



Annual Plan
1995-96

Tripura State
Part I
(Writeup)

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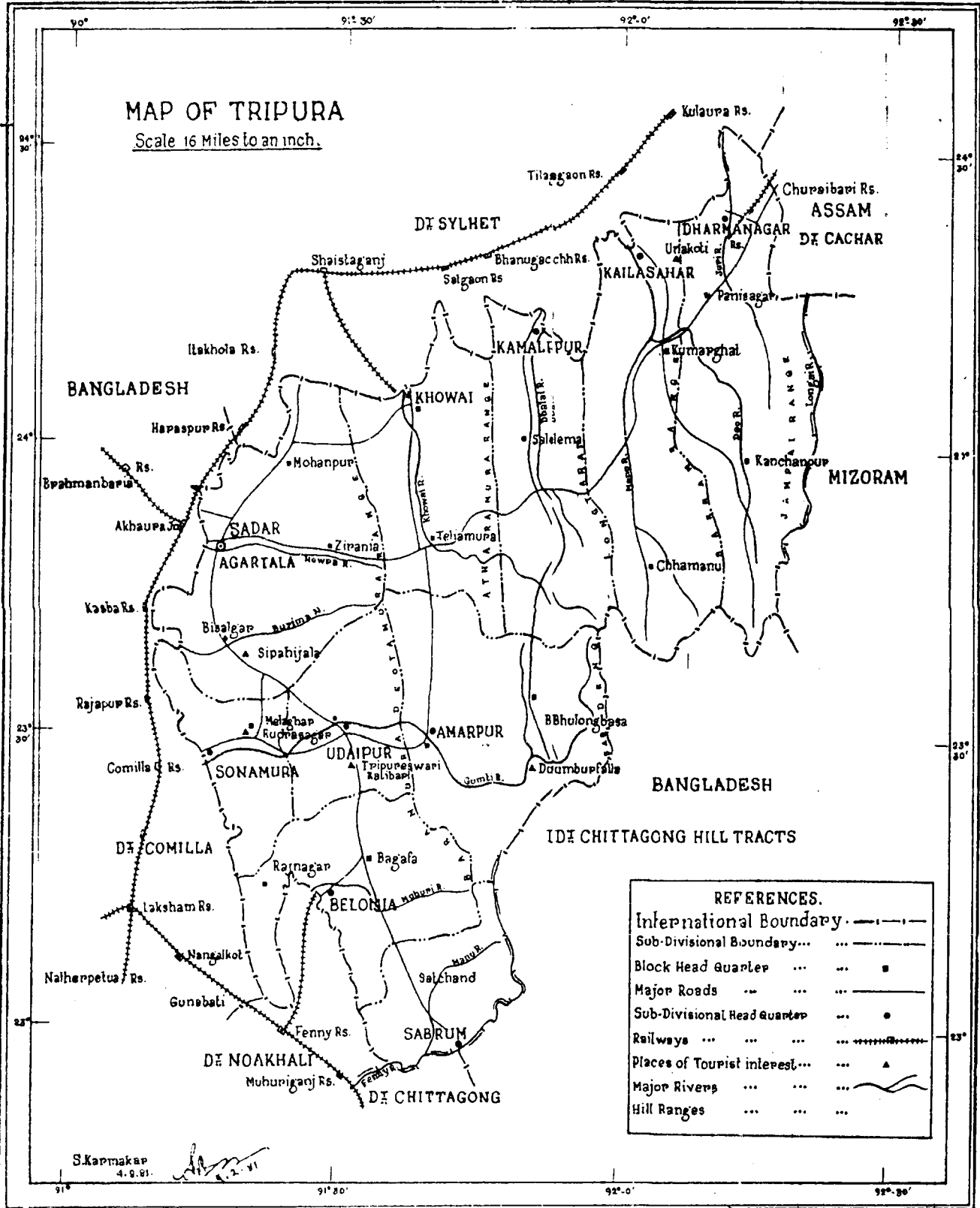
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MAP OF TRIPURA

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S. Karimakar
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ANNUAL PLAN, 1995-96
VOLUME - I (WRITEUP)
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CHAPTER:1. INTRODUCTION :STATE OF TRIPURA'S ECONOMY.

1.1. Land Use:

The State of Tripura with an area of 10,491.69 Sq.Km. lies between longitudes 91 degrees 10 minutes east and 92 degrees 21 minutes east, Latitudes 22 degrees 56 minutes north and 24 degrees 32 minutes north. The State has 10001 kilometres long border of which 839 kilometres (84%) is International Border with Bangladesh. Roughly, two thirds of the total area is hilly. Six major hills run in the north south direction and are interspersed by valleys through which flow the major rivers of the State.

1.1.2. As per the statistics of Agriculture Department, the net Sown Area constitutes barely 24.59% of the total land mass. Operational holdings cover a total area of 308.376 thousand hectares constituting 29.39% of the total geographical area of the State (source Agricultural Census,, 1985-86). The comparable figure for the country is 46.1%.

TABLE -1: Land Use Pattern in Tripura and India
(Thousand Hectares)

Land Use	Tripura (1993-90)	India (1986-87)
i)Not available for cultivation:		
Forests.	606.168 (57.79)	67094 (22)
Area under non-agri.use:	133.5 (12.72)	41476 (13.6)
	739.668 (70.51)	108570 (35.5)
ii)Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land.		
a) Pastures & Other grazing land.	0 (00)	11894 (3.9)
b) Under Misc. Tree Crops & grooves not included in net sown area.	27.000 (2.57)	3355 (1.1)
	38.084 ((2.57)	15249 (5.0)
iii) Culturable waste land.	0.600 (0.06)	15249 (5)
iv) Current fallow	4.551 (0.4)	15249 (5)
v) Fallow other than current fallow	0.7 (0.07)	10064 (3.3)
vi) Net Sown Area (Area sown more than once = 183.350; cropping Intensity 66%)	276.650 ((26.38)	140590 (46.1)
Total:	1049.169 ((100)	304971 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage of total area.
(Source: Agriculture Department, Govt. of Tripura).

1.1.3. Remote sensing data reveals that barely 147.820 thousand hectares (14.76% of the land area) is available for settled cultivation.

TABLE - 2 : LAND USE/LAND COVER STATISTICS
TRIPURA STATE: 1987 & 89.

Sl.No.	CATEGORY	Area in Hectares	% to Total Geog. Area
1.	BUILT-UP AREA	3937	0.38
2.	AGRICULTURAL LAND	154807	14.76
	i) Kharif	147820	
	ii) Rabi	46562	
	iii) Double Cropped Area	46562	
	Net Area Sown	147820	14.10
2.2	Fallow Land	0	0.00
2.3	Agricultural Plantation	6987	0.67
3.	FOREST	380652	36.3
3.1	Evergreen/Semi-evergreen	7500	0.72
3.2	Deciduous Forest	129665	12.37
3.3	Degraded Forest Scrub Blank	236112	22.52
3.4	Forest Blank	0	0.00
3.5	Forest Plantation	7375	0.70
3.6	Mangrove	0	0.00
4.	WASTELANDS	0	0.00
4.1	Salt Affected Land	0	0.00
4.2	Waterlogged Land	0	0.00
4.3	Marshy /Swampy Land	0	0.00
4.4	Gullied/Ravinous Land	0	0.00
4.5	Land with /Withoutt Scrub	0	0.00
4.6	Sandy Area (Coastal & Desertic)	0	0.00
4.7	Barren Rocky/Stony Waste/Sheet Rock Area.	0	0.00
5.	WATER BODIES	6562	0.63
5.1	River/Stream	0	0.00
5.2	Lake/Reservoir/Tamk/ Canal	6562	0.63
6.	OTHERS	502642	42.93
6.1	Shifting Cultivaticon	50477	4.81
6.2	Grassland/Grazing Land	0	0.00
6.3	Snow Covered/Glaciial Area	0	0.00
6.4	Tilla Land	452165	43.12
TOTAL		1048600	100.00

Total Geographical Area of the State: 1048600 Hectares.
(Source: National Remote Sensing Agency, Deptt. of Space, Govt. of India).

1.1.4. The land use classification of area under "Operational Holdings" as determined by Agricultural census (1990-91) is as follows:

TABLE - 3 : Classification of Operational Holdings in Tripura (1990-91) (Thousand Hectares).

Land not Available for cultivation.	Other cultivated land excl. fallow	Cultivated waste	Current Fallow	Fallow (other than current fallow)	Net area sown	Total area
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
28.288 (9.17)	5.059 (1.64)	8.309 (2.69)	5.389 (1.75)	177.381 (56.64)	243.95 (79.11)	308.376 (100)

Source: Agricultural census 1990-91 of Tripura.

(Figures within brackets indicate percentage to total area under operational holdings).

1.1.5. The scarcity of plain land for agriculture is further compounded by the restrictive provisions of the "Forest Conservation Act" under which 32.44% of the total land mass (3588.183 Sq.kms.) has been declared as "Reserved Forest", 4.86% as Proposed Reserved Forest (509.025 Sq.kms) and 20.92% as Protected Forests (2195.473 Sq kms.).

1.1.6. The increasing pressure of population on land is evident from the average size of operational holdings which has declined from 1.25 hectares in 1976-77, 1.07 hectares in 1980-81, 1.02 in 1985-86 to 0.97 hectares in 1991-92. The comparable figures for the country for 1985-86 is 1.68 hectares. A large majority (89.89%) of the total operational holdings in Tripura are of size class below two hectares involving 62.66% of the total operated area. The comparable figure for the country is 76.4%. Besides, the average number of parcels per holding is as high as 2.09 resulting in an average parcel size of 0.46 hectares..

1.2. DEMOGRAPHY:

1.2.1. The Demographic picture of the State presents the effects of uninterrupted influx from across the border. The decennial population increase in the State during the period 1981-91 (34.30%) has been more than that for the preceding decade, unlike that for the country. The population increase in Tripura during the decade 1981-91 has been more than that in the North Eastern States of Assam (24.24%), Manipur (29.29%) and Meghalaya (32.86%), but less than that in the States of Nagaland (56.08%), Mizoram (39.7%), and Arunachal Pradesh (36.83%). The growth of population is not entirely accounted for by natural growth. Comparative figures of average decadal population growth in Tripura and in the country and the contribution of natural growth to the increasing population is reflected in table below:

TABLE - 5: Contribution of Immigration & Natural Growth to the increase in population in Tripura & India during 1971-91..

Period	Average Population.	Decennial Growth	A.B.R	A.D.R	N.G.R.	Col 1-4.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Tripura.						
1971-81	31.92		30.08	10.60	19.48	12.44
1981-91	34.30		26.04	8.49	17.55	16.75
India.						
1971-81	24.66		34.52	14.52	20.00	4.66
1981-91	23.50		32.50	11.23	21.02	2.48

ADR/ABR= Average Death/Birth Rate. N.G.R.=Natural Growth Rate.

Note: Col.4=Col.2 - Col.3.

Col.5 indicates Net Immigration.

Source: Col.1= Census of India.

Col. 2 & 3 : Sample Registration Survey, Registrar General of India.

1.2.2. Population Characteristics:

TABLE -6: Population characteristics (1991) : Tripura

	Persons	Male	Female
Total Population	2,757,205	252,724	244,398
Population (7 +)	2,260,083	1,165,206	1,094,877
Literate (7 +)	1,365,980	8,22,402	5, 43,578
Literate % (7 +)	60.44	70.58	49.65
S.C. Population	451,116	231,516	219,600
S.T. Population	853,345	434,225	491,120
Non.SC/ST. Pop.	14,52,744	7,52,189	7,00,555
0-6 years population: 4,97,122			
Households :		5,26,659	

TABLE -7: Population Projections (Tripura): 1992-2002.

Year	Projected Population(in lacs)
1992	28.39
1993	29.24
1994	30.11
1995	31.01
1996	31.94
1997	32.89
1998	33.87
1999	34.88
2000	35.92
2001	36.99
2002	38.09

Note: Projections have been done on the basis of average Annual Growth rate for the period 1961-91 i.e. 2.98% per annum.

(Source: Statistics Department, Government of Tripura).

1.2.3. The immigration based pattern of growth of population in Tripura has changed the demographic composition of the population.

TABLE -8: 1901-1991:Population fluctuations in Tripura and India.

Year	Decennial % population Variation		% to total population of Tripura at the end of the decade listed in Col. 1.	
	Tripura	India	% of S.T.	% of S.C.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1901-1911	32.48	5.75	48.48	NA
1911-1921	32.59 (-)	0.31	56.37	NA
1921-1931	25.63	11.00	50.27	NA
1931-1941	34.14	14.22	50.07	NA
1941-1951	24.56	13.31	36.85	6.27
1951-1961	78.71	21.64	31.53	10.48
1961-1971	36.28	24.80	28.95	12.39
1971-1981	31.92	24.66	28.44	15.12
1981-1991	34.30	23.85	30.95	16.36

(Source: Census of India).

There is a need to check the growth of population by making the State's international borders non-porous.

1.2.4. The data relating to percentage distribution of population by age groups over the period 1961-81 reveals the following:

(a) Unlike that for the country as a whole, the percentage of population does not show a declining trend as the age groups

advance. For some age group categories, the percentage population distribution is in excess of the percentage distribution for the preceding age groups. For example, in 1961 the age groups 20-24, 25-29, 60--64 and 70 + recorded a higher distribution than the immediate preceding age groups. Similar is the pattern during 1971 for the age groups 35-39, 60-64, 70 + and during 1981 for the age groups 60-64, 70 +. Such abnormal increase in distribution of population can not be accounted for by natural growth and can only be explained by immigration.

(b) The population distribution in Tripura, in the age groups of 0-4 during 1971 and 0-9 during 1981 shows a lower percentage distribution than the corresponding figures for the country as a whole. Thus, a faster decline in Birth Rates had begun in Tripura as compared to the country as early as 1971. That the population grew at a faster pace than the whole country is explained by reason other than natural growth i.e. immigration.

1.2.5. The above observations deserve consideration while chalking out a strategy for population control in Tripura.

1.2.6. The density of population in Tripura has gradually picked up with the National figures. As per 1991 census, Tripura with 267 persons per Sq.Km. of land area was the 16th most dense state in the country and the most densely habitated state in the North Eastern Region after Assam (density per Sq.Km.286).

TABLE- 9: Density of Population

	1981	1991
Tripura	136	262
India	216	274

(Source: Census of India).

1.2.7. Sex Ratio: From a position of unfavourable sex ratio in comparison to the National average until 1961, Tripura in 1991 had 946 females to 1000 males against the country's average of 929.

TABLE-10: Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1000 male population) in Tripura

Year	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
India	972	964	955	950	945	946	941	930	934	929

The sex ratio in Tripura is the third highest in the North Eastern Region, only next to Manipur (958) and Meghalaya (955).

1.3. Employment:

1.3.1. The 1981 & 1971 Census data relating to main workers and marginal workers is given below:

TABLE-11: Statement of Sector Wise Workers in Tripura during 1981-91.

Sector of Activity	No. of Main workers.		% to total main workers		1981-91 % growth rate in	Elasticity of employment over growth in State Domestic Product. (Col. 6/7)	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	Main workers	SDP	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Agriculture, A.H., Forestry, Fishery, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards & Allied Activities.	4,26,029	5,11,652	70.01	63.79	20.1	24.41	0.82
Mining & Quarrying.	1095	2326	0.18	0.29	112.422	-100	
Manufacturing.	33,225	39,627	5.46	4.94	19.277	47.33	0.41
Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water.	11,866	11,752	1.95	1.47	-0.966	64.28	-
Trade & Commerce.	37,789	61,621	6.21	7.68	63.066	82.55	0.76
Transport, Storage and Communication.	13,144	22,193	2.16	2.77	68.844	155.55	0.44
Other Services.	85,378	1,52,892	14.03	19.06	79.008	189.36	0.42
All Services	6,08,526 (29.64%)	8,02,063 (29.09%)	100.00	100.00	31.831	65.96	0.48

Note: a. No of Marginal Workers was 53,995 (2.63%) in 1981 and 56,454 (2.05%) in 1991.

b. Figures in brackets indicate proportion to total population.

1.3.2. A vast majority of the workers continue to be employed in Primary Sector activities (63.79%). During the 1981-91 decade, decline in the proportion of workers employed in the Primary sector has been compensated by a corresponding increase in the proportional employment in the tertiary sector.

TABLE-12: Employment Provided by Sectors of activity in Tripura and India during 1981 & 1991.

Name of Sector	Percentage of Main Workers Employed			
	1981		1991	
	Tripura	India	Tripura	India
Primary	70.19	69.41	64.08	67.37
Secondary	7.41	12.96	6.41	12.13
Tertiary	22.40	17.63	29.51	20.50
All Sectors	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Source: Census of India.)

1.3.3. This trend is generally in consonance with the national pattern but for the extraordinary low proportion of workers employed in the secondary sector. The latter appears to be a uniform feature of the N.E. States and points towards a poorly developed secondary sector.

TABLE-13 :Proportion of main workers employed in Secondary Sector.

State	1981	1991
Arunchal Pradesh	8.922	8.66
Assam	NA	5.56
Manipur	13.355	9.66
Meghalaya	4.222	3.73
Mizoram	4.933	5.07
Nagaland	3.477	3.48
Tripura	7.411	6.41
All India	12.966	12.13

(Source: Census of India, 1991 , Series - 1.)

1.3.4. The sectors of activity that have registered a higher growth in employment than the average growth rate (31.8) during the decade 1981-91 are Mining and Quarrying (112.42), Other Services (79.08), Trade, Storage and Communications (68.84) and Trade and Commerce (63.06). For the country as a whole, besides the above sectors, the construction sector recorded a considerable growth in employment. In contrast, employment in construction sector in Tripura declined in absolute number of main workers during this period.

1.3.5. In Tripura the proportion of agricultural labourers to main workers is the highest in the N.E. Region after Assam.

TABLE -14 : Agricultural Labourers as % of main workers.

	1981	1991
India	25.12%	26.09%
Assam	NA	32.09
Manipur	4.99	6.69
Meghalaya	9.98	12.51
Mizoram	2.48	3.28
Nagaland	0.81	1.41
Tripura	24.00	23.38

1.3.6. The Elasticity of employment over percent increase in the State Domestic Product is an index of the employment generation potential of that sector of the economy. The lower this elasticity, lesser are the employment spinoffs of growth in that particular sector. In Tripura comparative data for the decade 1981-91 reflects an elasticity of employment for the sectors of Agriculture (0.82), Trade and Commerce (0.76) to be higher than the average elasticity of employment for all sectors (0.418). Thus, efforts to stir a growth in the agriculture and allied sector should continue to be the mainstay of employment generation efforts of the Government.

