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 2.75 lakhs.

In the year 1983-84, several programmes were executed for rehabilitation of Jhumias/landless tribal families including

distribution of minikits, conduction of demonstration on different crops etc. to the cultivators in ADC areas. 100 landless tribal jhumia families were rehabilitated at (i) Sakhan-Serhmun and (ii) Tlangsang-Banglabari under Kanchanpur Block through orange plantation. Similarly, 60 such families were



[Orchard is becoming a source of subsidiary income to the rehabilitated jhumias.]

rehabilitated at Chailapi under Kumarghat Block through Agri. Farm for production of jhum seed. At Deoracherra, 50 families were rehabilitated through pine-apple garden. At Borakha & Janmejyongar under Jirania Block, 199 families were rehabili-

tated through pineapple garden and banana plantation respectively. At Pancharatan-Tuichakma under, Gandacherra Block, rehabilitation of 100 Tribal families were taken up through Coconut Plantation. In addition distribution of 2000 units of *minikit on ginger*, 100 units of *minikit on Khasia pan*, 200 units as demonstration on Khasia Pan, 200 units as demonstration on pineapple, rejuvenation of 100 hect. by orange orchard and 191 units of Horti & Cash-crop development programme were taken up. Total expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 56.68 lakhs.

In the year 1984-85, the programme of rehabilitating landless tribal/jhumia families were continued. Altogether, 567 Jhumia/Landless tribal families for rehabilitation through schemes like orange plantation at Sakhan-Serhmun and Tlangsang-Banglabari under Kanchanpur Block, production of Jhum paddy seed at Chailapi under Kumarghat Block, pineapple garden at Deoracherra and Borakha, coconut plantation at Pancharatan-Tuichakma and Rangmala, banana plantation at Manirampur and Belcherra, betelvine cultivation at Khalarigiri, Kailashahar and Birmani-para, Kanchanpur, orange plantation at Laldingabari and pineapple garden at North Longthorai were taken up. In addition, distribution of 200 units of minikit on sugarcane, 80 units of Khasia pan minikit, 94 units of ginger & Turmeric minikit, 950 units of paddy minikit, 83 units of pineapple demonstration, 62 units of banana demonstration, 20 units of yam demonstration, 100 units of Mesta demonstration, 188 units of sugarcane demonstra-

tion, 22 units of ground nut demonstration, rejuvenation of 240 hec. of orange orchard, programme of Horti. & Cash-crop development and introduction of orange cultivation at Baramura, Attharamura, Longtharai & Devtamura range were taken up. Total expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 88'044 lakhs.

During 1985-86 (i. e. the first year of ADC under Sixth Schedule), the scheme of rehabilitation of landless tribal/Jhumia families were continued. The programmes for rehabilitation of 300 tribal landless/Jhumia families through coconut cultivation at Chalitachari under Satchand Block & Lengtibari under Rajnagar Block, through pineapple cultivation at Surendraagar under Mohanpur Block, through banana plantation at Thelakum under Matabari Block & Takarjala under Jampuijala Sub-Block were taken up. In addition, distribution of 520 units of Horti. minikit, 480 units of paddy minikit, 800 units of Jute minikit, 410 units of mesta minikit, 1600 units of sesame minikit, 625 units of mustard minikit, 350 units of cotton minikit, 50 units of khasia pan minikit, 20 units of Yam demonstration, 60 units of groundnut demonstration, 50 units of sugarcane & 68 units of betelvine demonstration, rejuvenation of 110 hect. pineapple garden and 100 hect. orange garden, 1500 units of demonstration on orange cultivation, jhum seeds to 760 rehabilitated jhumia families etc. were undertaken. Total expenditure involved on this account was Rs. 60'412 lakhs.

In the year 1986-87, schemes were drawn up for rehabilitation of (a) 100 Landless tribal/jhumia families through coconut



[Tribal women at work in soaking jute-plant.]

plantation at Gayamanipara (b) 100 families through pineapple orchard at Balaram-Kachucherra and (c) 100 families through banana plantation at South Tuibandal. Besides, programmes for distribution of 1000 units of horti, minikit, 1775 units of paddy minikit, 1000 units of jute minikit, 500 units of cotton minikit, 500 units of potato demonstration, 50 units of mesta minikit, 1000 units of sesame & 1000 units of mustard minikit, 200 units of demonstration on groundnut, 100 units of demonstration of Betelvine, 750 units of demonstration on Mustard and 200 units on AR-11 (Upland paddy), rejuvenation of 100 hect. orange/pine-

apple etc. Orchard and 500 units of demonstration on orange plantation had been taken up. Further a programme was drawn up and implemented for maintenance & improvement of the on-going rehabilitation projects to generate subsidiary income of the inmates of the rehabilitation projects. The total expenditure incurred for implementation of these schemes was Rs. 95.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

In the current financial year i.e., 1987-88, schemes have already been drawn up for rehabilitation of 100 landless tribal /

jhumia families through coconut plantation. Besides, programmes for distribution of minikits on agri / horti crops, demonstration on Agri / horti crops, distribution Agri. implements, etc. at the subsidised rate, rejuvenation of the orchards etc. would be taken up. Further, scheme for maintenance and improvement of on-going rehabilitation projects will also be continued to generate subsidiary income of the inmates of the rehabilitation projects. The total expenditure to be incurred for implementation of all these schemes is estimated to be Rs. 120.00 lakhs during 1987-88.

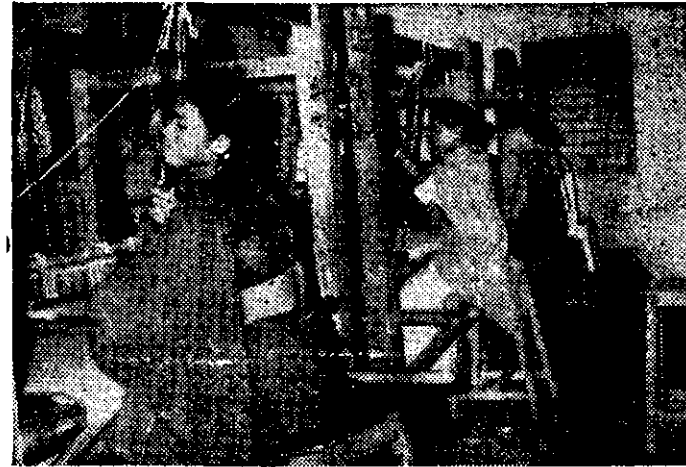
INDUSTRY

Several integrated projects have been undertaken by the Industry wing of ADC, with the objective of developing industries,



[A tribal woman at weaving]

specially rural and cottage industries. As a result of these projects, a large number of tribal families have got the opportunity to become self-reliant. At present, there are 54 Industrial Training



[Tribal youth trainees in an Industrial Training Centre]

Centres within the ADC area. The tribal youths of both sexes are now receiving practical training from these centres. For the development of these training centres, Rs. 9.92 lakhs were spent in 1984-85 and Rs. 10.10 lakhs in 1985-86. Great enthusiasm is being observed among the tribal trainees of the Industrial Training Institute at Jatanbari under Amarpur Block. ADC had spent

about Rs. 3.00 lakhs in 1984-85 and Rs. 10.00 lakhs in 1985-86 for the development of this Institute.

Several projects have been taken by the ADC for the upliftment of rural handicrafts and craftsmen. As a result of such projects, poor artisans living in the remote and inaccessible villages are now becoming self-reliant. Rural artisans received special grants to improve their working conditions. During 1984-85 and 1985-86, 100 sewing machines were distributed among the distressed tribal families. Subsidised cotton and nylon yarns were distributed among 10 thousand tribal families. For the last three years, tribal womenfolk are increasingly becoming benefitted by

weaving pashra under 'Pashra Scheme'. For the development of rural arts, crafts and industries, Rs. 24 lakhs were spent in 1984-85 and Rs. 51 lakhs in 1985-86.

During 1986-87, the schemes like manufacturing of pashra, distribution of sewing machine, installation of looms, distribution of subsidised yarn, development of Industrial Training Centres, etc. were undertaken. This year Rs. 59.51 lakhs were spent.

During 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 62 lakhs has been allocated for the expansion of above mentioned schemes.

INFORMATION, CULTURAL AFFAIRS, YOUTH PROGRAMME AND SPORTS

Man is a conscious producer as well as a social creator. From the primitive to this present times, the history of mankind has been shaped and reshaped by these socially creative producers. It is the great teaching of the history that only the higher level of consciousness can inspire people to reshape the society to the advantage of the masses. In raising the level of consciousness, culture plays an important role. Realisation of this kind has guided the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council to undertake cultural activities as vigorously as possible since its inception in 1982, inspite of severe limitations, for the purpose of creating an urge among the socio-economically depressed people living in the ADC area to bring about a change in the material conditions to the advantage of the masses.

In 1982-83 the Autonomous District Council arranged village-level cultural festival in a limited scale and took up some measures for public relations. Besides, a major tribal cultural festival was organised at the state-level. This cultural festival

made significant contribution toward strengthening the bonds of amity and unity between the tribal and non-tribal communities. An amount of 2.50 lakhs was earmarked for implementing the programmes.



[A glimpse of tribal cultural festival.]

In 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was spent on different programmes of public relations and cultural affairs. In that year, tribal cultural festivals were also organised at the village, block and district levels. Moreover, a state-level tribal cultural festival was organised at Agartala on the occasion of the second

anniversary of the ADC under Schedule VII. The work on public relations continued as usual.

In the year 1984-85, above-mentioned programmes were continued. This year, one tribal cultural festival was held in each of the 330 Gaon sabhas within the ADC areas.

In this year also a decision was taken to set up small community halls/cultural centres at six tribal villages within the Blocks of Karchanpur, Chailengta, Khowai, Bogafa, Satchand and Amarapur. Apart from these, ten tribal leaders' conferences were organised with the view to establishing harmony, unity and integration among different communities of the State. Shri Nripen Chakraborti, Chief Minister of Tripura, Shri Dasarath Deb, Deputy Chief Minister of Tripura, Shri Aghore Debbarma, Chief Executive Member of ADC and Shri Narayan Rupini, Chairman, ADC addressed the conferences. A great stir was created among the tribal masses by the issues raised and points discussed in these conferences day the speakers on the supreme need of peace, amity and communal harmoy Besides, a tribal cultural festival was organised in connection with the anniversary celebrations. 24 different tribal cultural teams comprising of 391 artists came from different parts of the state to take part in the festival. There was a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for the year 1984-85 for such activities.

In the year 1985-86, the name of the wing was changed to Information, Cultural Affairs, Youth Programme and Sports.



[Shri Dasaratha Deb, Deputy Chief Minister of Tripura is giving the mementos to the cultural artists]

Like the previous year, tribal cultural festivals were organised in 330 Panchayats. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 4 lakhs were given for the purpose of organising smoothly the traditional fairs at Tirthamukh, Unakoti, Battala, Mohanpur, Mataberi, Jirania, Lalmira and Silachari. An action was taken to construct pilgrims' rest-house of Tirthamukh at a cost of more than Rs. 2 lakhs. Side by side, an amount of Rs. 2.40 lakhs was sanctioned for construction & more

community halls for the development of tribal culture in the deep interior of the ADC areas. For the same purpose, more than Rs. 1.50 lakhs were distributed away 48 tribal cultural groups for purchasing musical instruments.

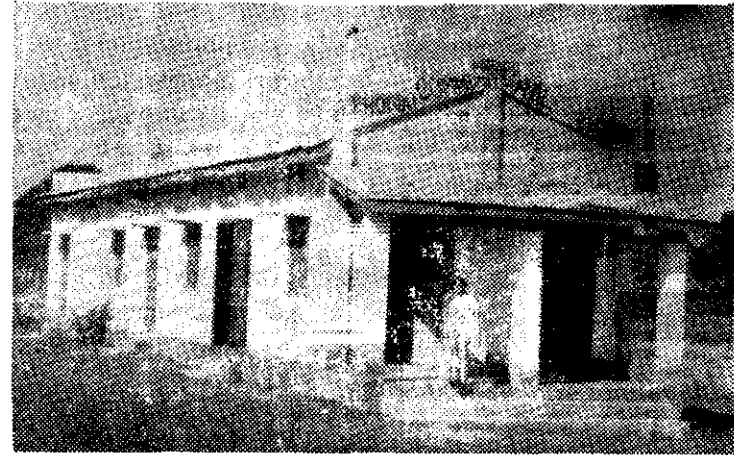
This year an attempt was made to extend youth programme activities along side the cultural activities. Trekking, hiking, mountaineering, kho-kho, kabadi games and sports were arranged with the active co-operation of the directorate of Youth Programmes, Govt. of Tripura. Besides, camps were organised for imparting short-term training in folk-song, folk dance and Bratachari. Rs. 2.30 lakhs was earmarked for such programmes.