1.3.7. It is estimated that of the 8.02 lacs main workers listed during the 1991 census, barely 12.2% were engaged by the organised sector, the remaining 87.8% being employed in the unorganised sector. The Public Sector is the principal employer in the organised sector employing 10.93% of main workers.

TABLE - 15 : Estimates of Employment in Organised & Unorganised Sectors in Tripura

Year	Organised Sector						Unorganised All Sectors				
	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total	Large	Small	Total	All Sectors
	Central Government	State Government	Central Quasi	State Quasi	Local Bodies						
1991	37.43	73512	4078	2817	535	87681	10041	523	10584	703818	802063*
						(10.93%)			(1.32%)	(87.75%)	(100%)

*Total number of main workers as per 1991 census.
(Source: Sub Regional Employment Exchange, Agartala.)

1.3.8. An estimate of the sector wise employment in organised and unorganised sectors reveals that the Unorganised Sector employs most of the workers in the sectors of Agriculture and Allied Activities, Manufacturing and Trade.

TABLE - 16: Sector Wise Estimates of Employment in Organised & Unorganised Sectors Tripura: 1991.

Name of Sector	Employ. in Org. Sector			Estimated Employment in unorganised Sector.	Total Employment
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total		
Agriculture Allied Sector	1610	8336	99446	5,01,706	5,11,652
Mining and Quarrying	1384	0	13884	942	2326
Manufacturing	2656	509	31655	34,163	39,627
Electricity	2299	0	22999		
Gas & Water					
Construction	3980	0	39860	7,772	11,752
Trade	309	28	3337	61,284	61,621
Transport	1345	34	13799	20,814	22,193
Storage & Communications.					
Financing, Insurance and Real estate.	3507	63	35077	77,137	1,52,892
Community, Social and Personal Services.	70,591	1595	72185		
TOTAL=	87,681	10,564	982245	7,03,818	8,02,063

(Source: Sub Regional Employment Exchange, Agartala.)

1.3.9. The reports of the 43rd Round, 38th Round and 32nd Round of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSS) present data relating to Employment and Unemployment. As per the report of 43rd Round, as on 1.1.88, of the 7.80 lacs strong labour force by Usual Principal Status Category, 7.49 lac workers were employed and 0.31 lac were unemployed. The unemployed as a proportion of the labour force constitute the unemployment rate, which in Tripura was 1.26% against the national average of 3.77%. The estimates of workers by the NSSO roughly corresponds to the main workers of the census. Also, the number of unemployed of NSSO report roughly corresponds to the marginal workers of the census.

TABLE 17: Status of Labour Force in Tripura as per NSS Rounds (NSSO)

	32nd Round	38th Round	43rd Round
Workers	734675(44.67%)	6599781(34.38%)	7,53,238(30.18%)
Unemployed	47812(2.91%)	291121(1.52%)	31,458(1.26%)
Labour Force	782487(47.58%)	6888902(35.90%)	7,84,696(31.44%)

Figures within brackets indicate percentage of the total population in the 5+ age group (32nd and 38th round) & total population (43rd round). (Source: Sarvekshan. 43rd round).

1.3.10. The number of registrants on live roster of employment exchanges as on 31.3.94 was 2.24 lakhs. The classification of these registrants is given in the table given below:

TABLE- 18: Registrants on live roster of Employment Exchanges in Tripura (31.12.1994).

Education Level	Total	Of which Female	Sch. Tribe	Sch. Castes.
Below Class-VIII	33,250	13,4922	4,771	3,847
Class VIII Passed and above below Madhyamik.	73,343	26,5177	10,197	8,196
Madhyamik passed and above but below Graduate.	78,905	28,1266	5,658	8,338
Graduate	19,185	6,6344	489	1,442
Post Graduate	3,416	1,1199	11	83
Technical (including Graduate/Post Graduates and I.T.Is Trained).	2,356	2288	127	184
Other skilled and Semi-skilled.	13,302	1,3533	1,200	1,196
Total:	2,23,757	77,4699	22,453	23,286

1.3.11. Though the census and the NSSO reports give comparable data, information received from Employment Exchanges in Tripura gives a inflated picture of the unemplyed. It has been reported that in 1991, the number of candidates on the live register of the Employment Exchanges was 1,90,225. Off these, 47% were educationally below Madhyamik standard, 17.3% were graduates and above. Placings by the Employment Exchanges in Tripuura have rarely exceeded 5% of the total registrants on the Exchangges. It is likely that a large number of the registrants are already employed and are seeking better prospects.

1.3.12. Projections for Labour Force:

TABLE- 19: Status of Labour Force upto 1991 and Projections for Labour Force for 1997:

Year	Total	Population in age groups (lakhs)			Estimated Labour Force (lakhs)	Labour Force Partic- ipant Rate	Labour Force to total pop. in 15-59 yrs. category.	Total Emp. (lakhs)	Total Unemp (lakhs)
		0-14 Yrs.	15-59 Yrs.	60 Yrs.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1961	11.42	4.9	5.9	0.62	NA	NA	NA		
	(42.87)	(51.7)	(5.43)						
1971	15.56	6.88	7.66	1.025	4.37	8.28	57.05		
	(44.19)	(49.23)	(6.58)						
1981	20.53	8.08	11.00	1.45	6.62	32.25	60.18		
	(39.35)	(53.59)	(7.06)						
1991	27.57	10.48	14.89	2.2	8.58	31.16	57.69	8.02	0.56
	(38.00)	(54)	(8)						
1994	30.11	11.14	16.41	2.56	9.38	31.15	57.16	8.64	0.76
	(37)	(54.5)	(8.5)						
1997	32.89	11.84	18.09	2.96	10.26	31.19	56.72	9.30	0.96
	(36.00)	(55)	(9)						

(Figures within brackets indicate percentage to total population)

Note: 1. Employment opportunities created have been calculated assuming that the Elasticity of Employment continues to be 0.5 and the State Domestic Product grows @ 5% p.a. i.e. a 2.5% per annum growth rate in Employment.
2. Additions to Labour force have been calculated on 3% p.a. growth assumption taking the average growth rate during the decade 19981-91.

1.3.13. To generate employment opportunities at a faster pace, there are three options available.

- i) To increase the elasticity of employment by adopting labour intensive methods and technologies.
- ii) Increase the rate of growth of S.D.P.
- iii) Launch special wage employment programmes to provide temporary employment to the surplus labour force.

1.4. Jhumias of Tripura:

1.4.1. Survey conducted during 1987 on the status of households practising shifting cultivation in Tripura reveals that 55049 jhumia households numbering 2,88390 are spread over 414 Gram Panchayats and 18 blocks of the State. Barely 16.88% of the jhumia households possess jote land.

1.4.2. 72.7% jhumia households reside inside the Area of The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) while 38.3% reside inside Reserved Forest areas. The Government has been implementing special programmes for their settlement.

1.5. State Income:

1.5.1. The per capita Net State Domestic Product in Tripura at Rs.1597/- is the second lowest in the N.E. Region and much below the All India per capita Net National Product of Rs. 2169/- (at 1980-81 prices).

TABLE- 20: Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Constant (1980-81) prices.

State	1980-81	1985-86	1989-90	% per annum growth over the period 1980-90.
Arunachal Pradesh	5161	2074	2199	4.09
Assam	1200	1483	1650	3.75
Manipur	1430	1661	1702	1.9
Magalaya	1361	1412	1515	1.132
Nagaland	1383	1844	-	-
Tripura	1297	1254	1597	2.31
All India	1625	1858	2169	3.35

-: Not Available.

(Source: Central Statistical Organisation).

1.5.2. Per Capita Income (PCI) in Tripurra is the lowest among the 10 special category states

TABLE- 21 : P.C.I. in Special category states

State	Per Capita Income (1989-92) at current prices.
Arunachal Pradesh	4186
Assam	3196
Himachal Pradesh	4269
Jammu & Kashmir	NA
Manipur	3675
Meghalaya	3276
Mizoram	NA
Nagaland	3529
Sikkim	4339
Tripura	2866
All India	NA

(Source : Central Statistical Organisation)

1.5.3. A striking feature of the growth of Tripura's economy during the decade 1981-91 has been declining contribution of the Secondary sector to the State Income. A steep decline in the contribution of Primary sector is also observed. The Tertiary sector has enhanced its share of contribution, it presently constitutes HALF of the State Income. Similar trends are observed on analysis of the data relating to the distribution of the employment amongst different sector of the economy. A major contribution to the employment and Income generation in the Primary and Secondary sector of the economy is made by the private sector while the State Income & Employment in the Tertiary sector is principally contributed by the Public sector. Thus, it can be concluded that during the preceding decade the State has expanded its activities at the cost of private enterprise. The time has come to reverse this trend.

TABLE-22: Sector wise distribution of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost (at 1980-81 prices)(Rs.Lakhs)

SECTOR	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91
TRIPURA			
Primary	14789 (56.31%)	14696 (50.10%)	19606 (43.21%)
Secondary	1811 (6.90%)	1663 (5.67%)	3164 (6.98%)
Tertiary	9661 (36.79%)	12976 (44.23%)	22599 (49.81%)
TOTAL:	26261 (100%)	29335 (100%)	45369 (100%)
INDIA			
Primary	(39.6%)	(36.3%)	(40.0%)
Secondary	(24.4%)	(25.9%)	(27.3%)
Tertiary	(36.0%)	(37.8%)	(40.0%)
TOTAL:	(100.00%)	(100.00%)	(100.00%)

(Source: National Accounts Statistics, 1993.
Directorate of Statistics, Govt. of Tripura).

1.6. Productivity of Labour & Per Capita Income of Workers in different Sectors of the Economy.

1.6.1. The Per capita Income of workers in Tripura in 1991 is estimated to be Rs. 5541/- which is lower than the All India Figure in 1991 of Rs. 6571 Per Capita Income in Tripura in 1991 was lower than the All India figures in each of the sectors except Agriculture and Allied Activities, Construction, and Trade & Commerce. The average per capita annual earning of a factory workers in Tripura is the lowest in the N.E. Region.

TABLE- 23 : Average Per Capita Annual Earnings of Factory Workers.

Year	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Tripura	2251	3630	7937	2454	2454	2440	4476	1470	3051
India	5125	6068	6997	7416	7532	8440	9611	8882	9900

(Source: India a Reference Manual, 1992.)

TABLE-24: Average per worker annual contribution to State Income in Tripura & India during 1981 and 1991.

Sector of Activity	TRIPURA		INDIA
	1981	1991	1991
1. Agri. & Allied Activities.	3592	3721	3281
2. Mining & Quarrying	274	-	14163
3. Manufacturing (including Electricity, Gas & Water.	3036	3537	
4. Construction	10003	16593	15562
5. Trade & Commerce	12813	14344	11715
6. Transport, Storage & Communications	3903	5907	9245
7. Other Services (including Community, Social & Personal Services.	5043	8150	13893
	4401	5541	6571

1.7. Price Index.

1.7.1. The Consumer Price Index numbers (CPI) for different categories of workers in Tripura and India are comparable. This is despite the relative geographical isolation of the State. However, it is a fact of common knowledge that prices of many of the essential inputs for development are higher in Tripura than at Central locations in the country. The above contradiction is probably because the basket of commodities, based upon which the C.P.I. is calculated, does not include all the inputs required for development.

TABLE- 25: CONSUMERS PRICE INDEX NUMBER OF TRIPURA AND INDIA (MONTHLY AVERAGE OF CALENDER YEAR)

Place:	Agt. Tripura	India	Assam	India	Agt.	India	
Base 1961=	1981=100	1960=100	1960-61=100	1960-61=100	1960=100	1960=100	
Year	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1980	384	354	390	396	383	-	359
1987	708	642	719	633	608	705	681
1992	1154	1048	1169	1077	1070	1056	1056
1993	1239	1123	1243	1142	1086	231*	1127

Note: C.P.I. for Agricultural Labourers in Assam includes that for Tripura.

* : Base year. (1984-85)

1.8. Financing of the State Plan:

1.8.1. The Annual Plan of the Government of Tripura is financed from three sources

- i) Central Assistance for the State Plan (State Plan).
- ii) Assistance from the North Eastern Council (NEC).
- iii) Central Share off the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS).

TABLE-26: Financing of State Plan Outlays over the period 1985-94.

Year	Total Plan size (Rs. crores)	Normal Central Assistance (Rs. crores)	% assistance of N.C.A to State Plan.
1985-86	86	87.19	101.38
1986-87	105	108.44	103.28
1987-88	122	123.62	98.69
1988-89	146	150.72	103.23
1989-90	167	143.97	86.21
1990-91	200	155.79	77.90
1991-92	227	196.66	86.63
1992-93	262	211.01	80.54
1993-94	320	222.58	69.56
1994-95	311	248.58	79.93
1995-96	350	248.00	70.80

1.8.2. The proportion of Normal Central Assistance to the State Plan outlay had even been in excess of the total plan outlay during some of the preceding years. This ratio has declined over the years. Besides, per capita plan expenditure in Tripura has been the lowest in N.E. Region after Assam ever since the first Five Year Plan.

1.8.3. Per Capita Plan expenditure of Tripura has been the second lowest among the N.E. States after Assam.

TABLE - 27: Per Capita Plan Expenditure in Special Category States.

State	Per Capita Plan Expenditure 1992-93 (Rs.)
Arunachal Pradesh	2855
Assam	431
Himachal Pradesh	951
Jammu & Kashmir	1062
Manipur	1149
Meghalaya	1369
Mizoram	2332
Nagaland	1521
Sikkim	2709
Tripura	1027
All India	373

(Source : Central Statistical Organisation).

1.8.4. Tripura's share in the N.E.C. plan has also been gradually declining.

Revenue / Capital Break up of Plan Expenditure in Tripura

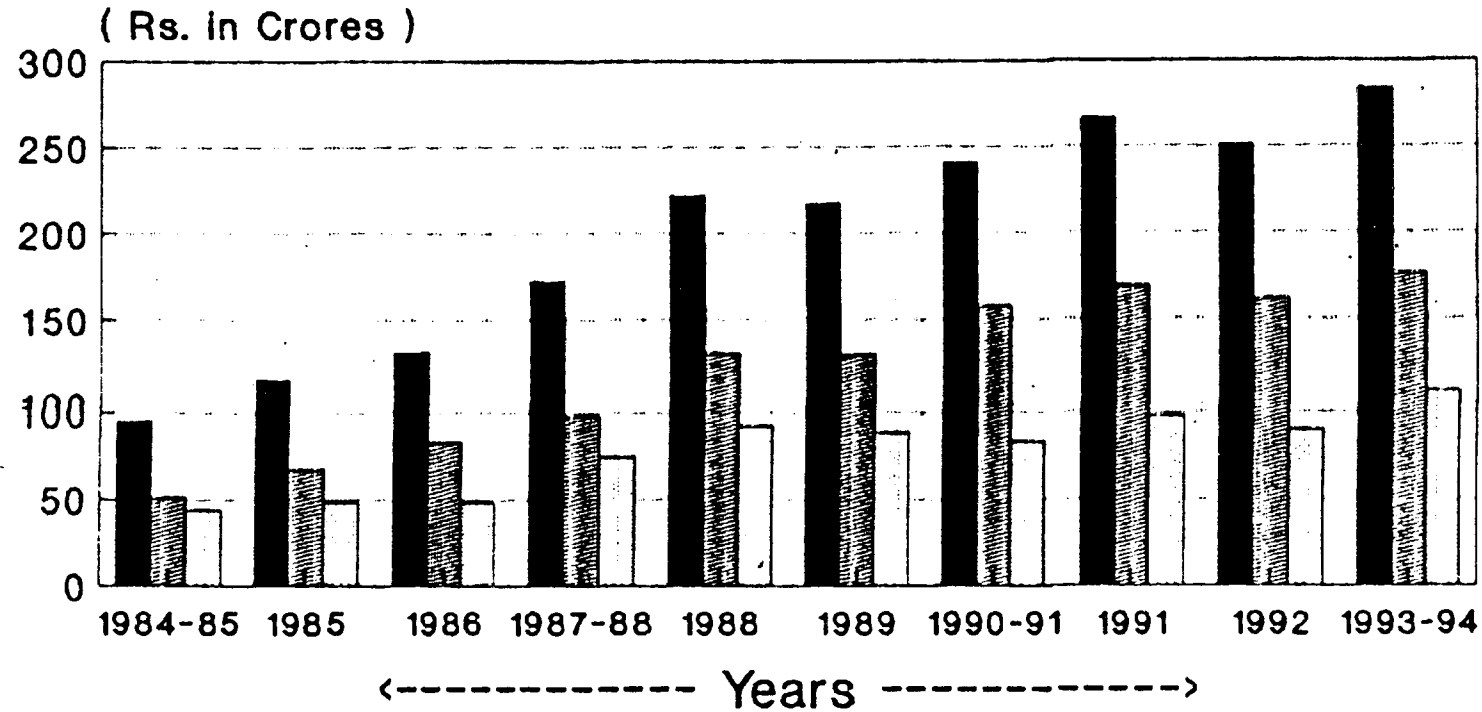


TABLE-28 : Tripura's share in N.E.C. Plan outlay.

Year	N.E.C. Allocation as % of total N.E.C. Outlay.
1973-78	7.6
1978-79	5.4
1979-80	3.0
1980-81	2.6
1981-82	2.7
1982-83	3.0
1983-84	4.0
1984-85	5.1
1985-86	2.9
1986-87	4.4
1987-88	5.9
1988-89	9.9
1989-90	4.8
1990-91	4.6
1991-92	3.6
1992-93	3.5
1993-94	11.00

1.8.5. Within the State Plan the proportion of capital expenditure has been declining especially after 1990-91. This is because Central grants to cover the non-plan gap have been discontinued since 1990-91 and committed liabilities of the Seventh Plan have to be met out of the Revenue head under the Plan.

TABLE- 29: Revenue - Capital Break up of Plan Expenditure in Tripura

Year	Revenue		Capital		Total Expenditure	
	Amount	(%)	Amount	(%)	Amount	(%)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1984-85	51.45	53.95	43.91	46.56	95.36	100
1985-86	67.39	58.36	48.06	41.63	115.45	100
1986-87	83.06	63.35	48.06	36.65	131.12	100
1987-88	97.93	56.86	74.30	43.14	172.23	100
1988-89	130.33	58.62	92.00	41.38	222.33	100
1989-90	129.72	59.51	88.26	40.49	217.98	100
1990-91	157.85	64.49	83.18	34.51	241.03	100
1991-92	169.42	63.46	97.54	36.54	266.96	100
1992-93	161.75	64.39	89.46	35.61	251.21	100
1993-94	176.4	62.10	107.64	37.90	284.04	100

1.8.6. The committed liability on salaries of earlier plan years at 94-95 price level has been estimated to be Rs.89 crores. Estimated liability on maintaining Government establishment under plan is estimated to be Rs.29 crores. In Oct, 1994 number of employees drawing their salaries from Plan Funds were 31,264.

1.8.7. Lending by Banks to borrowers in the state is also an investment in the state. The data relating to Credit Deposit Ratios reveals that the Tripura Gramin Bank & The State Cooperative Banks have been had Credit Deposit (C.D) Ratios in excess of 100 during 1992-93 while the Commercial Banks have C.D. ratio as low as 48:86. There is scope for improvement in the C.D. ratio of Commercial Banks.

TABLE-30: Banking Statistics: Tripura, as on 31.3.1993
(Rs in Crores).

Nature of Bank	No. of Branches	Deposit	Advance	C.D.ratio
Commercial Banks	91	337.00	145.00	43.03
Tripura Gramin Banks.	90	78.54	77.61	98.82
State Cooperative Banks.	35	32.50	34.25	105.38
	216	448.04	256.86	57.34

TABLE-31: Banking & Postal Infrastructure in Special Category States

1.8.8.	Average population per bank (thousand)	Area per post office (Sq. Km.)
Arunachal Pradesh	9	336.32
Assam	17	21.91
Manipur	18	38.76
Meghalaya	8	50.29
Mizoram	8	65.48
Nagaland	14	63.28
Tripura	13	16.08
All India	NA	22.33

(Source : North Eastern Council).

1.9. The Index of relative development of infrastructure in Tripura for the period 1966-67 to 1992-93 computed by Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy (CMIE) is the second lowest among special category states.

Table 32: Index of Relative Development of Infrastructure for the Period from 1966-67 to 1992-93.

	1966-67	1976-77	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1992-93
1. Assam	73	89	93	87	95	93
2. Arunachal Pradesh					32	44
3. Manipur		83	73	78	78	81
4. Meghalaya		63	60	84	69	65
5. Nagaland		81	77	77	73	71
6. Himachal Pradesh		72	79	86	NA	NA
7. Jammu & Kashmir	83	77	73	70	70	69
8. Tripura		48	55	80	63	63

Weights used in the computation of Infrastructure Index:

Item	Weight
Power	20
Irrigation	20
Roads	15
Railways	20
Post Office	5
Education	10
Health	4
Per capita deposits	2
Per capital Bank Credit	2
No. of Bank Offices per lakh of population.	2
	100

Source: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy.
Basic Statistics, States, September, 1994.

1.10. Transport Sector:

1.10.1. The state of Tripura has the highest road to land density in the North Eastern Region and one of the highest in the country. However, the ratio of surfaced to unsurfaced roads in Tripura is lower than the ratio for the country as whole.

TABLE-33: State of Roads in the N.E. Region.

Name of State	K.Ms of road link per road 100 Sq.Km of area.	% of surfaced roads to total roads.
Arunachal Pradesh	17.85	37.12
Assam	44.79	15.75
Manipur	26.33	69.92
Meghalaya	25.07	55.30
Mizoram	22.99	36.29
Nagaland	52.21	22.50
Tripura	65.46	53.73
All India	58	48.00

(Source : North Eastern Council).

1.10.2. In Tripura substantial investments are needed to convert unsurfaced to surfaced roads.

1.10.3. The State is expected to achieve the target set out in the VIIth Plan of providing road connection to all habitations with a population between 1000-1500 by 2000 A.D.

TABLE-34 : The status of road/network in rural areas

Pop. Size	No. of villages	Villages connected upto 77th Plan	Villages connected upto 1991-92
> 1500	300	300	300
1000-1500	235	160	170
< 1000	4183	22938	3120
Total:	4718	33398	3590

1.10.4. The 597 km. long National Highway (NH) 44 runs from Guwahati to Agartala. Unlike other NHs in the North Eastern states of Manipur and Meghalaya, the NH-44 does not extend to the furthest point on the border of the State. Tripura, in fact, has the least length of NH per lac of population (7.2) in the North East. There is a strong case for the taking over, by the Central Government, of 136 kms. stretch of the State highway running from Agartala through the Capital of South Tripura District(Udaipur) to the southern most border town of Subroom.

1.11. Power:

1.11.1. Despite huge reserves natural gas the state is a net importer of electricity. Projections for Demand and supply upto 1996-97 anticipate that the state shall continue to be an importer of electricity upto the end of VIIIth Plan also.

TABLE-35 : Projections for Demand Supply & balance of Power in Tripura (1992-93). (Unit:Mkwhr.)

Item	Year	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Net Generation		173.06	174.22	280.07	328.20	404.41
Power Purchase		71.07	87.88	23.89	13.95	13.24
Transmission & Distribution.		74.41	78.6	89.67	99.22	111.34
		(30.48%)	((30%))	(29.5%)	(29.0%)	(28.5%)

1.11.2. Per capita consumption of power in Tripura at 29.14 K.wt/person is the third lowest among the special category states in the country.

No. of Habitations Covered by Drinking Water Sources (March 1994)

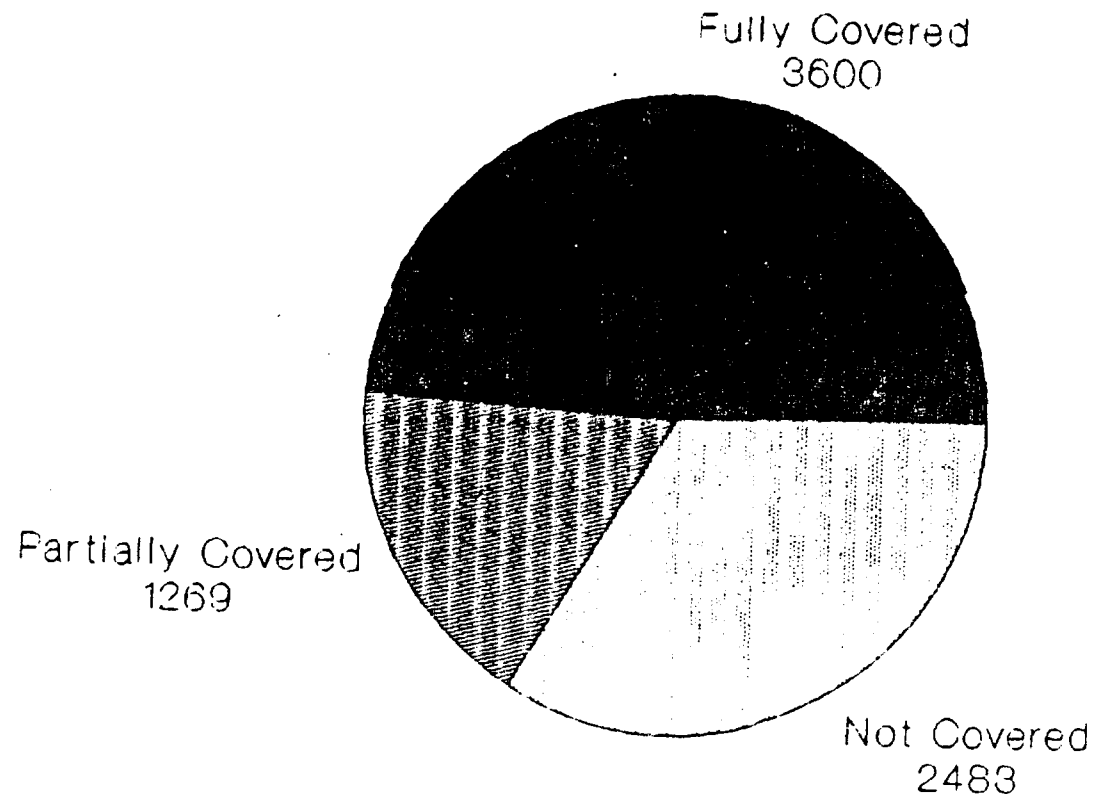


TABLE-36: Per Capita Electricity Consumption in Special Category States.

Name of the State	Per Capita Electricity Consumption (Kwt hours per person)
Arunachal Pradesh	58.27
Assam	78.00
Himachal Pradesh	183.91
Jammu & Kashmir	125.66
Manipur	80.00
Meghalaya	108.00
Mizoram	57.00
Nagaland	70.00
Sikkim	98.52
Tripura	51.00
All India	236.00

(Source: North Eastern Council & C.S.O.)

1.11.3. Considerable investments are required in this sector not only to make the state self sufficient but also to enable it to earn revenue through export of Power to neighbouring states.

1.12. Drinking Water:

1.12.1. The Technology Mission on Drinking Water is operational in three blocks of the State. The other blocks are being serviced by the departments of Public Health Engineering (PHE), Rural Development (R.D.) Department besides the relevant wards of the Autonomous District Council. A survey on the sources of Drinking Water has recently been concluded, the findings of which are given below.

TABLE-37: Coverage of Habitations by drinking water sources (March '94).

Nature of coverage	No. of habitations	% of habitations
Fully covered	3600	48.9
Partially covered	1269	17.3
Not covered	2483	33.8
	7352	100.00

(Source: Drinking water survey conducted by PHE Deptt.)

1.12.2. Coordinations between different agencies implementing the schemes for provision of drinking water has been achieved of late. It is planned that by the end of VIIIth Plan, all the villages in the state shall be covered by at least one source of drinking water.

1.13. Literacy:

1.13.1. The State has had a favourable literacy rate than for the entire country. With a literacy rate of 70.08 in 1991, Tripura ranks 16th amongst the States of country in terms of literacy.

TABLE-38: Literacy Status		(1991 Census)	All India Rank
TRIPURA	Male	70.08	15th
	Female	50.01	14th
	Persons	60.39	16th
INDIA	Male	63.86	
	Female	39.42	
	Persons	52.11	

1.13.2. In terms of male literacy, Tripura ranks third amongst the North Eastern States following Mizoram and Manipur. In female literacy, it is placed after Mizoram, Nagaland amongst the North Eastern States. The total literacy rate in Tripura is the fourth best in the North Eastern States, following Mizoram, Nagaland and Manipur.

1.13.3. A time bound Total Literacy Campaign has been taken up in the entire state with an objective of declaring the entire state literate by March '96.

1.14. Health:

1.14.1. The Health sector in the State is characterised by the following:

- i) Near absence of private sector participation in health care system in the rural areas and a marginal presence in Agartala.
- ii) High degree of acceptability of non-traditional systems of medicine amongst the people.
- iii) Existence of a well laid out health infrastructure in the rural areas; scarcity of funds to man and maintain this infrastructure.
- iv) Pendency of a large number of construction works. It is estimated that 465 beds would be made available if all the on going works are completed.

TABLE-39: Health Infrastructure in Tripura (1994)

Name of Institution	Total No. as on 21.11.93.	No in rented buildings	VIII Plan Target (Addl. units)	Achievement by 93-94	Population per Institution	
					National Norms for Tribal & hilly areas	Existing on 30.11.94
Sub-centre (S.C.)	536	257	325	4	1/5000 pop.	1/5600 pop. & 1/3000 pop.
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	54	-	66	7	1/3000 pop. and 1/20000 Pop.	1/54000 pop.
Community Health Centre (CHC) & Sub-Div. Hospital.	10	-	9	2	1/100000 pop.	1/167000 pop.
Total Bed Strength=622 (Rural) 1620 (Urban) 2242						

Bed: Population ratio 1:16:80
 Doctor: Population ratio 1:38:22
 Nurse: Population ratio 1:5,,500
 Doctor: Patient ratio 1:2000
 Nurse: Patient ratio 1:6..5

No. of Village health guides= 1837

No. of Trained Birth Attendants=573

1.14.3. In the field of Family Welfare (F.W), out of 4,39,977 eligible couples, 30.07% were effectively protected by all methods of F.W. as on 31.3.94. As stated in paragraph 2, population growth in the state is mainly because of immigration. Natural Growth Rate in the state has been lower than the National Average since 1971.

TABLE-40: Birth & Death Rate: Tripura & India (1992).

	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Natural Growth Rate	
	Tripura	India	Tripura	India	Tripura	India
Rural	24.4	30.9	7.9	10.9	16.5	20.0
Urban	11.9	23.1	4.3	7.0	7.6	16.1
All Areas	23.1	29.2	7.6	10.1	15.5	19.1

(Source: Sample Registration Survey, 1992.

Infant Mortality Rate in Tripura(1990-92) = 51.

1.15. Urbanisation:

1.15.1 The proportion of urban population to the total population of the state started increasing from 1951 onwards coinciding with the influx from across the border.

TABLE-41: % of urban population to total population Tripura and India.

Year	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
India	10.8	10.3	11.2	12.0	13.9	17.3	18.0	19.9	23.3	25.7
Tripura	3.7	2.97	2.54	2.5	3.45	6.67	9.02	14.43	10.99	15.2

(Source: Census of India).

1.15.2. A considerable proportion of the urban population lives in slums.

TABLE-42: % of Urban households residing in Slums/Busties.

Tripura	8.30
India	14.68

(Source: Sarvekshana 50th issue NSS 44th round (July, 88 to June 89))

1.15.3. Considerable investments are needed to provide modern Civic amenities in the urban areas of the State.

1.16. POVERTY:

1.16.1. Poverty alleviation has been an important Plan objective. Poverty line dividing the poor from the non-poor is drawn by putting a price on the minimum required consumption levels of food in terms of calories and associated items of minimum needs. The Planning Commission has adopted the definition of poverty line based on the recommendations of the "Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand". The Task Force (1979) defined Poverty line as a per capita expenditure level at which the average per capita, per day calorie intake was 2400 calories in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. The Task Force used the age - sex activity specific calorie allowances recommended by the "Nutrition Expert Group" (1968) to estimate the average daily per capita requirements for rural and urban areas using the age - sex occupational structure of their respective population (as projected for 1982-83). To work out the monetary equivalent of these norms, 28th Round of NSS (1973-74) data relating to household consumption was used. It was estimated that in 1973-74, on an average, consumer expenditure of Rs.49/- per capita per month was associated with a calorie intake of 2400 per capita per day in rural areas and Rs.57/- per capita per month with a calorie intake of 2100 per day in urban area. Population with per capita consumer expenditure levels below the level defined by the poverty line is counted as poor. Size distribution of population by expenditure classes is obtained from household consumption surveys conducted under the National Sample Survey (NSS) Rounds. The ratio of population below poverty line to the total population is the "Poverty Ratio".

1.16.2. Poverty line is updated over time to take care of changes in price levels. Initially, wholesale price index was used to reflect the price changes. Since 1984, private consumption deflator derived from the National Accounts Statistics (NAS) is being used.

1.16.3. The Planning Commission also has been making adjustments in the National Sample Survey (NSS) data on distribution of households by consumption expenditure levels. Such an adjustment has been made to reconcile the figures relating to aggregate private households consumption expenditure as estimated from NSS data and as estimated by National Accounts Statistics prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO).

TABLE-43: Estimates of Percentage of Population below the Poverty Line (Planning Commission).

Year	1973-74			1977-78			1983-84			1987-88		
	R	U	C	R	U	C	R	U	C	R	U	C
Tripura	42.6	18.7	39.9	64.5	27.5	60.5	23.5	199.6	23	11.8	4.7	7.7
			(14)			(2)			(16)			(17)
India	54.1	41.2	51.5	51.2	38.2	48.3	40.4	288.1	37.4	33.4	20.1	29.9

R: Rural, U: Urban, C: Combined.

(Figures in brackets indicate All India rank in terms of extent of poverty amongst States).

1.16.4. In the wake of the criticism of the methodology being adopted by the Planning Commission in estimating the proportion and numbers of poor, an expert group under the Chairmanship of Professor D.T. Lakdawala was set up in September, 1989 to go into the subject. The group has re-estimated the poverty line for the states based on the concepts that its recommendations have thrown up.

1.16.5. Recommendations which are in the nature of improvement over the earlier methodology are as follows.

i) Abandonment of the NSSS - NAS adjustment procedure and basing the calculations solely on the NSS data.

ii) Initial estimation of State-wise poverty lines and its aggregation for deriving All India estimates.

iii) Adoption of price indices and deflators that are related to consumption around the poverty line namely State specific Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) for updating rural poverty line and a simple average of suitably weighted State specific Commodity indices of Consumer price Index for Industrial Workers (CPLIW) and Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPLIW) and (Consumer Price Index for Non-Manual Employees (CPINM) for updating the urban poverty line.

TABLE- 44: Estimates of Percentage of Population below the Poverty Line (Expert Group 1993).

Year	1993-94			1977-78			1983-84			1987-88		
	R	U	C	R	U	C	R	U	C	R	U	C
Tripura	52.67	37.16	51.03	59.82	37.58	57.41	42.6	26.388	40.79	39.35	17.34	36.84
			(11)			(7)			(10)			(9)
India	56.44	49.23	54.93	53.07	47.4	51.81	45.61	42.155	44.76	39.06	40.12	39.34

R: Rural, U: Urban, C: Combined. (All India rank in brackets)

1.17. Mid Term Appraisal of Eighth Five Year Plan.

1.17.1. Mid-term Appraisal of the Eighth Five Year Plan of Tripura State had been carried out under the instructions of the Planning Commission and the findings are quite revealing.

1.17.2. Sectoral Priorities.

1.17.2a. The sectoral priorities as reflected by the distribution of Plan allocations between the different sectors/sub-sectors of development are shown at Table 45 & 46. From the Tables, it is clear that there has been a significant shift in the sectoral priorities over the first three years of the Eighth Plan.

(a) Some of the sectors have received greater percentage of allocation of Plan funds than that contemplated in the Eighth Five Year Plan. These sub-sectors are Nutrition, Public works (Other General Services), Urban Development, Energy, Water Supply and Sanitation, Special Area Programmes, Rural Development, Housing, Transport, Education & Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs.