With the view to popularising the developmental activities of the ADC, publicity wing took part in 5 Block-level exhibition and State Fair at Belonia.

An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs was allocated for implementing the above schemes.

In the year 1986-87, the ADC under 6th schedule of the constitution completed one eventful year of its formation. It was celebrated in presence of the Governor of Tripura, Deputy Chief Minister Shri Dasarath Deb, Chief Executive Member Shri Aghore Debbrama, Shri Narayan Rupini, Chairman ADC, Gaon Pradhan and other dignitaries. 25 cultural groups comprising of 334 artists representing different communities of the state took part in the state-level cultural festival at Agartala. First Anniversary celebration was also held in 11 Blocks having sizeable number of panchayets

under ADC area. Like the Previous year, financial assistance



[A Community Hall in the ADC area.]

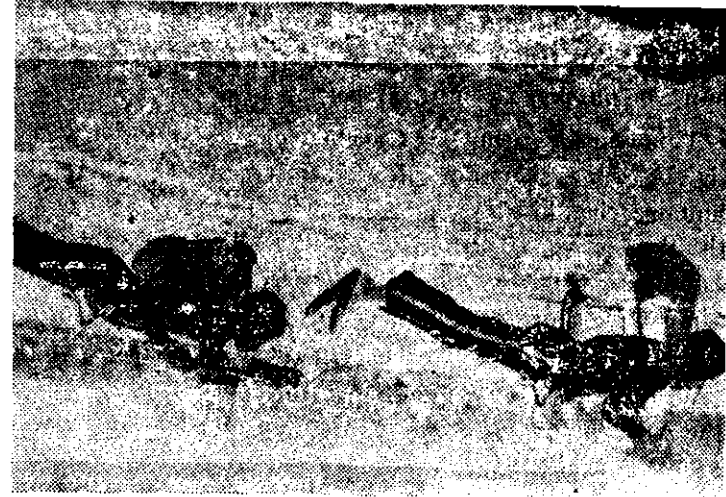
was given to each of 330 panchayats to organise cultural festival and sports. Financial assistance was also given for the purpose of organising traditional fairs and festivals at Unakoti, Battali, Brahmakunda, Matabari, Asthibisharjan, Rupinijar Mela, Abhoy Mela and State-Level Biju Festival. The committee to observe Sahid Dibas in memory of Kumari Madhuti and Rupasree at Padmabil, Khowai and some tribal cultural groups received financial and material assistance from this Wing of ADC. Organiser of funeral ceremony of late U. T. Moha-

thero at Kanchanpur also received financial assistance. An amount of Rs. 54,000/- was sanctioned for constructing a pilgrims' shed at Brahmakunda. Expenditure sanction was accorded for constructing 7 new Community Halls at Shikaribari Growth centre, Lalcherra, Dhuptali and Behalabari Jhumia Rehabilitation Colony, Deodarani and Mohanpur Gaon Panchayat under Takarjala Sub-Block at a cost of Rs. 2.96 lakhs. Rs. 3.47 lakhs was distributed among 113 tribal parties to purchase musical instruments.

In this year ICAT Department of the Govt. of Tripura transferred the administrative control and management of 133 Lokoranj n Sakhas, 144 Sub-Information centre and 127 Radio Rural Forum to the ADC.

Apart from the above noted cultural activities earnest attempt was made to highlight as well as popularise the development activities of the ADC by participating in the block and State Level exhibitions. Altogether exhibitions were organised. Folders, booklets, wall posters were published in Bengali and Kokborok, Cinema shows were organised. 700 volumes of books were purchased for the ADC Library and half dozen new films for the cinema unit.

This year also attempt was made to extend youth programme activities along with the cultural activities. More than 800 boys and girls, mostly tribals, took part in trekkiy, hiking, mountaineering, kho-kho, kabadi, football and sports.



[A view of Youth Programme activities.]

Besides, camps were organised for imparting short-term training in folk-song, folk-dance and bratachari, Rs. 2.27 lakhs was provided for executing these programmes.

An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs was allocated for implementing the above schemes.

In the current financial year 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 47.65 lakhs which is more than double the budgetary allocation of the previous year has been provided with the view to expanding the

cultural and sports activities in consonance with the aspirations of the people. Apart from providing financial assistance for organising traditional fairs and festivals, constructing community halls, pilgrime, sheds, supplying musical instruments, organising exhibition, attempts also being made to assist the voluntary tribal cultural organisations to organise annual tribal cultural conference, and organise film festivals. Financial assistance will

be given for openning play-centre in each panchayat under ADC area and organising, rural and women's sports. Sports coaching camps will be organised. Like the previous year, youth programmes will be undetaken. The aims at objectives of the Council are being disseminated through such activities as routine public relations work, cinema shows, printing of books etc.

HEALTH

The total population in Autonomous District Council area is 6'33'322 Land area is 7132.56 Sq. K. M. There are 2 Rural Hospitals, 14 P.H.C., 125 Health Sub-Centres, one Homoeopathic and one Ayurvedic dispensaries within ADC areas. About 80% of the population are below poverty line. It is needless to say that people of such huge numbers cannot take proper care of their health as they live in inaccessible areas. To over come such a major hardle, ADC has come forwarded with all sorts of helps and assistance for taking proper care of health of the people of remotest areas of the state.

Schemes for free distribution of medicines etc. through Health Camps, P. H. C., Sub-Centres to the people of ADC area have been taken up by the District Council.

Construction and renovation of Health Sub-Centres :—27 numbers of Health Sub-Centres are proposed to be taken up for construction by the Autonomous District Council.