(b) Some other sectors have been receiving less proportion of Plan funds than those envisaged in the Eighth Five Year Plan. These sub-sectors are Agriculture and Allied Activities, Irrigation and Flood Control, Industry and Minerals, Medical and Public Health.

1.17.2b. The reasons for changed sectoral priorities are as follows:

(a) Sectoral Plan outlays are finalised at the wrap-up discussions held in the Planning Commission at the end of the Working Group discussions. The sectoral priorities reflect the consensus arrived at after detailed discussions between the representative of the State Government and the sectoral Advisers of the Planning Commission.

(b) The Plan size had to be substantially reduced in each of the two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan. This was because of non realisation of external assistance for Externally Aided Projects, diversion from Plan to Non-Plan under the Rangarajan Formula, shortfall in mobilisation of negotiated loans and cuts in the release of Normal Central Assistance(NCA) due to shortfall in incurring expenditure under earmarked and MNP sectors during the plans of the previous years. Committed liability and expenditure under different sectors was the first charge on the available funds. For the sub-sectors like Education, Transport, Special Area Programmes, the revised Plan outlays reflect such liabilities under Plan.

(c) The Government of India in the Planning Commission follows a very strict policy of ensuring full, scheme wise expenditure under MNP and Earmarked sectors at the time of submission of revised plan proposals. One of the considerations in proposing sectoral outlays happens to be the financial performance during the first three quarters and the likelihood of incurring expenditure during the remaining months of the financial year. The sub-sectors that have demonstrated an ability to utilise the allotted funds have been favoured with higher outlays.

(d) Last, but not the least, the available discretionary resources under plan have been invested in infrastructure building sectors of

Energy, Public works, Urban Development, Water Supply & Sanitation and Transport. Reflecting the concern of the State Government for distributive justice, the sub-sectors of Nutrition, Rural Development, Welfare of SC/STs/OBCs, Special Area Programmes have also received higher plan outlays.

1.17.2c. Annual Financial Achievement under Plan: The performance of the State Plan during the first two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan has been remarkably good. The percentage of expenditure during 1992-93 and 1993-94 as a proportion of the revised Plan outlay was as high as 98.65% and 102.82% respectively. Achievement has been uniformly high in most of the sectors during these two years.

1.17.2d. Achievement of Plan targets in terms of expenditure against Approved Outlays of 8th Five Year Plan: Financial achievement under the Plan during the first three years as a proportion of the approved Eighth Plan outlay has been computed to be 58.96%. One may conclude that during the first three years of the Eighth Plan, flow of funds under State Plan has been adequate. This conclusion is misleading because the effect of inflation has been overlooked. Assuming a rate of inflation of 7% during 1993-94 and 10% during 1994-95, realistic achievement under State Plan during the first 3 years works out to be 54.66% only. Only if outlay for the realistic Annual Plan for 1995-96 is fixed at the level of Rs. 331.66 crores and for 1996-97 Annual Plan at Rs. 364.82 crores will the Eighth Plan size be achieved. (assuming that inflation continues @ 10% during 1995-96 & 1996-97).

(a) Sub-Sectors which have recorded significantly lower financial achievements than the average for the State Plan are Agriculture and Allied Activities (43.03%), Irrigation and Flood Control (52.92%), Health & Family Welfare (46.24%).

(b) Higher financial performance than the average for the state plan has been recorded by the sub-sectors of Nutrition (83.72%), Public Works (80.35%), Urban Development (73.35%), Energy (69.37%), Water Supply & Sanitation (72.93%), Special Area Programme (63.53%), Rural Development (63.96%), Housing (64.11%), Transport (62.53%), Education (64.97%) and Welfare of SCs/STs/OBC (62.43%),

The reasons for the above mentioned trend are the same as those listed for the changed sectoral priorities at para 1.17.2a.

TABLE-45: Sector wise Outlay & expenditure during first three years of Eighth Five Year Plan in Tripura. (Rs. Cr.)

Major Head of Development/ Sector of Development.	Eighth Plan (1992-97) Agreed Outlay	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95 Revised Outlay	1995-96 outlay	Likely Percentage expenditure during 1992-96 (Colms. 4+6+7+8 2)
		Appr oved Out lay	Act ual Exp end itu re	Appr oved Out lay	Act ual Exp end itu re			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
I.	230 (23.36)	42.13 (19.25)	38.95 (17.98)	28.45 (113.06)	28.76 (12.93)	32.01 (12.79)	47.58 (13.59)	(64.04)
II.	75 (6.64)	13.75 (6.25)	13.22 (6.09)	14.52 (6.66)	15.57 (6.95)	19.83 (7.92)	35.55 (10.16)	(112.22)
III.	90 (7.97)	17.57 (7.98)	17.57 (9.08)	19.80 (8.83)	19.80 (8.83)	19.80 (7.91)	22.00 (6.29)	(87.96)
IV.	75 (6.64)	16.80 (7.64)	17.28 (7.97)	12.10 (5.56)	12.40 (5.53)	10.25 (4.09)	12.50 (3.57)	(69.90)
V.	120 (10.62)	26.25 (12.1)	24.45 (11.27)	32.62 (14.96)	32.66 (11.57)	34.10 (13.62)	48.79 (13.94)	(116.66)
VI.	65 (5.76)	14.08 (6.4)	13.93 (6.43)	10.00 (4.59)	9.96 (4.44)	10.24 (4.10)	17.35 (4.96)	(79.20)
VII.	105 (9.30)	21.07 (9.58)	21.90 (10.09)	20.73 (9.52)	20.75 (9.26)	23.35 (9.33)	34.90 (9.97)	(96.07)
VIII.	0.00	0.25 (0.14)	0.20 (0.09)	0.00	0.20 (0.09)	0.20 (0.08)	0.37 (0.11)	
IX.	3.50 (0.31)	0.55 (0.25)	0.68 (0.30)	0.69 (0.37)	0.65 (0.20)	0.69 (0.27)	1.06 (0.30)	(88.00)
X.	6.70 (0.59)	1.26 (0.57)	1.23 (0.56)	0.79 (0.36)	0.73 (0.33)	1.05 (0.42)	10.52 (3.01)	(201.94)
XI.	350.30 (30.97)	63.74 (28.97)	64.88 (29.88)	76.51 (355.10)	79.92 (35.65)	95.86 (38.30)	115.44 (32.98)	(101.65)
XII.	9.50 (0.84)	2.15 (0.91)	2.69 (1.24)	1.60 (0.74)	2.75 (1.23)	2.92 (1.17)	3.94 (1.12)	1.29 (129.47)
TO	1130	220.60	217.03	218.03	224.16	250.30	350.00	92.16
L : (100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	

(Figures within brackets indicate percentage to total outlay/ expenditure during the year)

Note : Sub-Sector Code No.

I.	Agri. & Allied Activities.
II.	Rural Development.
III.	Special Area Programme.
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control.
V.	Energy.
VI.	Industry & Minerals.
VII.	Transport.
VIII.	Communication.
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment.
X.	General Economic Services.
XI.	Social Services.
XII.	General Services.

TABLE- 46. Department wise Plan Allocation 1995-96. (Rs. Lakhs)

Department	Plan Outlay		
	1994-95	1995-96	Increase
Agriculture	825.00	1500	81.82%
Horticulture	750.00	800	6.67%
Animal Husbandry	440.00	600	35.36%
Fisheries	375.00	500	33.33%
Forest	396.00	650	64.14%
TRP & PGP	150.00	175	16.67%
Cooperation	260.00	500	92.31%
Rural Development	2313.31	3500	51.30%
Panchayats	216.28	720	232.90%
TTAADC	1980.00	2200	11.11%
IFC/PHE	1509.00	1840	21.94%
Power	3348.40	4800	43.35%
HHS	278.00	400	43.88%
Industries	767.00	1390	81.23%
Transport	301.50	565	87.40%
Revenue	252.00	380	50.79%
Science/Tech.	150.00	200	33.33%
PWD(R&B)	2784.00	3925	40.98%
ICAT	176.00	400	127.27%
Planning	22.35	830	3613.65%
Food & CS	17.50	50	185.71%
Statistics	26.00	25	(-)3.85%
School Education	3424.00	4050	18.28%
Higher Education	183.00	300	63.93%
Social Education	288.00	450	56.25%
Sports & Youth	100.00	200	100.00%
Health	900.00	1200	33.33%
Urban Development	664.76	600	-9.74%
Tribal Welfare	1612.00	1300	-19.35%
SC & OBC Welfare	360.00	550	52.78%
Law	5.00	50	900.00%
Printing & Stationery	15.00	20	33.33%
Appointment & Services	2.00	5	150.00%
Jail	5.90	25	323.73%
Home	70.00	160	128.57%
Labour	30.00	50	66.67%
Employment Services	18.00	20	11.11%
Factories	15.00	20	33.33%
Total:	25030.00	35000	39.83%

TABLE - 46

PATTERN OF STATE PLAN FINANCING

(Rs. in Crores)

Pattern of Financing	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
I. STATE'S OWN RESOURCES :											
State's own Resources for Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4.72	19.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Balance for Current Revenue	-14.97	-18.08	33.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-68.04	-58.00
Up-gradation Grant, Grant for Special Problems	0.00	2.98	2.94	0.00	3.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CONTRIBUTION FROM PUBLIC ENTERPRISES :											
i) State Electricity Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Road Transport Corporation	-0.83	-1.52	-1.34	0.00	0.00	-2.42	-3.42	0.00	0.00	-3.74	-5.00
iii) Additional Resource Mobilisation	0.50	1.00	1.14	0.00	0.00	13.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Share in Small Savings	2.75	4.00	4.77	0.00	0.00	16.00	17.60	19.36	21.68	22.50	21.00
State Provident Fund	3.00	3.15	3.45	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.37	0.00	0.00	36.50	35.00
Miscellaneous Capital Receipts Adjusted for Debt Relief	-3.45	-7.83	-11.37	0.00	0.00	-15.24	-17.05	0.00	0.00	-18.25	-31.00
Opening Surplus Balance	0.00	0.00	18.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL:	-13.00	-16.30	-15.63	-4.72	22.18	27.06	12.50	19.36	21.68	-31.03	-38.00
II. NEGOTIATED LOANS :		6.35	6.85			4.60					
i) LIC/GIC	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	4.61	4.84	5.31	6.40	0.00
ii) RBI/NGBARD	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.73	0.80	1.00	0.00
iii) REC	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00
iv) IDBI	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00
v) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.43	10.00	20.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL :	5.89	6.35	6.85	0.00	0.16	4.60	5.27	15.00	27.11	39.50	21.00
III. MARKET BORROWINGS:	5.92	6.51	7.16	0.00	0.69	12.55	13.57	16.63	16.63	16.63	18.00
IV. CENTRAL ASSISTANCE :											
i) Normal Central Assistance	87.56	108.81	123.99	151.10	143.97	155.49	193.66	211.01	212.58	249.87	248.00
ii) Additional Central Assistance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.03	101.00
iii) Assistance for Externally Aided Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	20.00	32.00	35.00	0.00
iv) Adjustment of Advance Plan Assistance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
v) Adjustment of Relief Assistance	-0.37	-0.37	-0.37	-0.37	-0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL:	87.19	108.44	123.62	150.72	143.97	155.79	195.66	231.01	244.58	285.90	349.00
GRAND TOTAL:	86.00	105.00	122.00	146.00	167.00	200.00	227.00	282.00	310.00	311.00	350.00

Sectorwise Outlay for Eighth Plan, Revised Outlay for Annual Plan 1994-95 and Proposed Outlay for 1995-96.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

TABLE - 47

Name of the Sector	Eighth Plan Outlay 1992-97			Annual Plan 1994-95					Proposed Outlay during 1995-96						
	Total	Contdg. Schemes	New Schemes	Revised Outlay	Of Which Flow to		Flow to		Total	Of Which Capital Content	Flow to Districts			Flow to	
					Capital Content	Districts	TSP	SCP			West	South	North	TSP	SCP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. Agri. & Allied Activities :	23000.00	22943.93	56.67	3201.00	167.38	2512.43	1242.36	526.46	4758.00	817.79	1430.65	1346.81	988.56	1744.35	769.57
II. Rural Development :	7500.00	7500.00	0.00	1982.59	1075.00	1659.22	449.93	245.27	3555.00	1892.60	1336.61	1075.77	993.49	1149.19	544.14
III. T. T. A. A. D. C :	9000.00	9000.00	0.00	1980.00	621.25	0.00	2200.00	0.00	2200.00	752.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	2200.00	0.00
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control :	7500.00	7500.00	0.00	1025.00	618.00	341.00	196.96	190.25	1250.00	735.00	200.50	176.50	157.17	202.19	178.29
V. Energy :	12000.00	11706.38	233.62	3410.40	2974.40	897.60	541.00	65.00	4879.00	4265.56	211.76	209.70	251.38	411.23	63.00
VI. Industry & Minerals :	6500.00	5575.38	324.62	1024.00	642.00	247.30	233.01	142.00	1735.00	1132.00	302.25	151.25	111.00	546.25	285.30
VII. Transport :	10500.00	10500.00	0.00	2335.50	2236.50	2004.00	650.00	343.00	3430.00	2333.00	1210.00	872.00	883.00	179.00	0.00
VIII. Communication:	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX. Science, Tech. & Environment:	350.00	309.65	40.35	69.00	25.00	19.20	0.00	0.00	106.00	21.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
X. General Economic Services :	670.00	670.00	0.00	104.65	26.60	32.00	19.50	6.60	1052.00	300.00	46.23	37.60	41.43	59.40	30.60
XI. Social Services :	35030.00	35030.00	0.00	9595.76	2107.00	6294.16	2920.64	1399.24	11544.00	2359.97	3970.57	2502.64	2516.35	3166.07	1811.61
XII. General Services :	350.00	350.00	0.00	231.39	269.00	0.00	33.06	0.00	394.00	365.50	110.00	85.00	145.00	70.00	0.00
G R A N D T O T A L :	113000.00	111985.34	1014.66	25030.00	10824.36	13997.71	3171.46	2913.31	65000.00	16775.78	8879.57	6459.30	6394.32	3709.66	3682.51

TABLE - 4:8

DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAY FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96 AND REVISED ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95.

Name of Deptt.	Major Heads/Minor Head of Development	Outlay 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		
		MNP/EM	Total	Total	MNP	EM(Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AGRI.	Crop Husbandry(Earmarked)	7740.00	740.00	1400.00		1400.00
----	Storage & Warehousing		9.00	34.00		
	Agri.Research & Education		35.00	25.00		
	Marketing & Quality Control		41.00	41.00		
	Total : Agriculture :	7740.00	825.00	1500.00		1400.00
HORTI.	Crop Husbandry(Earmarked)	5528.00	528.00	580.00		580.00
-----	Soil & Water Conservation(Earmarked)	2222.00	222.00	220.00		
	Total : Horticulture :	7750.00	750.00	800.00		580.00
ANIMAL	Animal Husbandry(Earmarked)		371.00	568.00		568.00
RES.	Dairy Development		69.00	32.00		
DEV.	Total : Animal Resource Development		440.00	600.00		568.00
FISH.	Fisheries(Earmarked)		375.00	500.00		500.00
FOREST	Forestry & Wild life	40.00	360.00	600.00	80.00	
-----	Soil & Water Conservation(Earmarked)	36.00	36.00	50.00		
	Total : Forests :	76.00	396.00	650.00	80.00	
TRP&PGP	Plantation (TRP & PGP)		150.00	175.00		
CO-OP.	Cooperation		258.00	495.00		
-----	Investment in Agri.Fin.Institution		2.00	5.00		
	Total : Co-operation :		260.00	500.00		
Food & C.S.	Food		5.00	33.00		
	Civil Supplies	10.00	12.50	17.00	17.00	
	Total : Food & C.S.	10.00	17.50	50.00	17.00	
B. D.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT :					
----	Integrated Rural Development Programme(IRDP).		306.81	500.00		
	Rural Employment:					
	a)Jawahar Rojgar Yojana(JRY)	2130.00	230.00	450.00		450.00
	b)Other Programmes(SREP)(Earmarked)	3150.00	350.00	400.00		400.00
	e) E. A. S.(Earmarked)		454.50	800.00		800.00
	Other Rural Dev. Programme(C.D.)		161.00	300.00		300.00
	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
	Water Supply & Sanitation	6116.00	616.00	840.00	840.00	
	Housing	180.00	195.00	210.00	85.00	
	Total : Rural Development :	12176.00	2313.31	3500.00	925.00	1950.00
PANCH.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT :					
-----	Other Rural Development Programme (Panchayat).		216.28	720.00		

DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAY FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96 AND REVISED ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95.

Name of Deptt. Development		Outlay 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		
		MNP/EM	Total	Total	MNP	EM(Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TTAADC.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME	1980.00	1980.00	2200.00		
PWD(WR & IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL : PBE)	Medium Irrigation		357.00	563.00		
-----	Minor Irrigation (Earmarked)	441.00	466.00	465.00		465.00
	Command Area Development (Earmarked)		2.00	2.00		
	Flood Control (incl. Anti-Sea erosion, etc).		200.00	220.00		
	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
	Water Supply & Sanitation	283.00	484.00	640.00	428.00	
	Total- IV: Irrigation & Flood Control.	724.00	1509.00	1890.00	428.00	465.00
POWER	ENERGY	970.00	3348.40	4800.00	600.00	1231.00 (A)
BB&S	INDUSTRY & MINERALS :					
----	Village & Small Industries)		278.00	400.00		
IND. & COMM.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS :					
-----	Village & Small Industries.		279.00	411.00		
	Industries (Other than V&SI)		457.00	910.00		
	Mining.		3.00	4.00		
	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
	Labour & Labour Welfare (Craftsmen training).		28.00	65.00		
	Total : Industries & Commerce :		767.00	1390.00		
TRANSPT.	TRANSPORT :					
-----	Road Transport (TRTC).		292.50	510.00		
	Planning & Development Cell.		4.00	41.00		
	Road Safety Measures.		5.00	14.00		
	Total : Transport :		301.50	565.00		
REVENUE	RURAL DEVELOPMENT :					
-----	Land Reforms		245.00	370.00		
	INDUSTRY & MINERALS :					
	Weights & Measures.		7.00	10.00		
	Total : Revenue :		252.00	380.00		
S T & E	SCIENCE, TECH. & ENVIRONMENT :					
-----	Scientific Research (Incl. S. & T.)		53.00	76.00		
	Ecology & Environment		16.00	30.00		
	RURAL DEVELOPMENT :					
	Integrated Rural Energy Programme		19.00	15.00		
	ENERGY :					
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy.		62.00	79.00		
	Total : Science, Technology & Envin. :		150.00	200.00		

DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAY FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96 ANND REVISED ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95.

=====						
Name of Deptt. Development	Major Heads/Minor Head of	Outlay 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		
=====						
		MNPP/EM	Total	Total	MNP	EM(Proposed)
=====						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
=====						
PWD(R&B) TRANSPORT :						
-----	Roads & Bridges.	8900.00	2034.00	2925.00	960.00	
	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
	Housing		481.00	700.00		
	GENERAL SERVICES :					
	Public Works		269.00	300.00		
	Total : PWD(R&B) :	8900.00	2784.00	3925.00	960.00	

ICAT	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES :					
-----	Tourism		44.00	180.00		
	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
	Art & Culture		5.00	10.00		
	Information & Publicity		127.00	210.00		
	Total : I. C. A. T. :		176.00	400.00		

PLANNING	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES :					
-----	Secretariat Economic Services		16.35	821.50		
	Other General Economic Services:					
	i) District Planning		2.00	2.50		
	ii) Evaluation		4.00	6.00		
	Total : Planning & Co-ordination :		22.35	830.00		

STAT.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES :					
-----	Survey & Statistics		26.00	25.00		

SCHOOL	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
-----	General Education	19200.00	3059.00	3685.00	2400.00	
	Nutrition(Mid-Day Meal).	3655.00	365.00	365.00	365.00	
	Total: School Education	22855.00	3424.00	4050.00	2765.00	

HIGHER	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
-----	General Education (Higher)		150.00	227.60		
	Technical Education		17.00	38.10		
	Sports & Youth Services		6.00	14.10		
	Art & Culture		10.00	20.20		
	Total : Higher Education :		183.00	300.00		

SOCIAL WELFARE	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
-----	General Education(Adult Education)	800.00	80.00	142.15	142.15	
	Social Welfare		143.00	207.85		
	Nutrition(Balihar)	655.00	65.00	100.00	100.00	
	Total : Social Welfare & Education :	1455.00	288.00	450.00	242.15	

YA & S	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
-----	Sports & Youth Services		100.00	200.00		

HEALTH	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
-----	Medical & Public Health	450.00	900.00	1200.00	460.00	

URB.DEV.	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
-----	Urban Development	55.00	660.76	483.00	50.00	
	Housing		4.00	12.00		
	Water Supply.		0.00	105.00		
	Total : Urban Development :	55.00	664.76	600.00	50.00	

DEPARTMENT-WISE OUTLAY FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96 AND REVISED ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95.

Name of Deptt. Development	Major Heads/Minor Head of	Outlay 1994-95		Annual Plan 1995-96		
		NMP/EMM	Total	Total	NMP	EM(Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ST Welf.	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
-----	Welfare of ST/SC & OBC		1312.00	1050.00		
	Nutrition(MNP)	300.000	300.00	250.00	250.00	
	Total : Welfare of ST/SC & OBC	300.000	1612.00	1300.00	250.00	
SC&OBC Welf.	SOCIAL SERVICES : ST/SC & OBC Welfare		360.00	550.00		
LAW	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
---	Legal Aid & Advice		5.00	6.00		
	GENERAL SERVICES :					
	Judicial Infrastructure		0.00	44.00		
	Total : Law :		5.00	50.00		
PRINT.	GENERAL SERVICES :					
-----	Printing & Stationery		15.00	20.00		
A & S	GENERAL SERVICES :					
-----	Other Administrative Services		2.00	5.00		
JAIL	GENERAL SERVICES :					
----	Jail		5.90	25.00		
HOME	COMMUNICATION		20.00	37.00		
	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
	Housing		50.00	123.00		
	Total : Home :		70.00	160.00		
LABOUR	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
-----	Labour & Labour Welfare		30.00	50.00		
EMPLOY	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
-----	Labour & Labour Welfare		18.00	20.00		
FACTORY	SOCIAL SERVICES :					
-----	Labour & Labour Welfare		15.00	20.00		
	GRAND: TOTAL:		10651.000	25030.00	35000.00	6777.15 6694.00

(A) For Transmission & Distribution.

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1.18. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME (MNP).

1.18.1. The Minimum Needs Programme was introduced in the Fifth Plan with the objective of providing the rural population, particularly the rural poor, with access to certain items of social consumption which form an integral part of their basic needs. It was envisaged that certain national level norms should be fixed with respect to each of these items and that within a specified time frame, all areas in the country should achieve the national goals. Initially there were eight components under the MNP-Elementary Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Roads, Rural Electrification, Rural Housing, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums and Nutrition. During the Sixth Plan adult Education was added. In the Seventh Plan the list was further expanded with three more components namely, Rural Domestic Energy, Rural Sanitation and Public Distribution System. These components form part of the programme of individual Sectors and the allocations for these are a part of the sectoral allocations.

II. Keeping in conformity with the national objectives similar set of components of MNP are being implemented in the State of Tripura. These components of MNP are as given in Table - 49.

Table -49 : Minimum Needs Programme: Classification & 1995-96 Targets.

Sector/ Sub-sector	Major Head	MNP Component:	Implementing: Department.	Annual Plan 1995-96		
				Financial: :Outlay :(Rs.in :lacs)	Physical :Items :(Unit)	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

A. ECONOMIC SERVICES:

Agricultural & Allied Activities	2406-Forestry & Wildlife	Rural Fuel Wood Plantation	Forest	80.00	Plantations (Hact.)	2250.00
Energy	4801-C.O. on Power	Rural Electrification	Power	600.00	Villages (Nos.)	85.00
Transport	5054-C.O. on Roads & Bridges	Rural Roads	P.W.D(R&B)	960.00	Road Length (Kms)	--
General Economic Services	3456-Civil Supplies	P.D.System	Food & Civil Supplies	17.00	F.P.S(Nos)	30.00

 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7

B. SOCIAL SERVICES:

Education, Sports, Art & Culture	2202-General Education	Elementary Education	School Education	2400.00	Enrollment (Th.Nos)	17.00
		Adult Education	Social Welfare & Social Education	142.15	Literate (Lakh Nos)	6.28
Health & Family Welfare	2210-Medical & Public Health 4210-C.O.on Medical & Public Health	Rural Health	Health & Family Welfare	460.00	CHCs/PHCs (Nos)	4.00
Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing & Urban Development		<u>Rural Water Supply</u>				
		<u>Supply</u>				
	2215-Water Supply & Sanitation	(a)Rural Development	Rural Development	800.00	Habitation (Nos)	400.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	4215-C.O.on Water Supply & Sanitation	(b)P.W.D(PHE)	Public Health Engg.	428.00 (Nos)		20.00
	4215-C.O.on Water Supply & Sanitation	Rural Sanita- tion	Rural Develop- ment	40.00 Benefic- iaries (Nos)		1440.00
	2216-Housing 4216-C.O.on Housing	Rural Housing	Rural Develop- ment	85.00 Benefic- iaries (Nos)		4250.00
	2217-Urban Development	Environmental Improvement of Slums	Urban Develop- ment	50.00 Latrines (Nos)		10,000.00
	Social Wel- fare and Nutrition	<u>Nutrition</u>				
	2236-Nutrition	(a)Balahar	Social Welfare & Social Education	100.00 Children (Nos)		50,000.00
		(b)Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)	S.T.Wel- fare	250.00 (Nos)		17,021.00
		(c)Mid-Day- Meal(MDM)	School Education	365.00 (Lakh Nos)		3.22
TOTAL :			MNP COMPONENT :	6,777.15		

CHAPTER-1.A: CROP HUSBANDRY (AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT)

1.A.1. Status of Agriculture : The economy of Tripura is based on Agriculture. About 2.79 lakhs hectare (26.6%) is estimated to be net cropped area during 1994-95. Average size of holdings in the State is lower than All India average. Marginal farming poses a serious constraint in extension of modern agricultural practices.

1.A.1.1. Productivity comparison : Tripura Vs. N.E. States : Tripura ranked second amongst North Eastern States in regard to productivity of rice during 1991-92. As regards productivity of wheat, the State ranked third registering 1880 kg. per hectare which is also lower than the National average.

TABLE-1 : PRODUCTIVITY OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN TRIPURA, N.E. STATES AND INDIA

Crops	Tripura [~]			1991-1992 [@]					1992-93 ^{\$}	
	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Actual	1994-95 Anti-pradesh.	Arunachal-pradesh.	Assam	Manipur	Mizoram	Nagaland	Meghalaya	All India
a) Rice	1813	1915	2050	1173	1265	2123	1277	1271	1155	1744
b) Wheat	1930	1902	2000	1889	1455	-	-	3200	1283	2323
c) Maize*	611	735	900	1215	626	2478	1682	933	1196	1694
e) Oilseed	730	784	800	934	530	500	1181	891	607	793
d) Pulses	554	570	625	818	456	-	2029	809	727	573

Source : (~) = Deptt. of Agriculture, Govt. of Tripura.
 (@) = All India Final Estimate, Govt. of India.
 (*) = Yield of N.E. States-1990-91 position.
 (\$) = Agri. Statistics at a Glance, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.

1.A.1.2. Area under Rice :

1.A.1.2.1. Rice is the principal crop in Tripura. 93 % of the total area under foodgrains is under rice whereas it is only 33 % at the all India level.

1.A.1.2.2. During last few years, massive efforts have been initiated for bringing more rice area under high yielding varieties in order to increase productivity and production. Area under HYV rice in comparison to total rice area of Tripura vis-a-vis other N.E. States is indicated below :-

TABLE-2 : AREA UNDER H.Y.V OF RICE IN TRIPURA, N.E. STATES & INDIA

HYV area under rice as percentage of total rice-area (%)	TRIPURA #			1989-90 [@]				
	1992-93 Actual	1993-94 Actual	1994-95 Anti.	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	NE States	All India
	77	80	81	51	55	34	50	62

Source : # Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Tripura.
 @ Basic Statistics of N.E. Region, 1992.

1.A.1.3. Consumption of Plant Nutrients: So far as per hectare consumption of fertilizer is concerned, N.E. States are lagging behind the National average. A comparative table below indicates the position of consumption of fertilizers:

TABLE-3 : PER HECTARE CONSUMPTION OF NUTRIENTS IN TRIPURA, N.E. STATES & INDIA

Per hectare consumption of Nutrients (Kg/Ha)	TRIPURA #			1991-92						
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	ALL INDIA
	Actu-al	Actu-al	Anti.	-sh.						
	26.60	22.90	25.00	1.91	9.47	47.98	13.84	11.07	3.54	70.27

Source : # Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Tripura.
 @ Agril. Statistics at a Glance, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.

1.A.1.4. Flow of Institutional Credit to Agriculture : Institutional credit plays a vital role in modern technique of Agricultural production. The flow of such credit to Agriculture Sector in N.E. Region, specially in Tripura, is very poor and shows a declining trend which is not at all desirable. This is evident from the table below :

TABLE-4 : FLOW OF CREDIT IN N.E. STATES:

(Rs. in Crores)

State	1991-92(P)				1992-93(P)			
	Short term	Med. term	Long term	Total	Short term	Med. term	Long term	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	-	0.02	0.04	0.11	-	0.15
Assam	2.70	5.00	1.60	9.30	3.00	1.50	0.63	5.13
Manipur	-	1.50	-	1.50	2.73	-	0.52	3.25
Meghalaya	0.36	0.03	-	0.39	0.53	0.02	-	0.55
	(Rs. in crores)							
State	1991-92(P)				1992-93(P)			
	Short term	Med. term	Long term	Total	Short term	Med. term	Long term	Total
Mizoram	-	1.00	-	1.00	1.09	-	-	1.09
Nagaland	0.76	0.10	-	0.86	1.76	0.17	-	1.93
Tripura	0.32	2.50	0.83	3.65	0.17	-	0.85	1.02
	(7.70)	(24.65)	(34.15)	(21.80)	(1.82)	(-)	(42.50)	(7.77)
Total:	4.15	10.14	2.43	16.72	9.32	1.80	2.00	13.12

Note: (P) = Provisional.

Figures in parenthesis indicates the percentage of the Total of N.E. States.

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.

1.A.2. Objectives, Policies and Programmes :

1.A.2.1.Objective :The main thrust of the Plan under Agriculture sector is on minimising the gap between requirement and production of foodgrains. The ultimate objective of the plan is to achieve growth with distributive justice. There are fluctuations in the production of rice due to vagaries of nature. The highest production recorded so far was 5.01 lakh tones during 1990-91.

TABLE-5: YEARWISE PROJECTED POPULATION, REQUIREMENT OF RICE, PRODUCTION & SUPPLY THROUGH PDS FROM 1985-86 TO 1994-95.

Year	Popul- ation (in lakh) *	Proje- cted total require- ment of Rice **	Produc- tion of rice in the State ('000MT) #	Gap be- tween produc- tion & require- ment of Rice Col.3 & Col.4 ('000 MT)	Supply of rice throu- gh public distribu- tion system ('000MT) e	Excess(+)/ Shortfall(-) ('000 MT)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1985	23.10	522.96	367.48	(-)155.48	77.21	(-) 78.27
1986	23.79	536.23	383.23	(-)153.00	120.60	(-) 32.40
1987	24.50	552.23	433.19	(-)119.04	144.22	(+) 25.18
1988	25.24	568.91	457.47	(-)111.44	132.98	(+) 21.54
1989	25.99	585.82	459.02	(-)126.80	132.14	(+) 05.34
1990	26.77	603.40	501.34	(-)102.06	125.55	(+) 26.49
1991	27.57	621.43	474.54	(-)146.89	147.26	(+) 00.37
1992	28.40	640.14	438.12	(-)202.02	151.86	(-) 50.16
1993	29.24	659.07	493.00	(-)166.07	142.73	(-) 23.34
1994	30.12	678.90	480.00	(-)198.90	131.31	(-) 67.59
1995	31.02	699.19	625.00	(-) 74.19	-	-
			(A)			
			(T)			

Note :(*)- Taking annual exponential growth rate as 2.99%
 (**)- Includes seed, feed and wastage and also quantity in pipeline
 (A)- Anticipated.
 (T)- Target proposed.

Source:# - Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Tripura.
 e - Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Govt. of Tripura.

1.A.2.2.Policy :The policy of the Department is to concentrate on increasing the productivity and production of rice with due emphasis on production of pulses and oilseeds.

1.A.2.3. Thrust areas :

a) Extension & Research :

i) Massive extension education to the farmers on transfer of technology and right use of inputs through the network of extension staff and use of different media like- press, printed literature etc.

ii) In the field of research, the Department will continue to undertake technical programmes for crop improvement, varietal development, raising of Nucleus and Breeder seeds, including crop protection through biological control of pests and diseases (II IPM), to restrict the use of pesticides.

b) Oilseed & Pulses Production Programme : Emphasis on oilseeds and pulses will be increased to support the national programme. The extension effort will be concentrated in high and midlands where residual moisture after Kharif could be utilised.

c) Quality Seed Production : To continue the seed replacement programme as well as to meet the growing demand of the farmers for high quality improved and HYV seeds, more emphasis will be laid on seed production in the Govt. Farms and through the network of Registered growers.

d) Fertilizers : Priority areas during Annual Plan 1995-96 will be judicious use of land through intensive soil testing arrangements by use of stationary and mobile soil testing laboratories. Production of bio-fertilizers and bio-mass so as to maintain soil health for sustainable agriculture will be the other priority area. The estimated consumption of fertilizers by the end of 1994-95 is 11,100 M.T. in terms of Nutrients (N.P.K.). At this rate per hectare consumption of N.P.K. is computed at 25.00 kg. In order to increase production and productivity during 1995-96, a Target of 13,400 M.T. of fertilizers in terms of Nutrients has been fixed which would mean consumption of 29 kg. of Nutrients per hectare.

e) Special Programme for Tribal Farmers : Stress has been given for agricultural development in backward areas, especially those inhabited by Tribal farmers, both rehabilitated Tribals and Jhumias, with special emphasis on dryland/rainfed agriculture and also on family oriented programmes.

f) Additional area under H.Y.V. : Thrust has been given for increasing HYV rice area during 1995-96. It is proposed to cover 2.57 lakh hectares during 1995-96 under HYV rice against anticipated coverage of 2.06 lakh hectares in 1994-95.

1.A.3. Twenty Point Programme: Targets for Production of Rice, Pulses & Oilseeds are 625, 10 & 14 thousand tonnes respectively under point No.4 - Bigger Harvest.

1.A.4. State Plan Schemes :

1.A.4.1. Project for Development of Infrastructural Facilities : The scheme aims at meeting the 7th Plan liabilities including salary of staff, wages of laborers, Scholarship-stipend, maintenance, including cost of P.O.L., etc. Total Outlay is Rs. 387.00 lakhs.

1.A.4.2. Distribution of quality seeds : The objective of the scheme is to distribute certified/quality seeds of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, and Sugarcane to the cultivators with subsidy. The financial Outlay for the scheme is Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

1.A.4.3. Production of quality seeds : The Scheme aims at production of a part of the requirement of quality seeds in the Govt. Farms and through local registered growers to reduce dependence on outside sources. Proposed Outlay Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

1.A.4.4. Project for Popularisation of Manures and Fertilizers : The object of the project is to popularise use of organic manures and chemical fertilizers & to ensure efficient use of fertilizer through soil testing. Besides, production of bio-fertilizers, blue green algae and azola have also been planned. Physical target is distribution of 13,000 MT of N.P.K. Proposed Outlay for the scheme is Rs. 778.00 lakhs.

1.A.4.5. Project for Plant Protection Services : The Scheme aims at providing need based support to the cultivators to combat epidemic outbreak and attack of pests. It includes distribution of plant protection equipments to the Gaon Panchayets as grant-in-aid. Outlay is Rs. 19.00 lakhs.

1.A.4.6. Project for Agril. Extension & Farmers Training: The scheme provides support for extension and training to the farmers for increasing production and productivity of Agri. crops. Outlay is Rs. 52.00 lakhs.

1.A.4.7. Agricultural Economics & Statistics : The objective of the Scheme is to collect and disseminate Agricultural Statistics. The Outlay is Rs. 0.20 lakh.