Mobile dispensary unit :— Autonomous District Council has formed one Mobile Dispensary Unit. Better facilities for health care and treatment are being provided to people residing within Autonomous District Council areas with the help of Mobile Dis-

[The District Council has taken comprehensive measures to expand health programme]



pensary Unit. One Mini-Bus has already been purchased and functioning for the purpose.

Health Camps :— Autonomous District Council organised 7 numbers of Health Camps so far in the villages, namely-Sikari-bari, Borakha, Dhuptali, Jatanbari, Ananda Bazar, Phuldougshai and Kanchanpur where about 8350 patients were examined by specialists of various streams of medical science of T.H.S and treated with full course of medicines etc. About 140 patients were operated for Eye, General Surgery, Family Planning etc. Operated patients were provided with food, tiffin, daily treatment etc, at free of cost and these patients were released after complete treatment.

Autonomous District Council has also come forward to educate the people for maintaining good health through various media like radio talks, audio visual aids, wall postering and by conducting exhibition in the remotest corner of the state. In fine, it may be pointed out here that similar Health Camps will be organised in the near future for treatment of poor patients being in the ADC areas.



[Health Camps are being organised in remote areas]

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY

In the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 122.15 lakhs was placed under the disposal of the B. D. Os. Executive Engineers, Rural Engineering Divisions, Agartala/Kumarghat/ for construction of Ring wells, replacement of existing Tube wells, maintenance of R.C.C. ring wells and sinking of Mark-II tube well in A. D. C. areas. In addition an amount of Rs. 74.00 lakhs was placed under the disposal of the three Executive Engineers of Public Health Organisation for implementation of A.R.W.S Schemes by means of deep tube well in A.D.C. areas.

In 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 73.45 lakhs was placed under the disposal of the B. D. Os and Executive Engineers, Rural Engineering Divisions in three District for maintenance of R.C.C ring well, replacement of existing tube well and sinking of Mark-II tube well in A. D. C. areas. The work of maintenance of R. C. C. ring well & replacement of tube wells almost completed. Upto 1986-87, 169 Nos. Mark-II tube wells were sunk in West District,

161 Nos. were sunk in South District and 44 Nos. were sunk in North District.

During current financial year, there is a Budget provision of Rs. 100 lakhs under R. W. S. schemes and Rs. 75 lakhs under A. R. W. S. Schemes in the A. D. C. areas.



[Drinking water is now even available in remote areas.]

COMMUNICATIONS

During 1984-85 an amount of Rs. 54.00 lakhs was placed with the Block Development officers and Executive Engineers (PWD) for construction of new road, improvement of existing road, construction of bridges & culverts, laying brick soling etc.

In the year 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 108.00 lakhs was placed under the disposal of the Block Development officers and the Executive Engineers of P.W.D. for construction of new road, improvement of existing road including construction of bridges & culverts where necessary.

During 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 134 lakhs was placed with the Block Development officers and Executive Engineer of the P.W.D. for construction of new road, improvement of existing road including construction of bridges & culverts where necessary to connect the remote areas with the nearest road and highways.

During current financial year there is a budget provision of Rs. 3.00 crores for implementation of various schemes under Communication. An amount of Rs. 29.20 lakhs has already been placed under the disposal of the implementing



[Communication is becoming easier in remote areas.]

agencies for construction of road, improvement of existing road with bridges & culverts. More fund would be placed for the purpose of after ascertaining the actual need for improvement of Communication system in the remote areas.

FISHERY

Since 1983-84, Fishery Wing of the ADC has been endeavouring to introduce pisciculture in the District Council area for making the poors, specially tribals as self-reliant and to rehabilitate landless tribal / jhumia families.

During 1983-84 and 1984-85, 280 hact. and 339 hact. of new water areas were created by constructing mini-barrages. Existing water areas were developed for undertaking pisciculture. Fishing boats & nets, tackles and fingerlings of some selected varieties (Rohu, Katla, Mrigal, Silver Carps, etc.) were distributed among the poor tribal fishermen free of cost.

In the year 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs was allocated for the establishment of production centre for fish-seed in the Chamanu Block. Air breathing fish culture was also introduced this year.

Schemes for rehabilitating 100,80 and 100 landless tribal / jhumia families through pisciculture were initiated in the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively.

Rs. 55 lakhs and Rs. 59.30 lakhs were provided for pisciculture in the budget provisions of 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.



[Distressed tribal families are becoming self-reliant through fisheries.]

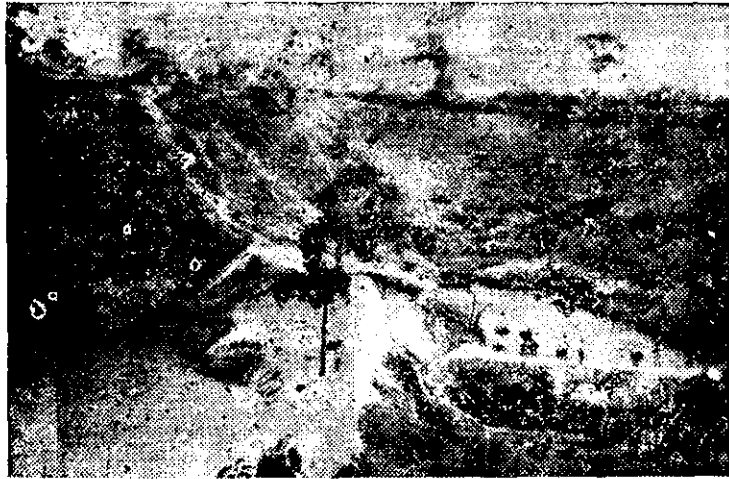
An expenditure of Rs. 64.15 lakhs was incurred during 1985-86 for the same purpose.

During 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 132.20 lakhs was available for the development of fisheries in the ADC areas.

520 hact. of water-areas were created by constructing Mini-barrages in the hilly enclaves by spending an amount of Rs. 50.63 lakhs. By spending an amount of Rs. 2.35 lakhs, 16 hact. of water areas were created under water shed projects at

Maharanicherra (Teliamura Block) and Rangacherra (Salema Block) where arrangements were made to provide fishery inputs like fish seeds, manures, etc. to 80 tribal and scheduled caste beneficiaries for taking up composite fish culture in a scientific manner. 100 existing fisheries were developed by reclamation.