1.A.4.8. Farm Mechanisation & Agril. Engineering : The objective of the Scheme is to increase efficiency of agricultural operations for higher production through use of modern agricultural machineries amongst the farmers. Besides, spill over works of construction of power tiller hiring Centres, V.L.W. Stores, engineering godowns etc. have been proposed to be under taken during 1995-96. The Outlay is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

1.A.4.9. Small and Marginal Farmers : The objective of the Scheme is to provide adequate technology to the small and marginal farmers to enable them to obtain higher yields per unit area held by them. The Outlay is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

1.A.4.10. Project for Dryland/Rainfed Farming : The project aims at introducing rainfed farming technology under different conditions prevailing in the State so as to increase the cropping intensity through intensive farming. Demonstration on HYV paddy under upland condition as 1st crop followed by remunerative crops like Groundnut & Maize as 2nd Crops will be undertaken during 1995-96. Total Outlay is Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

1.A.5. Sharing Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

1.A.5.1. Integrated Cereal Development Programme (CSS)(75 : 25): The scheme aims at increasing productivity of rice per unit area by way of coverage of additional areas under High yielding varieties, intensive use of fertilizers, pesticides, distribution of power tillers, farm implements, subsidy, conduct of field demonstrations and training etc. The Outlay for the scheme is Rs. 18.80 lakhs (Rs. 4.70 lakhs : Rs. 14.10 lakhs as State and Central Shares).

1.A.5.2. Oilseeds Production Programme (CSS -75:25): The Scheme provides for conducting of field demonstration on improved cultivation technology of rape and mustard, distribution of certified seeds,

P.P.Equipments & improved implements on subsidy. Besides, "Seed Village Programme" for production of seeds is also proposed to be under taken. Outlay is Rs. 100.00 lakhs (Rs. 25.00 lakhs : Rs. 75.00 lakhs as State & Central Shares).

1.A.5.3. Crop Insurance (CSS -50 : 50): The Scheme provides relief to the farmers in the shape of compensation for the loss of yield due to natural calamity. The Outlay is Rs. 0.20 lakhs (0.10 : 0.10 lakhs as State & Central Shares).

1.A.5.4. Establishment of an Agency for Reporting of Agril. Statistics (CSS- 50:50) : The objective of the scheme is to estimate coverage under different crops through field inspection. The Outlay is Rs. 26.00 lakhs of which Rs. 13.00 lakhs is State share.

1.A.5.5. National Pulses Development Project (CSS - 75:25) : The Scheme aims at increasing production and productivity of both Kharif and Rabi pulses by way of distribution of minikits of quality seeds, P.P.Chemicals, P.P.Equipments and conduct of block demonstrations with outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs (Rs. 10.00 lakhs : Rs. 30.00 lakhs as State and Central Share).

1.A.6. 100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

1.A.6.1. Balanced and Integrated use of Fertilisers :The main objective of the scheme is to encourage the farmers for balanced and integrated use of fertilisers for achieving more production and productivity of agricultural crops for sustainable agriculture. The outlay proposed for 1995-96 is Rs.30.15 lakhs.

1.A.6.2. National Project on Development of Fertilisers in low consumption Areas :The scheme aims at popularising use of fertilisers in low consumption areas by way of conducting demonstrations on improved method of composting and on integrated nutrient supply system. The outlay proposed during 1995-96 is Rs.6.00 lakhs.

1.A.6.3. Special Jute Development Programme :The main object of the scheme is to improve productivity and quality of Jute and Mesta in the potential areas of the state. It also aims at popularisation of improved cultivation technique specially amongst tribal farmers. The outlay proposed during 1995-96 is Rs.20.68 lakhs.

1.A.6.4. Maize Minikit Programme :The objective of this scheme of Minikit programme of Maize is to propagate recently released high yielding varieties/hybrids and adoption of Improved production technology for higher productivity in the state. The proposed outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.3.00 lakhs.

1.A.7.5. Rice Minikit Programme : The scheme aims at popularising the cultivation of location specific High Yielding Varieties of rice and propagate the adoption of improved rice production technology. The proposed outlay for 1995-96 is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

1.A.7.6. Wheat Minikit Programme :The objective of the scheme is to propagate improved technology and increasing productivity levels of wheat in low productivity areas and also in potential areas through the adoption of recently released high yielding varieties. The proposed outlay is Rs.0.50 lakh during 1995-96.

1.A.8. N.E.C. Funded Schemes :

1.A.8.1. Fellowship and Short-term Training Programmes : Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided as stipend and book-grant to the students and in-service personnels to undergo studies in various streams of under-graduate, post-graduate and Ph.D. level in Agriculture and allied subjects. The proposed outlay for the scheme during 1995-96 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs to extend benefit to 30 students and in-service personnels.

CHAPTER - 1.B : CROP HUSBANDRY (HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT)

1.B.1. Status of Horticulture in Tripura .

1.B.1.1. Two-thirds of the total geographical area of the State is upland, and forested. The terrain and type of land with heavy soil depth upto 30 feet are mostly unsuitable for seasonal crops, but highly suitable for horticultural crops. Satellite imagery indicates that total available culturable wasteland in Tripura is 90,614 hectares. But figures of Revisional Survey indicate that total available waste land in Tripura is 96,217.82 hectares. The culturable wasteland available for extension of horticulture in Tripura may be classed as under :-

TABLE: 1 : Land available for extension of Horticulture in Tripura.

* Khas land	- 40,655.01 hac.
* Area of settled land.	- 10,871.82 hac.
* Area of Forest land	- 44,444.25 hac.
* Area owned by different Govt. department and lying fallow.	- 246.74 hac..

	96,217.82 hac.

The Forest land indicated above is unclassed govt. open forest and may be put to horticultural use with permission from Forest department. Besides the forest land indicated above, some part of the remaining area under classification of cultural wasteland is under horticultural crops the offers scope for extension of horticulture.

1.B.1.2. The rainfall in Tripura starts from March and continues upto October ; scanty rainfall is also received during November to February. Average of fifty year's rainfall data as indicated below shows encouraging prospects of rainfed horticulture in Tripura.

TABLE : 2 : Rainfall - Average of 50 years:

Pre-Monsoon (March to May)	- 556.40 mm.
South-West Monsoon (June to September)	- 1388.70 mm.
Post Monsoon (October to December)	- 210.90 mm.
Winter Monsoon (January to February)	- 4.40 mm.

	- 2160.40 mm.

1.B.1.3. The wasteland and upland are mostly under possession of tribal people. Moreover, the Tribal people of Tripura are fruit lovers and grow pineapples, oranges, jackfruit, banana in their home-stead. The Land, Rainfall and profile of Population offer good prospects for :-

a) Conservation of these upland and wasteland which are mostly devoid of vegetation through soil conservation measures for restoration of soil fertility and higher productivity.

b) Cultivation of Fruit crops in upland, wasteland under rainfed condition.

c) Total additional area brought under different fruits and plantation crops is 65926 ha. and the target for coverage is 1700 ha. during 1995-96.

1.B.1.4. Present level of productivity of different fruits, vegetables and spices of the State as compared to other States is given below :

TABLE: 3 : AREA, PRODUCTION, PRODUCTIVITY OF HORTI. CROPS
IN TRIPURA

Sl.	Name of fruit crops	Area under fruit crops 94-95 (in ha.)	Prod- uction (in 000 MT)	Present level of producti- vity(M.T. per ha.)	Highest produc- tivity observed in other States (M.T.per ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fruits :					
1.	Orange	4484	21.92	4.89	9.93 (Assam)
2.	Pineapple	5025	44.47	8.85	39.00 (Tamil Nadu)
	Mango	5022	41.28	8.22	12.00 (Andhra- Pradesh)
	Banana	4924	33.63	6.83	54.36 (Gujrat)
5.	Jackfruit	8125	214.58	26.41	26.41 (Tripura) (not available for States)
6.	Litchi	5420	34.20	6.31	No. available
7.	Lime/Lemon	2535	25.35	10.00	Not available
Plantations :					
1.	Cashewnut	5206	00.57	0.11	1.408(Maharashtra)
2.	Coconut	8251	1.25	1515 Nos.	14333 (Pondicherry) Nos.
3.	Arecanut	2200	3.96	1.80	2.00 (Mizoram)
Vegetables :					
1.	Potato	4050	69.27	17.10	21.91(West Bengal)
2.	Summer/Kharif Vegetables	12900	97.52	7.56	-
3.	Winter/Rabi Vegetables	14700	165.23	11.24	-
Spices:					
1.	Ginger	975	1.065	1.09	2421 Kg.(National average)
2.	Turmeric	1500	277.50	1.36	2738 " (")
3.	Chilli	1725	720.30	0.54	802 " (")

1.B.1.5. The table below indicates the projected area of expansion and requirement of planting materials under different Fruits during 1995-96 as well as the existing productions of planting materials and anticipated additional requirement of planting materials:

TABLE:4 : ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT OF PLANTING MATERIALS DURING 1995-96

Fruit	Area to be covered in 1995-96 (Hect.)	Requirement of planting materials (in lakh nos)	Existing Capacity of producing planting materials (in lakh Nos.)		Addl. supply of planting materials (in lakh nos.)	
			Govt. Nurseries.	Private Nurseries.	Govt. Sector	Private Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Litchi	300	0.60	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coconut	800	2.00	1.42	0.50	1.58	0.25
Cashewnut	200	0.70	0.08	0.00	1.42	0.00
Orange	200	1.50	1.27	2.00	3.72	1.00
Pineapple	300	120.00	2.00	80.00	1.50	40.00
Banana	300	5.00	0.18	0.50	0.53	1.00
Lime/Lemon	200	1.50	1.80	0.25	0.20	0.50
Mango	50	0.70	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00
Arecanut	100	2.50	0.40	0.25	0.60	0.50
Jackfruit	50	0.70	1.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
Misc(Guava/Papaya etc.)	200	0.50	1.51	0.05	0.54	0.75
Total :	2700	135.70	11.77	85.55	10.12	44.00

1.B.1.6. Geographical isolation and transport bottlenecks create problems in marketing of horticultural products. Since independence, the market of Bangladesh has also been lost. The presence of middlemen and illegal traders have worsened the situation further. This hinders the extension of area under horticulture. Opening of border trade with Bangladesh is expected to open up new marketing channels and further promote the production. However, with Government efforts NERAMAC has established a Pineapple Juice Concentration Plant at Nalkata in North Tripura District in 1985 with a processing capacity of 5000 Tonnes raw pineapple and Cashew Processing Factory at Arundhatinagar, Agartala with a processing capacity of 500 Kg. of raw cashewnut in two shifts per day. Due to such efforts, plantation of pineapple and cashew are likely to get a boost. State Government has also taken up with Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEEDA) for marketing of Litchi outside the state and also for export to Gulf Countries.

1.B.1.7. The Tripura Horti. Corporation Ltd. (THCL) was incorporated under Company's Act, 1956 with effect from 7-4-1987 with an authorised Share Capital of Rs.5.00 Crores. The objective of setting up of the Corporation is to extend area under horti. crops of commercial importance, procurement and supply of production inputs including machineries and to undertake marketing activities of Agri. - Horti. produces. The Corporation may undertake any other activities with decision of the Board of Directors. The THCL has so far developed 1000.0 hectares of Cashew plantation. The Department of Horticulture & Soil Conservation contributed Equity Share Capital of Rs.1.00 Crore upto the year 1993-94 since its inception. Since 1994-95, Government has decided to provide incentive to the Corporation for undertaking marketing activities of horti. produces through grant-in-aid.

1.B.2. Thrust Areas and Plan Objectives :

A) Research : Objective:

- Intensification of Horticultural Research activities in the State to establish High Yielding varieties of fruits, plantations & vegetable crops.
- Finding out of suitable cost-effective fertilizer dose for fruits, plantation & vegetable crops.
- Identification of suitable varieties of spices for introduction in the State.

B) Production of Inputs :Objective:

- Production of planting materials and development of infrastructure for increase of production of planting materials to meet departmental requirements.
- Production of potato seed within the State to reduce dependence in a phased manner on potato seed from outside sources.
- Production of vegetable seeds suitable for agro-climatic conditions of the State.
- Production of vegetable seedlings in Govt. seedling stations to cater to the need for healthy seedlings.

C) Extension of Technology :Objective:

- Development of on-farm technology for increasing productivity of fruits, plantation crops, vegetables and Spice crops.
- Introduction of technology for development of commercial floriculture.
- Expansion of Mushroom Spawn production and adoption of village for commercial cultivation of mushroom.
- Introduction of Papaya cultivation on a commercial scale.
- Introduction of technology for cultivation of vegetables in non-traditional areas.
- Extensive cultivation of hybrid vegetables for higher productivity.
- Training of Farmers and visit of Farmers outside the State.

D) Post harvest Processing & Management :Objective:

- Establishment of new processing centres.
- Stabilization of existing processing centres.
- Demonstration in home scale processing.
- Training of farmers and Farm women to develop technical know-how on processing.
- Incentive for development of private enterprise in floriculture and processing of fruits & vegetables.

E) Statistics & Marketing :Objective:

- Collection of data on area, production, productivity of fruit crops and assessment of marketable surplus of fruits & vegetables to strengthen data base for future.
- Incentives to Cooperatives for undertaking marketing activities on horticultural produce.
- Incentive for marketing of fresh fruits & vegetables outside the State.
- Market intervention for stabilizing market prices of fruits and vegetables.

F) Infrastructure Development :Objectives:

- Maintenance of existing infrastructure.

G) Land Stock Improvement :Objectives:

- To restore different categories of wasteland and put

- them back into cultivation.
 - To control further aggravation of land degradation by way of plantation of Cashewnut, Jackfruits etc.

1.B.3. State Plan Scheme :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Component of the Scheme	Outlay 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)	
			State	Central
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A) Research :				
1.	Horti. research activities at Horti. Research Complex Nagicherra.	Varietal, manurial trial on Coconut, Cashewnut, Arecanut, Mango, Spices (Ginger, Turmeric & Black-pepper), Cinamon & Vegetables & purchase of Research equipments and materials.	8.00	0.00
B) Production of Inputs :				
2.	Production of planting materials and development of progeny orchard	Production of planting materials, such as Coconut, Arecanut, Litchi, Guava, Lime, Lemon etc.; incentive for development of private nurseries, maintenance of mother plants covering an area of 1030 ha., creation of irrigation facilities & construction of nursery shed.	70.00	0.00
3.	Production of seed Potato including T.P.S.	Production of 500 M.T. of seed potato, out of which 300 M.T. in Govt. farms and 200 M.T. through registered growers, to make 250 farmers self-sufficient through TPS demonstration, production of 150 kgs. of T.P.S. from the existing center at Nagicherra and creation of infrastructure for additional production of TPS to meet external demand with the object of earning revenue.	25.00	0.00
4.	Production of vegetable seeds and seedlings etc.	Production of vegetable Seedlings and flower seedlings in the existing 8 nos. of Seedling stations, production of vegetable seeds in Nagicherra and Maicherra farms & raising of hybrid vegetable seedlings, both summer and winter, in selected beneficiaries plots with the object of supplying hybrid seedlings to farmers	5.00	0.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		instead of seeds. Creation of new seedling station and development of existing seedling station		
C) Extension of Technology :				
5.	Dev. of fruits, plantation crops including Red oil Palm.	Motivation of fruit growers in increasing productivity through demonstration of crops like Banana, Coconut, Pineapple Papaya ;creation of homestead orchard with inputs & input assistance, training of farmers, visit of farmers outside the State, and publicity; 100 Ha. Captive Pineapple Cultivation.	62.00	0.00
6.	Integrated scheme for development of vegetable in traditional and non-traditional areas.	Demonstration on cultivation of vegetables in interior tribal areas & also in SC villages and to marginal farmers, distribution of vegetable seed minikit for commercial improvement and purchase of power-tiller, pumpset for irrigation facilities etc.	145.00	0.00
7.	Development of Spices and Condiments.	Demonstration on Ginger, Turmeric, Cumin, Fenugreek, Fennel; production of Cinamon seedlings, Black-pepper cuttings ; maintenance of Spices garden.	5.00	0.00
8.	Floriculture & Ornamental gardening.	Maintenance of mother plants of floriculture garden at Lembucherra & Rabindra Kanan, Secretariate lawn, seedling Station; production of planting materials, demonstration on growing of commercially important flowers, training etc. & creation of infrastructure at District level.	5.00	0.00
9.	Development Orange in Jampui & Sakhan ranges.	Procurement of root stock from outside sources, purchase of Orange fruits from selected plants, raising of seedlings, distribution of seedlings, insecticides, fungicides and P.P. equipments at subsidized cost, dev. of existing garden at Jampui hills.	10.00	0.00
10.	Expansion of Mushroom cultivation processing and preservation.	Expansion of Mushroom Spawn production facilities in North and South districts and adoption of villages for production of Mushroom on Commercial scale. Addition of	10.00	0.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		processing facilities to the existing centre. Purchase of equipments and materials for newly established Mushroom Laboratory		
D) Post Harvest management and Processing :				
11.	Scheme for processing of fruits & vegetables.	Estt. of new processing center at Udaipur, renovation of existing processing center at Kumarghat,, and Agartala, purchase of machineries, raw materials; demonstration on home scale processing & training incentive for development of private industry.	5.00	0.00
E) Statistics & Marketing :				
12.	Marketing and statistical wing.	Sales promotion by providing incentive to existing cooperatives, incentives for creation of new cooperative on marketing, linkage between processor & grower, support price & subsidy to organisations engaged in marketing of horti. produce, buy-back guarantee for dev. of spices cultivation especially Blackpepper, incentive to T.H.C.L. for undertaking marketing activity of horti produce and for creation of assets.	7.00	0.00
F) Infrastructure Development :				
13.	Direction and Administration.	Pay and wages of existing staff & labours, office expenses, extension of infrastructure from State level to Grassroot level and filling up of vacancies, rent etc.	190.00	0.00
G) Land Stock Improvement :				
14.	Restoration and dev. of wasteland in Tripura.	Development of individual beneficiaries land having waterlogging problem, sandcast area and wasteland, raising of Horti. plantation in wasteland (community land/Govt. khas land), improvement of drainage of marshy land etc.	25.00	0.00
H) Sharing Scheme :				
15.	Promotion of use of Plastics in Agriculture(New) (CSS-67:33)	Establishment of low cost Plastic Green House, Plastic mulching for conservation moisture, Development of drip irrigation system.	8.00	24.00
			Total :	580.00 24.00

1.B.4. 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Component of the Scheme	Outlay 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Integrated Programme for Development of Spices(CSS-100:0)	Production of rooted Black-pepper cuttings, Demonstration on Black-pepper, Demonstration -cum-Seed multiplication plots on Ginger and Turmeric, Production & distribution of quality planting materials of Tree Spices, Establishment & maintenance of demonstration-cum-progeny gardens, distribution of P.I.P. equipments, Staff and Infrastructure.	19.10
2.	Integrated Programme for Development of Betelvine (CSS-100:0)	Providing financial assistance for construction of conservatory, Establishment of demonstration plots,, Financial assistance for developing water sources, Distribution of Plant Protection equipments.	1.48
3.	Integrated Programme for Development of Tropical & Arid Zone Fruits(CSS-100:0)	Establishment of large nurseries in Public sector, small nurseries in Private sector, Area expansion, Demonstration, Improving productivity etc. of different fruits specifically Orange, Banana etc.	11.67
4.	Production & Supply of Vegetable Seeds (CSS-100:0)	Distribution of hybrid vegetable Seed minikit	1.50
5.	Commercial Floriculture (CSS-100:0)	Assistance to farmers to a minimum of 50% of the total cost for cultivation of commercial floriculture.	1.00
6.	Promoting Cultivation of Roots and Tuber Crops(CSS-100:0)	Demonstration and distribution of seed minikit of Roots & Tuber crops like Potato (TPS), Tapioca, Sweet Potato,, different varieties of Yams.	0.85
7.	Mushroom Cultivation (CSS-100:0)	Establishment of Spawn production units, Establishment of pasturised compost production unit, training of farmers.	29.50
8.	Nutritional Garden in Rural Areas (CSS-100:0)	Creation of Nutritional garden in homestead with fruit plants having nutritive value.	0.75
Total :			65.85

CHAPTER - 2 : MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL
(AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT)

2.1. Project for Development of Markets & Marketing Facilities : The project aims to develop markets and marketing facilities of agricultural produce in a phased manner in the shape of constructing sale-hall, sale-stall, market godown etc. for providing benefits to the producer-sellers. During 1995-96, only spillover construction works will be under taken. The Scheme also provides grant-in-aid to the market committees and financial assistance to the cooperative societies as subsidy for support price operation. The outlay is Rs. 41.00 lakhs.

CHAPTER - 3 : AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION
(AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT)

3.1. Agricultural Research : The main objective of the scheme is to undertake research activities on crop improvement, varietal trial, development of production technology at Agri. Sub-Division level. Besides, Development & strengthening of Central Agri. Library, Establishment of District & Agri. Sub-Division Libraries have been proposed under this Scheme. An amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been kept for 1995-96.

3.2. Agricultural Education & Training : The objective of the Scheme is to develop technical personnel at various levels of Agril. extension & administration. To develop the technical manpower in the field of agriculture, horticulture, fresh candidates will be sponsored for undergoing training in B.Sc.(Agri.), B.Sc.(Horti.) courses. In service technical staff like VLW/AAs will also be trained at Upgraded Training Center during 1995-96. The Outlay for the Scheme is Rs. 14.00 lakhs.

CHAPTER 4A - FOOD, STORAGE & WAREHOUSING (FCS DEPARTMENT)

4.A.1. Status of Food, Storage & Warehousing : The existing storage capacity of 43 Nos. of food storage godowns in the State is 29630 MT. The average monthly requirement of foodgrains, sugar and salt is 20,000 MT. It is desirable to have 2 months stock of foodgrains, sugar and rice in stock to guard against any disruptions in supplies. Thus, the existing capacity is short of minimum necessary capacity. The following are the objectives of plan :

- i) Maintenance of existing godowns and provide pucca approach to those godowns;
- ii) Create additional storage capacity ;

4.A.2. To streamline the accounting procedure, the State Govt. in cooperation with the R.B.I. has introduced the food credit system in the State w.e.f. 1.4.1994.

4.A.3. State Schemes :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
i) Reconstruction/Renovation of existing godowns	20.00
ii) Construction of Godowns & Staff Quarters for Store-Keeper/Store-Guards	8.00
iii) Construction of approach road to different food storage godowns	5.00
Total:	33.00

4.A.4 Construction of Storage Godowns (100% C.S.S) : The pattern of Central assistance is 50% Subsidy and 50% Loan. A good number of food godowns are hired ones. Hiring charges of godowns are a unnecessary charge on the food credit system. To replace the hired godowns with Govt. godowns, an amount of Rs. 52.68 lakhs has been proposed under Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1995-96 for construction of 6 Godowns of 250 MT capacity.

CHAPTER -4B : FOOD, STORAGE & WAREHOUSING (AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT)

4.B.1. Establishment of Cold Storage : The Scheme aims at providing necessary machineries & equipments required for functioning of already established cold storages of the State. This will help in storing perishable items. A token provision has been kept so that the spill over works of dehumidified godown already taken up may be completed and also for maintenance works. The Outlay of the scheme is Rs. 34.00 lakhs during 1994-95.

CHAPTER - 5A : SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION
(HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT)

5.A.1. Status of Soil & Water Conservation(Horti) :The area covered by soil conservation measures through Plan Development till 1994-95 is 65358 Ha. and the target for 1995-96 is 1000 hectares.

5.A.2. Objectives :

- To identify priority areas for undertaking soil conservation measures through soil surveys.
- To develop land through soil conservation measures on watershed basis.
- To create water harvesting structure as a measure of water conservation.
- To reduce run-off and velocity of water by undertaking bio-measures.
- To introduce cultivation of fruit trees and plantation crops for effecting soil conservation for optimum utilisation of tillable land.
- To introduce Farm Forestry.
- To construct location specific soil conservation structure to check soil erosion.

5.A.3. State Plan Schemes :Schemes proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96 under Soil and Water Conservation Sector showing components of the schemes are detailed below :-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Component of the Scheme	Outlay 1995-96 (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Direction & Administration	Pay & allowances of staff, wages of labourers of orchards, maintenance of vehicles, office expenses	140.00
2.	Strengthening /creation of State Soil Survey Orgn.	Conduction of reconnaissance/ detailed soil survey, watershed identification & codification survey etc.	4.00
3.	Soil & Water management	Maintenance of plantation of Cashewnut etc. created earlier in TCO/SCOs, re-construction/renovation of existing construction, continuation of incomplete works in TCOs/SCOs, soil conservation training, demonstration on agronomical soil conservation measures etc.	30.00
4.	Dev. of micro-watershed(Agri. sector level)	Land dev. through different soil conservation measures like construction of water harvesting structure, gully control structure, raising of horti. plantation in community land./Govt. khas land/ Panchayat land at Agri. sector level.	46.00
Total :			220.00

5.A.4. 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Component of the Scheme	Outlay 1995-96 (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Integrated Wasteland Development Project (CSS-100:0)	Development of Cashew plantation, Social Forestry, water harvesting structure, Gully Control structure etc. in selected project area of Micro-watershed with a view to restore productivity of degraded land.	67.00
2.	National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA) (CSS-100:0) (75% Grant & 25% Loan)	Survey, investigation, Establishment of Community Kisan Nursery, Vegetative contour hedges to check Soil erosion, Demonstration on single cropping, double cropping and Agro forestry etc.	46.40
3.	Strengthening of State Land Use Board (CSS-100:0) (50% Grant & 50% Loan)	Creation of Cell for SLUB, support for infrastructure, support for studies on evaluation, inventory of land resources and land capability, identification of Wasteland, involvement of N. G.Os in land utilisation	12.00
Total :			125.40

CHAPTER -5B : SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION
(FOREST DEPARTMENT)

5B.1. Status of Soil and Water in Tripura :

5B.1.1. Soils : Tripura being a high rainfall area (2000 to 3000 millimetres per year), the soils and bed rocks are subject to severe chemical weathering and rapid erosion. The moist tropical climate has given rise to five broad groups of soils namely :-

1. Reddish yellow brown sandy soils.
2. Red loam and sandy loam soils.
3. Older alluvial soils.
4. Younger alluvial soils.
5. Lateritic soils.

The occurrence of the different kinds of soils depends on the topographic situation, slope of land, parent rock materials, vegetal cover etc. (Soils, State Environment in Tripura 1989, Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Govt. of Tripura). The extent of soil erosion by water in Tripura is estimated at 0.91 hac. (Note on present status of land degradation in Tripura, 1993, "Status of land degradation in North Eastern States" Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India.)

5B.1.2. Water resources : The State of Tripura has 10 major rivers and total annual river flow generated is estimated at 793 million cubic metres.

TABLE: 1 : BASIN WISE WATER AREA IN TRIPURA.

Name of the Basin	Basin area (Sq.Km.)	% of the basin of State's geographi- cal area.	Annual flow in thousand Cubic Metres.	% of flow to total flow.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Langai	342	3.25	170,034	21.44
2. Juri	586	5.57	15,709	1.98
3. Manu Deo	1,979	18.86	42,778	5.40
4. Dhalai	695	6.61	115,854	14.61
5. Khowai	1,378	13.13	36,032	4.54
6. Haora	570	5.43	249,399	31.45
7. Gumti	2,378	22.66	76,247	9.63
8. Muhuri	839	8.00	13,428	1.69
9. Burima	658	6.27	50,433	6.36
10. Fenny	555	5.28	9,166	1.16
11. Other minor basin	511	4.90	13,797	1.74

(Source : Water resources, State of Environment in Tripura, 1989 Department of Science & Technology and Environment, Govt. of Tripura.)

5B.2. Objective of the Scheme :

- (a) To conserve soil and water.
- (b) To provide protective cover in catchment areas for prevention of flood.
- (c) To prevent soil erosion from the hill slopes.
- (d) To increase ground water storage.
- (e) To reduce sedimentation of river beds and water reservoirs.

5B.3. Strategy :

- (a) To afforest the barren hill slopes as quickly as possible and with available resources.
- (b) To encourage forestry and Wild Life preservation, providing jobs to the tribal, shifting cultivators and thus uplifting the rural economy in the hills.
- (c) To resettle the tribal jhumias with settled and sustained livelihood.

5B.4. State Plan Scheme :

5B.4.1. Afforestation in Catchment Areas :

Large scale afforestation of suitable species will be taken under the schemes in the water sheds to cover up the degraded tracks in order to minimise the Soil erosion and to conserve soil and water resources.

Physical Target : 350 Ha.
Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

5B.5. 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

5B.5.1. Soil Conservation in the Catchment of Gumti River Valley Project (CSS-100:0) : The object of the scheme is to take Soil Conservation measures for effectively treating the whole problematic areas in order to minimize silt yield from the catchment so as to lengthen the life of Gumti Hydel Project. This is a 100% Centrally funded project and the pattern of funding is 50% grant and 50% loan.

Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

CHAPTER - 6 : FORESTRY & WILD LIFE(FOREST DEPARTMENT)

6.1.Status of Forests :

6.1.1. The State of Tripura is predominantly hilly physiographically. Forestry makes a dominant land use class here. Legal classification of forest area in the State and the comparative situation in the North-East, and the country as a whole is shown below :-

TABLE:1 : Status of Forests in Tripura, N.E. Region & India.

State/ Region	Geogra- phical Area (Sq.Km)	Legal Classification Forest Area(Sq. Km.) Class of Forests				Forest cover assessed by Remote Sensing(Sq. Km.) Class of Forests			
		Forest	R.F.	P.R.F.	Other Forest	Total	Dense Forest	Open Forest	Mangr- ove
Tripura	10491	6292 (58.18)	3588 (32.4)	509 (4.86)	2195 (20.92)	3806.5 (36.3)	1445.4 (13.78)	2361 (22.52)	(0) (0)
N.E. Region	255083	(54)	(21.8)	(3.8)	(28.3)	(64.9)	(34.7)	(30.2)	(0)
India	3287263	(23.4)	(12.6)	(7.1)	(3.7)	(19.4)	(11.7)	(7.6)	(0.1)

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage to total area of the State/Region. Reserved Forest area(3588 Sq.km) which is 32.4% of geographical area is administered directly by the State Forest Department, Rest of the area (2804 Sq.km.) is unclassed Govt. Forest area and falls mostly under jurisdiction of Autonomous District Council.

The Forest cover in the State, as assessed by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun in 1993 is well above the average figure for the whole country but still below the average for the North East.

6.1.2. Forest Resources :Being a high rainfall area forests are mainly tropical evergreen, semi evergreen, and moist deciduous. Sizeable area is still covered with bamboo brakes. Reckless fellings, intensive grazing and frequent fires have been responsible for erosion and thinning of forests, particularly in the recent past due to very high population growth.

6.1.3. Classes of Forests in Tripura.

- (1) Sal Forests - found mainly in South District.
- (2) Garjan Forests- found mainly in South and West Districts.
- (3) Dense mixed miscellaneous forests, mixed deciduous and evergreen forest found all over the state.
- (4) Open mixed miscellaneous forest - on hilly slopes.
- (5) Mixed bamboo forests - on hills.
- (6) Open scrub forests with thatch and tall grass mixed with sporadic tree growth - on hill slopes which are subject to jhumming.

6.1.4. Plantations raised: The cumulative area brought under plantation is 2066 Sq. Km. which is about 20% of geographical area.

6.1.5. Distribution and area of Forests : Distribution of Bamboo and hardwood board natural forests is shown below :-

TABLE: 2 : Distribution and Area of Forests

Stratum	Area in Sq. Km.	Volume per ha. in cum.	Total Volume in Million cum.
Hardwood Misc. Forest	1829	26.178	4.788
Hardwood Misc. Mixed with Bamboo	484	26.839	1.444
Bamboo forests	936	9.0733	0.851
Plantations	2066	20.69	4.275
Shifting cultivation	975	5.339	0.521

6.1.6. Growing stock : Growing stock in natural forests and plantations as estimated is given below:-

Plantations	4.275	Million Cum.
Natural Forests	7.604	Million Cum.

Since total forest area is 629200 ha. per ha. growing stock comes to 18.88 cum. which is below national average of 56 cum.

6.1.7. Demand and Supply: The Forests are coming under increasing pressure from a burgeoning population for supply of Forest produce. There is a huge gap between supply and demand as indicated below:

TABLE: 3: Demand & Supply of Forest Produce in Tripura.

Forest produce	Demand Per Capita Per annum	Total population - using the produce. (in lakhs)	Total Demand per annum.	Supply per annum.	Gap (4-5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Timber	0.022 Cum.	27.60	0.061 M.Cum.	0.041 M.Cum.	0.02 M.Cum.
Firewood	0.806 Cum.	27.60	2.25 M.Cum.	1.485 M.Cum.	0.765M.Cum.
Bamboo	42.73 Nos.	27.60	117.93 M.Cum.	142.6 M.Cum.	-
Thatch	0.124 M. Tonnes.	27.60	0.343 M. Tonnes.	0.0127 M. Tonnes.	0.33 M. Tonnes.

The gap between demand and supply is either met by using substitutes like cow-pats for fuelwood or by extracting the produce unauthorizedly which goes unrecorded. The supply shown above includes forest produce like timber extracted from jote (Private) land.

6.2. Wildlife : This State was once quite rich in flora and fauna. Species like Rhines, Wild buffaloes, black panther, Javan anteater etc. have become extinct. A good number of species like Binturung, Wild Goat, leopard etc. are threatened with extinction. This is because of increasing biotic pressure on their habitat.

6.2.1. Seven species of primates have been reported to be existing in Tripura. Of these, Rhesus is the most abundant followed by Phayre's leaf monkey (Locally known as "Chasma Vanar"), which has a very restricted distribution in India. Hylobates Hoolock is the only ape found in Tripura and adjoining areas of Cachar District of Assam with an estimated population of 1000 to 1400.

6.2.2. About 56 species of Wild mammals are found in Tripura. As regards flora, Working plans list 123 most common Timber/Fuelwood/Fodder species and 153 important medicinal plants found in Tripura, mostly in natural Forests.

6.3. Shifting Cultivation :

6.3.1. The "Task force on shifting cultivation" in its report in 1983 estimated that in Tripura 22300 ha., is the annual area under shifting cultivation and taking a fallow period of 5-9 years. Minimum area under shifting cultivation at one time or other is 1,11,500 ha. (As reported in "The State of Forest Report 1987"). This means that about 17.7% of forest area is affected by shifting cultivation in Tripura.

6.3.2. The Task force estimated that area affected by shifting cultivation in the entire North-East is 10.24% of forest area.

TABLE:4 : Shifting Cultivation in N.E. Region.

State/UT	Forest area. ('00 ha.)	Annual area under shift- ing cul- tivation. ('00 ha.)	Fallow in yrs.	Minimum area effected by shif- ting cul- tivation. ('00 ha.)	% to Forest area.
1. Tripura	6292	223	5-9	1115	17.70
2. Arunachal Pradesh.	51540	700	3-10	2100	4.07
3. Assam	30708	696	2-10	1392	4.53
4. Manipur	15154	900	4-7	3600	23.75
5. Maghalaya	9477	530	5-7	2650	27.96
6. Mizoram	15935	630	3-4	1890	11.86
7. Nagaland.	2876	192	4-9	768	43.95
Total : NER :	131982	3871		13515	10.24

6.3.3. Jhumias: According to 1987 Bench Mark Survey conducted by the Tribal Welfare Department of Tripura, 55,049 households with a population of 2,88,390 had been practising Jhum in the State. The estimate was that 35,000 ha. to 40,000 ha. were clear felled annually for shifting cultivation.

6.4. Encroachment : Estimated area under encroachment is shown below. It is pertinent to note that cases of encroachment on forest land after 1980. (when Forest Conservation Act come into force) have been more than cases before 1980. This is indicative

of growing population pressure on forests.

TABLE: 5 : Encroachment on Forests in Tripura.

Period	Encroachment on forest land	
	No. of families	Area involved
1. Before 1980	16210	5305 ha.
2. After 1980	27005	8620 ha.
	43,215	13,925 ha.

(Source : Annual Administrative Report 1991-92 Forest Deptt.)

6.5. Forest based industries: There are 77 (Seventy seven) saw mills all over the State with a total annual capacity of 94,400 cum. Besides, there are 5 plywood veneer units with a total annual capacity of 14,700 cum. It will be seen from demand and supply position that supply of raw material is far below the requirement of these industries. As a result many of them are on the verge of closure.