Necessary arrangements were made to supply fishery inputs like lime, mustard oil cake, fish seeds, fishing crafts, tackles, etc. to the poor pisciculturists, both tribal and others for helping them self-reliant.



[Several schemes have been taken to expand fisheries in ADC areas.]

This year also an amount of Rs. 5.40 lakhs was spent for providing 30 lakhs major carp fingerlinge were distributed to the poor pisciculturists belonging to Scheduled tribes and other castes free of costs.

Excavation of new ponds, reclamation of old fisheries, repairing of damaged embankments of Mini-barrages were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 1.3 lakhs.

During 1986-87, actions were taken by involving an amount of Rs. 38 lakhs for rehabilitation of 200 landless Tribal / jumia families through pisciculture, at Deo Manu (Chawmanu Block) and Kachingang (Matabari Block) Jumia Rehabilitation Colony. Besides, 230 tribal beneficiaries of Dhuptali, Burakha and Tuisama Jumia Rehabilitation Colony were trained in fish breeding, pond culture, weaving & mending of nets including management of fisheries to make their vocation viable.

With the view to popularise pisciculture in the ADC areas seminars, group discussions, exhibitions were organised.

During the year 1987-88, main stress are being given to increase the fisheries potentiality within the ADC areas by creating new water areas, constructing mini-fisheries by reclamation, supplying inputs, fertilizers, supplementary foods, fish seeds, etc. to the pisciculturists free of cost and also to construct offices, stores, laboratory at the fish seed production centres.

To improve the socio-economic conditions of the poor tribals by motivating them towards fish culture and other associa-

ted traders, provisions are made for imparting training to the tribal youths of ADC area in fisheries i.e. fish breeding, net weaving, making of fishing traps/baskets etc. Provisions are also made for financial assistance to the trained tribal youth for starting their business at there own for self employment.

During the financial year of 1987-88, fund available for development of fisheries is Rs. 122.70 Lakhs. Some more funds are expected to be available under the scheme of Special Central Assistance and other schemes of the State Government.

MINOR IRRIGATION

During 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 165.00 lakhs was placed under the disposal of the three Executive Engineers in three District of MI & FC Organisation for implementation of Deep Tube Well Schemes, Lift Irrigation Schemes and Diversion Schemes for extending irrigation facilities in ADC areas.

In the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 110.50 lakhs was placed under the disposal of the three Executive Engineers in

three District for implementation of Deep Tube Well Schemes, Lift Irrigation Schemes and Diversion Schemes and an amount of Rs. 26 lakhs was placed with the Block Development Officers for construction of seasonal bundh, construction of irrigation tank / reservoir etc. excavation/re-excavation of irrigation channel, bunding/levelling of agriculture land etc. for increasing irrigation facilities where necessary. In 1986-87 21 Nos. of irrigation schemes have been commissioned in A.D.C. area.

During the current financial year there is a budget provision of Rs. 200 lakhs for providing irrigation facilities in A. D. C. area.

SOIL CONSERVATION

It goes without saying that soil conservation is a must to have good crop production. Intensive rainfall combined with constant deforestation and jhuming has posed a great soil erosion problem in the state causing the siltation of river beds, washing of soil fertility leading to the loss of cultivable areas along with decrease of per hectre yield. To cope up with this problem, ADC has taken up various programmes for soil conservation measures in the ADC areas.

In 1982-83, the ADC could not undertake major activities on soil conservation as the ADC came into existance at the fag end of the financial year. However, some programmes were drawn up on excavation of tanks, reservoirs, construction of bund etc. and an amount Rs. 99,500/- was spent on different programmes of soil conservation.

In the year 1984-85, a massive programme on soil conservation was undertaken as detailed below :—

(i) Land development—450 hect., (ii) Reclamation of marshy land—200 hect., (iii) Construction of reservoirs—450 nos., (iv) Reclamation of streamlet bed— 4 k.m. (v) Control of stream bank erosion—2 nos. (vi) Creation of plantation

in sloppy land—100 hect., (vii) Development of land for settlement of Jhumias—200 hect., (viii) Construction of soil conservation structure—5 k.m. In addition, scheme for development of agri. land on 30% subsidy was also undertaken as detailed below :— (i) Bench Terracing—100 hect., (ii) Graded bunding—500 hect., and (iii) Land reclamation including sand removal—400 hect. On this account, a sum of Rs. 51.40 lakhs was incurred.

During 1985-86, programmes undertaken on soil conservation were as under :—

(i) Bunding, land levelling etc.—200 hect. (ii) Removal of sand—300 hect. (iii) Reclamation of Marshy land—250 hect. (iv) Bench Terracing 20 hect., (v) Graded bunding—50 hect., (vi) Construction of water reservoirs—50 nos., (vii) Cultivation of Agri./horti crops in newly developed land—80 hect. In addition, soil conservation works in 12 nos. Mini-watershed areas were taken up where schemes like drainage channel construction, making of shoulder bund, reclamation of 'lunga' land, levelling of humps & filling up of ditches, construction of reservoir were included. Total amount involved on this account was to the tune of Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

In the year 1986-87 schemes on soil conservation works were as indicated below :—

1) Bunding, levelling etc.	— 164 hect.
2) Reclamation of marshy land	— 316 hect.
3) Removal of sand	— 300 hect.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 4) Graded bunding | — 90 hect. |
| 5) Land dev. work | — 55 hect. |
| 6) Construction of reservoirs | — 80 nos. |
| 7) Peripheral channel | — 25 K.M. |

In addition, Rs. 18.00 lakhs were spent for all types of soil conservation works in 14 nos. water-sheds within A.D.C areas and Rs. 1.00 Lakh were spent for land development work at Daluma

Rehabilitation Project. In total a sum of Rs. 56.00 lakhs was incurred to undertake different types of soil conservation works during 1986-87.

In the current financial year i.e. 1987-88, it is proposed to take up soil conservation works in mini watershed areas as well as works like levelling, reclamation of marshy land, removal of sand from paddy field, construction of reservoirs etc. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred on this account.

LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENT

The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council has been constituted under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. Para 3 of the Sixth Schedule provides that the District Council shall have powers to make laws with respect to allotment, occupation or use, or the setting apart, of land, other than any land which is a Reserved Forest. Total area of the Council is 7,132.56 Sq. Kms. This means the Council is concerned about 68.10% area of the entire State.

Moreover, it has been observed by the District Council that a large number of Jhumia and Landless tribal families are in occupation of Govt. Khas land for a long time, but their physical occupations have not yet been regularised by way of giving formal allotment of land. Thus the Council lays great emphasis and priority to the job of allotment of land to poor Jhumia and landless families.

The State Govt. in the Revenue Department have instructed that the concurrence of the Autonomous District Council is necessary for allotment of any Govt. Khas land in ADC areas.



[Shri Aghore Debbarma, Chief Executive Member of ADC is distributing land-allotment documents to the landless people.]

Thus, the Sub-divisional Officers and the Settlement Officers submit allotment proposals to ADC for its approval and after the approval is received, they issue allotment orders amongst proposed allottees.

Till April, 1987 the District Council have received total 30,945 Nos. of allotment proposals from the Sub-Divisional Officers/Settlement Officers. Out of these proposals, approval of ADC has been conveyed in respect of total 18,160 families.

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Out of total 18,160 families, 17,468 families are Scheduled Tribes and 692 are non-tribal families. Against 18,160 cases cleared by ADC, the SDOs and Settlement officers have issued allotment orders in favour of 14,439 families involving total 41,259 acres. Block-wise break up of total 18,160 families approved for allotment of land is given below :—

Name of Block.	S. T.	Others.	Total.
(1) Jirania	1413	164	1577
(2) Mohanpur	1338	—	1338
(3) Bishalgarh	2353	—	2353
	5104	164	5268
(4) Khowai	1401	80	1481
(5) Teliamura	1249	8	1257
	2650	88	2738
6. Melagarh	160	14	174
7. Matarbari	1559	—	1559

Name of Block.	S. T.	Others.	Total
8. Bagafa	1239	198	1437
9. Rajnagar	104	—	104
	1343	198	1541
10. Satchand	533	1	534
11. Amarpur	1923	85	2008
12. Dumburnagar	360	—	350
	2283	85	2368
13. Kumarghat	298	—	298
14. Chamanu	777	85	826
	1075	85	1160
15. Salema	690	—	690
16. Panisagar	7	—	7
17. Kanchanpur	2064	57	2121
	2071	57	2128
Grand Total—	17,468	692	18,160

Pendency with the District Council is mainly because the ADC had no agency at the field level to verify and scrutinise the allotment proposals. Recently Sub-Divisional Land Allotment Committees have been constituted by the Chief Executive Member, ADC in eight Sub-Divisions for local verifications of proposals for allotment of land. Committees in other two Sub-Divisions will also be constituted very shortly.

Some people are trying to propagate to the idea that non-tribals residing in District Council areas will be denied allotment of land. But this is a false and baseless attack against the Council. It is seen from the above allotment figures that so far 692 non-tribal families have been sanctioned allotment of land in Jirania, Khowal, Bagaf?, Chamanu, Kanchanpur & Satchand etc. Blocks. For granting allotment of land in favour

non-tribal families, it is only to be seen that the particular family was in physical occupation of the proposed land prior to 6th March, 1971.

The ADC has taken up about 45 Nos. of projects for rehabilitation of about 3,000 jhumia/landless tribal families based on agri., animal husbandry, forestry and pisciculture-based schemes. The Council is very keen to ensure that the beneficiaries of these rehabilitation projects are allotted land along with other assistance provided in the resettlement schemes. Allotment has been completed in Borakha, Janmajoy Nagar, Balurbund, Dhuptali, Doluma, Deoracherra, North Longtharai, etc. projects and field survey and demarcation works are in progress in almost all other projects. It is expected these also will be completed early.

GROWTH CENTRE

1. Most of the areas within the Autonomous District Council lack proper road communication, educational institutions and other basic amenities of life. In order to ameliorate the economic conditions of the tribals who are residing in interior and inaccessible areas and who live below the poverty line, ADC have taken up various schemes. Amongst other schemes, importance also has been given to development of growth centres in the remote tribal areas to provide for integrated and cohesive development of the region.

2. Main objectives for setting up growth centres in remote tribal areas are as follows :—

(A) to enable the Govt. to learn quickly and more correctly the problems of tribals ;

(B) to extend coordinated help of all Govt. agencies for all-round development of the tribals and to quicken the pace of infrastructure development in the area ;

(C) with such developmental agencies to substantially step up the pace of development in tribal areas to quickly reduce the disparities between the tribal and non-tribal areas ;

(D) through education and technical training to improve the technical skills and business sense of tribals.

3. In such growth centres, the following field level offices/institutions are to be established :—

- (i) Office of Agri. VLW/Sector officer ;
- (ii) Offices of F. C. W. ;
- (iii) Hospital ;
- (iv) Veterinary Dispensary ;
- (v) Pig/Poultry Farm ;
- (vi) School ;
- (vii) Balwadi Centre ;
- (viii) Market ;
- (ix) LAMPS office/Godown ;
- (x) Bank ;
- (xi) Industrial Trg. centre ;
- (xii) Panchayat office/Library ;
- (xiii) Community centre ;
- (xiv) Tribal Rest House ;
- (xv) Post Office. ;
- (xvi) Information centre ;
- (xvii) Water supply ;

- (xviii) Local offices of Electricity Deptt./PWD ;
- (xix) Police Outpost ;
- (xx) Residential quarters of all field officials/staff ;

4. The District Council have taken up the scheme of establishment of growth centres in Shikaribari in Kamalpur Sub-Division, Manikpur in Kailashahar Sub-Division and Quaifung in Belonia Sub-Division.

4. (1) Shikaribari Growth centre :

Shikaribari is the first growth centre taken up by the ADC. This has been set up at Satyaram Choudhury Para situated in the foothills of Longtharai Range and by the side of Assam-Agartala Highway. So far ADC have placed about Rs. 60.00 lakhs only for construction of approach and internal roads, electrification, water supply etc. Besides these works, one tribal residential school along with quarters for teachers have also been constructed. The Agri. Deptt. has constructed the office of the Agri. Sector officer/VLW and two market sheds. The Panchayat Deptt. has constructed the office-cum-library for the local Panchayat. The Animal Husbandry Deptt. also has set up one Pig farm there. The Co-operative Deptt. has constructed the office-cum-store for the branch of the Ambassa LAMPS. Construction works for one Health Sub-Centre along with quarters are also in progress. PWD also has taken up construction of one weaving training centre with the fund placed by Industries Deptt.



[A view of Shikaribari Growth Centre.]

4. (2) Manikpur Growth Centre :

Site selected for Manikpur Growth Centre is situated at a distance of about 20 Kms from Chailengta Block HQs. In the Manikpur Growth Centre, there will be one agri. demonstration farm, one Pig farm, one Health Sub-Centre, forest nurseries and sericulture etc. The detail scheme for setting up of one Agri. demonstration farm involving Rs. 7,64,000/- only has already been approved by ADC. The Council have also approved the total

scheme of Rs. 24,39,700/- only for establishment of the Pig farm. BDO, Chawmanu has already started works for jungle clearance and barbed-wire fencing works for the Agri. orchard.

4. (3) Quaifung Growth Centre :

It has been decided by the Council that at Quaifung, one

large scale Pig Farm will be established to cater to the needs of entire South Tripura District. The S. D. O. Belonia has been requested for land near Quaifung market. Once suitable land is available, works will be started there.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In the year 1983-84, several schemes were taken up by the Animal Husbandry wing of ADC. 150 families have been provided assistance under cattle Development scheme through supply of 2 milch cows cowshed and assistance for cattle insurance. 40 families were provided assistance in Duckery development scheme providing assistance for excavation of tank, duck house, 60 ducks, ration and equipments. During the year Piggery Co-operatives at Sikaribari, Lambabil, Brigudasbari, Herma, Chandrasadhupara and Sankhola were provided with financial assistance and the new piggery co-operative societies at Janmeyjoynagar, Dhariathal, Piperiakhola, Naraifung and Quaifung were provided with assistance to start Pig farms. A Poultry co-operatives society at Birchandra Manu was provided assistance to start poultry farming.

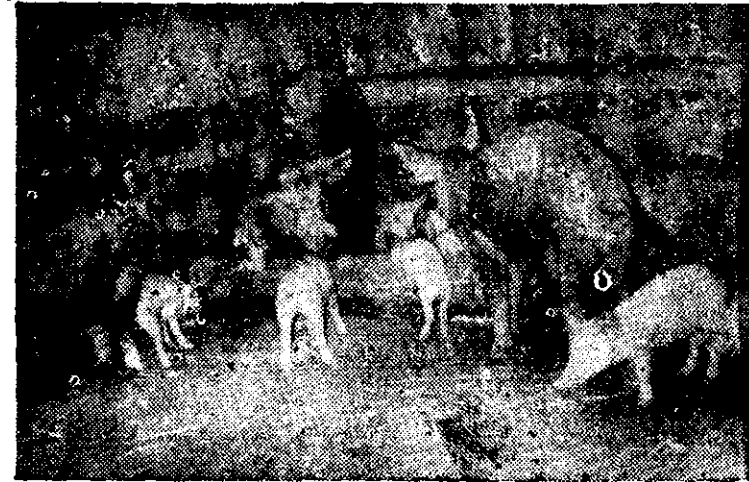
Under the scheme of rehabilitation of landless tribal & Jhumia families on animal rearing, 100 families at Behalabari and 100 families at Dhuptali were provided assistance in composite manner for complete rehabilitation.

During the year 1984-85, 454 families were provided assistance to gain economic development through cattle Development scheme. Similarly 62 families were brought under Duckery Development

□ 40

scheme and 111 families under Piggery Development scheme Piggery co operative societies at Dasada, Sikaribari and Chandrasadhupara were provided with financial assistance.

66 families in Dumbur Reservoir area provided assistance to start duck farming as the area being suitable for such farming. Under the scheme Rehabilitation of landless tribals & Jhumias on animal rearing 100 families at Daluma were provided assistance for settlement.



[Distressed tribal families are becoming self reliant through piggery.]

During the year 1985-86, 508 families below the poverty line were assisted through Cattle Development schemes, 243 families were brought under Duckery Development scheme, 29 families under poultry Development scheme and 100 families under Piggery Dev. Scheme.

The Co-operative societies at Sikaribari, Lambabil, Dasda, Sankhola, Chandrasadhupara, Herma & Dhariathal were provided assistance for co-operative Piggery farming 100 landless tribal and Jhumia families at Demdum, Karamchara & Kanchancharra were provided assistance for complete re-settlement on animal rearing. The Buffalo Breeding Farm at Daluma was provided with fund for permanent construction of buffalo-sheds.

During the year 1986-87, 446 families were provided assistance under the continuing scheme of cattle Development.

Similarly 187 under Duckery, 50 families under Poultry and

235 families under Piggery were also assisted for self employment at village level.

The Buffalo Breeding at Duluma was provided with fund for construction. Sanction was accorded for rehabilitation of 50 families at Manaipathar, 25 families at Doluchari & 25 families at Hiracharra on animal rearing.

This year 76 Veterinary First Aid Centre with 101 employees have been transferred to the District Council. The Animal Husbandry Department of the District Council is on preparation for supervision of field institutions, administration of staff and implementation of schemes directly by Council in near futures.

With the view to expanding the activities of Animal Husbandry sector, an amount of Rs. 97 lakhs has been allocated in the budgetary provision of 1987-88.

FOREST

The Forest wing of the A.D.C. has taken up five programmes—Social forestry, afforestation of the catchment areas for soil conservation, economic plantation for industrial and commercial purposes, plantation of fast-growing species, and plantation of trees in Government waste lands and Panchayat land.

The year-wise progress of forestation through plantation is given below :

1982-83	: 500 ha.
1983-84	: 1100 "
1984-85	: 1112 "
1985-86	: 1231 "
1986-87	: 1109 "

One of the major tasks of the Forest wing of ADC is to resettle the landless tribals / jumia families through forestry and social forestry.



[Bana-Mhoatsab is arranged every year to infuse interest among the people for forestation]

Name of the resettlement colony, no. of families resettled, nature of plantation are given below :

Balurband	JRC	42 families	Bamboo, pineapple teak etc.	120 ha
Jamira-chara	JRC	58 families	Coffee, cocount teak etc.	47 "

Sreram- JRC 100 families Orange, cocount
hora papaya teak etc. 73 "

Forest based resettlement colonies are also being assisted by giving jhum seeds, vegetable seeds milk cows, goats, poultry birds and pigs. Schemes like reclamation of land, construction of

minibarrages, weaving of pacha are also implemented in such colonies. GCI sheet roofing to the houses of 92 jumia families have been completed.

During 1987-88, 1650 ha. of forest is to be created through social and production forestry including beneficiary oriented cash crop programmes with a financial outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs.

DEVELOPMENT OF MARKETS

The ADC started development of rural market in the year 1983-84. In this year, an amount of Rs. 14.02 lakhs spent for construction of 10 nos. Sale hall in 10 different rural markets within ADC areas and levelling of market yard at Champaknagar Market.

In the year 1984.85, construction of 20 nos. Sale hall, levelling of Market yard etc. in different rural markets of ADC taken up and an amount of Rs. 29.95 lakhs was incurred.

During 1985-86 (ADC constituted under Sixth Schedule), schemes drawn up and sanction accorded for construction of 21 nos. Sale hall in 20 different rural markets within ADC areas. In addition, development of market in one regulated market within ADC areas also was taken up. Total amount involved on this account was Rs. 25.90 lakhs.

In the year 1986-87, sanction accorded for construction of Sale hall in 10 different rural markets for which, an amount of Rs. 11.63 lakhs was incurred. In addition, sanction for Rs. 1.36 lakhs was accorded for development of 3 nos. market sites.



[A developed market in a village.]

In the current financial year i. e. 1987-88, sanction already accorded to the tune of Rs. 14.86 lakhs for construction of 9 nos. Sale hall, 30 nos. Sale stall and construction of 2 nos. sanitary blocks etc. in the markets situated within ADC areas. Further, there is proposal for construction of Sale hall, Sale stall etc. in 19 nos, rural markets during 1987-88 for which, an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred for the purpose.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operative plays a very important role in the Socio-economic development of the people of our country. In the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, 55 Large Sized Multipurpose Co-operative Society (LAMPS) have been registered under Tripura Co-operative Societies Act, 1974. Each such LAMPS has been organised in an area having a minimum population of 10-000 and the area of operation of each LAMPS has been made co-terminus with the Gaon Panchayats. Almost all the 330 Gaon panchayats of the ADC have been covered by the 55 LAMPS. Besides, there are 74 other types of Co-operative Societies in the ADC area like, Weavers Fisheries, Piggery, labour contract, etc. The main objectives of the LAMPS are to help the Tribals and others to ameliorate their Socio-economic condition by providing them intergrated credit and other services and facilities for increasing production, generating employment opportunities, undertaking distribution of essential commodities and marketing of agricultural well as forest products. It is expected and desired that the Tribal people residing in the interior areas should get thier requisites from a single contact point.

With a view to achieving these objectives, the LAMPS are creating necessary infrastructures like construction of go-down,

jute baling unit, floor spaces, etc. The LAMPS at present have been providing credit for Agricultural production, purchasing agri produce and minor forest products from the locality and distributing essential commodities in the rural areas by opening branches/shops. So far the LAMPS have enrolled 92895 members out of which 75459 belong to scheduled Tribes and 5126 to scheduleb cast, the rest 12310 belongs to other cast. Thus percentage of coverage in the membership in the ADC area has been around 74%. Total paid up share Capital stands at Rs. 84'63 lakhs. Short and medium term loans out standing with the members stand in the order of Rs. 133'63 lakhs. They also provided consumption loan to the extent of Rs. 43'58 lakhs. Besides, the LAMPSES have handled essential commodities worth Rs. 268'63 lakhs. Some LAMPSES have acquired power tiller for the benefit of farmers to use it on hire. In order to see that these vital organisations can function more effectively, the ADC has come forward for providing financil support to them under different schemes. So far the ADC provided a sum of Rs. 44'50 lakhs to different Societies till 1985-86.

During 1986-87 an amonnt of Rs. 37'96 lakhs was provided for constructing Mini Departmental Stores/Branches building, providing capital for trading activities in consumers' goods, medicine, firewood, opening up Fair price Shop, repairing of damaged go-down, constructing depot for K. oil, purchasing sprayer machine, furniture and fixtures, providing managerial and transport subsidy and organising awarness programmes about Co-operative movements.

During 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 39.59 lakhs will be utilised for constructing building for Mini Departmental Stores, providing capital for trading activities in consumers' goods, forest

products, fire woods, medicine and opening up Fair price Shop by the LAMPS. Financial assistance also will be given to the Transport Co-operative Societies.

TRIBAL POPULATION IN TRIPURA

created a heavy pressure on land which upset the local economy. The pressure on land as a result of increase in population because of the continuous immigration of refugees can evidently be inferred from the following figures :

According to the 1981 census, there are 19 scheduled tribes in Tripura who constitute 28.44 percent of the state's population. Majority of the tribal population belong to the Tripuri, Riyang, Noatia, Jamatia, Halam, Chakma and Mog communities. The Tripuri, Riyang, Noatia and Halam communities constitute about 84 percent of the total tribal population of the state and they have marked affinity in their religious, social and cultural traits. The Chakma and Mog communities are followers of Buddhism, while the Lushais are mostly Christians.

Prior to partition of the country, the non-tribal inhabitants did not settle down in the inaccessible interior regions. They mostly lived in and around the subdivisional twons. The massive influx of refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangaldesh)

Year	Population	Tribal population	Percentage of tribal population
1931	3,82,450	1,92,249	50.26
1941	5,13,010	2,36,991	50.09
1951	6,45,707	2,37,953	36.85
1961	11,42,005	3,60,070	31.53
1971	15,56,342	4,50,544	28.95
1981	20,53,058	5,83,920	28.44

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