6.6. Management Strategy : Measure have been taken to relieve the pressure on Forests by increasing productivity of existing forests, afforesting waste land,, constituting Wild Life sanctuaries, and involving people in management of forests.

6.7. Plan objectives, policies and programmes :

6.7.1. National Forest policy 1988 : Objectives, policies and programme of the forest department are in keeping with the National Forest Policy 1988.

6.7.2. Conservation of Natural heritage : Four wild life sanctuaries have been constituted in the State. To guard against poaching and illicit fellings, a strike force called Tripura Forest Police Force has been constituted apart from Forest Protection Parties .Basic information about the sanctuaries is given below:-

TABLE: 6 : Wildlife Sanctuaries in Tripura.

Name of the Sanctuaries	Area (Sq. km.)	Important flora and fauna found.
1- Sepahijala	18.53	- Birds and primates. Most of migration birds in Winter.
2- Gumti	389.54	- Elephants, Bison, Sambar, Barking-dear, Wild Goat or Sarrow and reptiles.
3-Trishna	194.7	- Bison, Hoolock gibben, Golden langar, Capped langur Kally pheasants, King Cobra.
4-Rowa	4,858	- Indigenous plant species, birds & Primates.

6.7.3. Meeting the basic needs of people : From the inception of the programme in 1981-82 till 1989-90 a total of 44,100 ha., area has been planted under different schemes of social forestry. Under farm forestry schemes (where individual families are encouraged to plant trees around their homestead or on surplus land etc.) 45,793 families have been benefited and a total area of 14,339 ha., has been covered.

6.7.4. Active involvement of people in protection conservation and management of Forests : Govt. of India issued guidelines in June 1990 for involvement of village communities and voluntary agencies for regeneration of degraded forest land. Govt. of Tripura also issued a memorandum in this regard in December 1991. Consequently forest protection and regeneration committees have been formed at several places and response of people and results thereof have been very encouraging.

6.7.5 Forest Education and Training: The state has a training school at Sepahijala to train foresters and forest guards. Here, not only forest personnel but also employees of other organisations are being trained. During 1991-92 a total of 113 persons were trained in the Training School.

6.7.6. Forestry Research: The State has a separate research division, which conducts various experiments appropriate to practical aspects of the Forestry like plantation techniques, seed treatment, soil working, selection of suitable species, growth comparison etc. Research division has been regularly publishing its findings.

6.7.7. Working Plans : For scientific management of Forests, working plans (also called management plans), are written which prescribe different kinds of operations keeping in view objectives of management. This State has two working plan divisions for preparation and revision of management plans. At present, of the 9 territorial divisions, 8 have been covered by working plans, and working plan for the remaining divisions is under preparation.

6.8. State Plan Schemes :	Outlay 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)	
	State	Central
6.8.1. Intensification and Management : The aim is to improve management of resources by providing for necessary input in the form of necessary infrastructure.	100.00	0.00
6.8.2. Extention and Training : It provides for better resource management by imparting technical and management training, extension and publicity	6.20	0.00
6.8.3. Forest Resources Survey : The scheme aims at making an inventory of resource, for formulation of effective management plans.	0.30	0.00
Physical Target :		
i) Hard-wood Survey	- 100.00 Sq. km.	
ii) Plantation Survey	- 15.00 Sq. km.	
iii) Minor Forest produce	- 45.00 Sq. km.	
6.8.4. Preparation and Revision of Working Plan : The Scheme provides for writing and revising of Working plans in keeping with established principles of forest management.	0.30	0.00
6.8.5. Consolidation and Demarcation of Forests : To take up demarcation of R.F. boundary, for facilitation of proper management and for guarding against encroachment.	0.50	0.00

		Outlay 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)	
		State	Central
Physical Target :			
i)	Construction of R.C.C. posts - 350 Nos.		
ii)	Demarcation of boundary of Reserved Forests. - 22 km.		
iii)	Re-checking of boundary of P.F. - 22 km.		
6.8.6.	Forest Protection :		
i)	Engagement of fire watcher.	68.14	0.00
ii)	Establishment cost for providing forest Police Force.		
iii)	Detection of forest offences/crimes.		
6.8.7.	Development of Infrastructure for Protection of Forest from Biotic interference:		
	It is a transferred scheme which was originally a 50:50 sharing Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The work programme has been continued under different state plan schemes. The aim of the scheme is to develop & strengthen protection of forest from biotic interference.	22.86	0.00
6.8.8.	Social Forestry and Farm Forestry :		
	The schemes aims at afforesting of Wasteland to reduce pressure on forests, Afforestation, rewards, awareness generation.	53.00	0.00
Physical Target :			
i)	Plantations - 750 Ha.		
ii)	Raising of Seedling under Peoples Nursery		
6.8.9.	Decentralised People's Nursery:		
	It is a transferred scheme which was originally a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The work programme has been continued under different plan schemes from 1993-94. The aim of the scheme is to involve Rural Youth Groups/ NGOs/Schools and individuals in raising sappling of forest species under a "Buy Back" arrangement. It is now considered necessary to carry out the works under a separate scheme for proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation .	8.29	0.00
6.8.10.	Plantations for Industrial and Commercial uses :		
	Physical Target : - 1510 Ha.	74.71	0.00
6.8.11.	Departmental Operation of Timber and Other Forest Produce :		
	The main object of the scheme is to control the system of extraction of trees in the forests by taking up departmental operation of timber and other forest produce to prevent	16.00	0.00

	Outlay 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)	
	State	Central
illicit felling and pilferage of trees by the Contractors and other agencies.		
6.8.12. Communication and Building : Under this scheme required number of office buildings, quarters, Rest house etc. will be constructed.	81.70	0.00
6.8.13. Forestry Research : Physical Target :		
i) Creation and maintenance of plantation including Aided Natural Resources - 10 Ha.	1.00	0.00
ii) Creation of Nursery beds - 700 Nos.		
iii) Raising of poly bags nursery - 31000 Nos.		
iv) Research experiments		
6.8.14. Wild Life Conservation and Education : The scheme aims at conserving Wild Life and ecosystems in the State.	44.30	0.00
a) Construction of different enclosures		
b) Raising of fodder grass Plantation		
c) Cost of animal food		
d) Water supply scheme at Sepahijala.		
e) Creation of Fodder Plantation - 2 Ha.		
6.8.15. Control of Poaching & illegal trade in Wildlife:		
This transferred scheme was originally a 50:50 sharing Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The programme has been continued under Wild Life conservation & education scheme. The aim of the scheme is to control poaching and illegal trade in wild life. It is now considered necessary to carry out the works under a separate scheme for proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation.	0.70	0.00
6.8.16. Equity Share to T.F.D.P.C. Ltd. :	42.00	0.00
6.9. Sharing Centrally Sponsored Scheme :		
6.9.1. Rural Fuelwood and Fodder Project (CSS - 50:50 Sharing) :		
The object of the Scheme is to take steps to meet ever-increasing demand on forest for fuel and fodder by taking up large scale planting of short duration species.	80.00	80.00
Physical Target : - 2250 Ha.		
6.10. 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme :		
6.10.1. Integrated Afforestation & Eco-Development Project :		
This project aims at eco-development by undertaking an integrated approach.	0.00	92.50

		Outlay 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)	
		-----	-----
		State	Central
		-----	-----
Physical Target :			
i)	Afforestation - 1400 Ha.		
ii)	Aided Natural Regeneration - 300 Ha.		
iii)	Improved Chulha/ other fuel saving devices & Programmes- 2000 Beneficiaries		
iv)	Raising of Seedling for distribution - 3.00 Lakhs		
6.10.2. Minor Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants :			
Under this scheme Cultivation of Minor forest produce including Medicinal Plants is emphasized.		0.00	24.00
Physical Target :			
i)	Creation of Misc. Medicinal Plantations - 200 Ha.		
ii)	Creation of Dioscorea Plantations		
iii)	Identification/ Documentation of indigenous medicinal plants		
6.10.3. Development of Sanctuary :			
Under this scheme, Central Govt. provides funds for development of Trishna, Sepahijala and Rowa Santuaries.		0.00	40.00
Physical Target :			
i)	Acquisition of land		
ii)	Construction of reservoir		
iii)	Training of Wildlife Officials		
iv)	Digging of Bison proof trenches		
v)	Consolidation and Demarcation.		
6.10.4. Assistance for Dev.in and around Protected area		0.00	6.00
6.10.5. U.N.D.P. Assistance for preparation of Management Plan for Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary :			
UNDP is providing financial support for preparation of Management Plan for Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary.		0.00	5.00
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		Total : 600.00	247.50
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CHAPTER - 7 : PLANTATIONS (TRP & PGP DEPARTMENT)

7.1. Status of Plantation :

7.1.1. Out of the 19 Scheduled Tribes in the State, the Reang community has been recognised as "PRIMITIVE GROUP TRIBE" in Tripura. The Reang population in Tripura is 84001 as per 1981 Census. The population in West Tripura is negligible. As per 1981 Census, the percentage of Reang population is the highest in North Tripura (56.2%), next is in South Tripura (40.9%) and in West Tripura it is only 2.9%. The distribution of Reang population in different sub-divisions also greatly varies. There is no Reang population in Subroom Sub-division and the Reang population in Sonamura and Sadar Sub-divisions is also negligible.

7.1.2. The Working groups on development of Scheduled Tribes during 6th five year plan had recommended certain measures for improving the economic condition of Primitive group tribes. Accordingly a Project Report for rehabilitation of 4500 Reangs, mainly residing in the Reserve Forest, primarily based on Forestry plantation of Economic importance combined with Horticulture and Animal Husbandry programme in their existing village was prepared by the State Government which has been agreed to by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs in principle. The first phase of the project was implemented in the State from 1983-84 to 1989-90 and the cost of implementation of the programme was borne partly by the State Govt. and partly by the Central Govt. under Special Central Assistance(SCA) and Block grant. As S.C.A. was not available to the extent of Project report, major portion of the expenditure was borne out of the State plan provision. Against the project target of induction of 4500 families, actual induction was 5485 families. Achievement Report both physical and financial during 1st phase project are as under (1983-84 to 1989-90).

7.2.1. Physical:- 1. Plantation raised over 12570.28 hac.
 2. Link/project road, 120.297 km., 3. Mini barrage, 367 Nos. 4. Lunga reclamation 395.48 hac. 5. R.C.C. ring well 22 nos. 6. Mark-II tube well 12 nos. 7. Medical Sub-Center 15 Nos. 8. LAMPS Branches 8 Nos. 9. S.P.T. bridge 12 Nos. 10. Spun pipe culvert 18 Nos. 11. Office building/Quarter/Staff barrack 53 Nos. 12. Primary School 12 Nos. 13. Tribal Hostel 2 Nos. (One for girls & one for boys) 14. Community hall 2 Nos. 15. Village Electrification (House hold Elec. connection) 5 villages 16. Housing Assistance 4475 families provided 17. Animal Husbandry inputs supplied 4329 families .

7.2.2. Financial :

TABLE: (Rs. in lakhs.)

Period	Provision of fund as per P. Report.		Allocation of fund		Expenditure
	State	Central	State	Central	State
1983-90	360.93	481.89	572.87	244.94	495.013

238.511

(42.8%) (57.2%) (70%) (30%) (63.6%)

(36.4%)

Percentage of expenditure, out of the State fund allocated: 86.40%. Percentage of expenditure, out of the fund allocated by the Central Govt. (Govt. of India) : 97.37%

7.3. The second phase of the project was again prepared for rehabilitation of 3500 Reang families (Hard core Jhumias) which has been approved by the Govt. of India and the projected programme, started in 1990-91 is to continue till 1996-97. The P.G. Programme is implemented exclusively in the Reserved Forest area. Out of 3500 targeted jhumia families, 2000 families have been covered during the period 1990-91 to 1993-94. Details of achievements so far made with an expenditure of Rs.544.01 lakhs and Rs.311.816 lakhs under State Plan and Central Assistance respectively during 1990-91 to 1992-93 are as under :-

7.3.1. Plantation raised 3890.81 ha. ; 2. Water conservation structure 156 ; 3. Graded Bunding - 37.1 hac. ; 4. Construction of R.C.C. well - 74 Nos. ; 5. Link/Project Road - 55.63 km. ; 6. Paddy seeds 20 Fam. ; 11. Housing Assistance 1500 families ; 12. Supply of Animal Husbandry inputs 1500 families ; 13. Supply of Carpentry tools 1 No. ; 14. Sewing machine 3 Nos. ; 15. LAMPS share 1494 families ; 16. Supply of school dress 1276 children ; 17. House hold Electric connection 739 families ; 18. Coverage of Composite Insurance 14438 families ; 19. Supply of push cart (Thela) 4 Nos. ; 20. Supply of Spade/Dau 15 families ; 21. Supply of Yarn 1494 families ; 22. Community hall 21 Nos. ; 23. Medical Sub-center 5 Nos. ; 24. Garage- 1 No. ; 25. Construction of Latrine 4 Nos. ; 26. Godown 4 Nos. ; 27. Supply of Rickshaw 13 Nos. ; 28. Construction of play ground 1 No. ; 29. Culvert 5 Nos. ; 30. Homestead plants 1670 families ; 31. Business -65 families ; 32. Water reservoir 2 No. ; 33. Patient treated 150317 Nos. ; 34. Rest Camp. 1 No. ; 35. Supply of D.R.T.V. set 15 Nos.

7.4. Itemwise approved pattern of assistance to each beneficiary : (Family) :

Components of Scheme.	Item of benefit per family.	Amount involved per beneficiary family.
1. Plantation	i) Timber/Fruit/Fuel & Fodder - 1.5 hac.	Rs. 1665/-
	ii) Community Forestry-1 ha.	Rs. 2204/-
2. Soil & Water Conservation	- Area to be covered- 0.2ha.	Rs. 15000/-
3. Animal Husbandry	- 3 Goats, with 3 months Ration-	Rs. 1000/-
4. Homestead Plantation	Planting materials including cash assistance	Rs. 400/-
5. Cooperation	- 4 shares with Registration fee	Rs. 44/-
6. Education	- 2 sets of school dress per beneficiary (Student.)	Rs. 100/-

Components of Scheme.	Item of benefit per family.	Amount involved per beneficiary family.
7. Industry	- Petty business/Weaving/Rickshaw/Push cart/Sewing machine/Tools etc. (Any one of the above)	Rs.200/- (on average)
8 Electrification	- Domestic connection charges incl. internal wiring.	Rs.2000/-
9. Housing Assistance	- Renovation/Repairs of House	Rs.5000/-
10.Composite Insurance	- Insurance coverage to compensate loss due to natural calamity/disease/fire	Rs.19.80/-

7.5. State Plan Schemes :

Scheme	Physical Target	Outlay for 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Direction & Admn.	i) Estt. cost of District Offices of TRP & PGP	16.30
	ii) Construction of Office Building	5.00
2. Grant-in-Aid to Tripura Rehabilitation Corporation	Estt. Grant to Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation	60.00
3. Extention & Training		3.70
4. Housing Assistance	Renovation/Repair of House for 500 families.	25.00
5. Infrastructure Development	i) Construction of School Building - 10 Nos.	65.00
	ii) Construction of Medical Sub-Center - 3 Nos.	
	iii) Construction of Community Hall - 10 Nos.	
	iv) Maintenance of Link Road - 50 Kms.	
	v) Others	
		Total : 175.00

7.6. 100% Central Sector Schemes
(Special Central Assistance):

Scheme	Physical Target	Outlay for 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Direction and Administration	Establishment cost of District Offices of TRP & PGP	20.00
2. Plantation	i) Timber/Fruit/Fuel and Fodder Plantation - 1000 Ha.	
	ii) Community Forestry	

Scheme	Physical Target	Outlay for 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)
	Plantation	- 930 Ha.
	iii) Maint. of older Plantation	- 5000 Ha. 94.72
	iv) Creation of Nursery Beds	- 30000 Nos.
	v) Advance action for Plantation	- 1250 Ha.
3. Soil & Water Conservation	i) Const. of water con- servation structure	12 Ha.
	ii) Graded Bunding	- 20 Ha. 11.78
	iii) Supply of Inputs (Fish food etc.)	
4. Animal Husbandry	3 Goats with 3 months ration	5.00
5. Education	2 School dress @ Rs.100/= per beneficiary for 500 children	0.50
6. Industry	Weaving/Tailoring/Small business etc. for 500 families	1.00
7. Electrification	Domestic service connection with internal wiring.	2.00
8. Creation of Mobile Medical Unit inclu- ing free treatment with medicine	i) Mobile Medical Unit - 2 Nos. ii) Free treatment - 10000 Families	6.00
9. Drinking water facilities in PGP villages	Sources of Drinking Water - 50 Nos.	6.00
		Total : 147.00

**CHAPTER - 8 : ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
(ANIMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT)**

8.1. Status of Animal Husbandry Sector :

8.1.1. The Animal Husbandry sector offers tremendous opportunities for development in Tripura because of the :

- i) existence of a large, local unfulfilled demand for products from this sector ;
- ii) sub-tropical climatic conditions that provide an excellent environment for growth of fodder ;
- iii) existence of a large population of Cattle in the State ;
- iv) extensive practice of sustenance type of Animal Husbandry by the rural population.

8.1.2. Khaki Campbell breed of ducks is the highest Egg producer in the world. Multiplication of Khaki Campbell has been highly successful in Tripura. No Other State in the N.E. Region has been able to maintain and multiply this breed of duck. Khaki Campbell ducklings produced in the departmental duck breeding farm have been supplied to other States like Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Mizoram, Assam, Meghalaya, Rajasthan etc.

8.1.3. The State Government is maintaining parents line and is producing broiler chicks in the Government hatchery for use by beneficiaries / entrepreneurs.

8.1.4. While in 1982 the population of cross-bred cattle was 5.99 % of the total cattle population, it rose to 7.99 % in 1987 and it has further risen to 11.3 % in 1992. Cattle breeding is carried out under the Intensive Cattle Development Project. At present two projects are functioning; ICDP-I covers West Tripura and part of South Tripura in which 1,00,000 breedable age female cattle are included while ICDP-II covers North Tripura District in which 50,000 breedable female Cattle are included. Cattle breeding is performed using artificial insemination technique using both liquid chilled semen as well as deep frozen semen through 118 Stockman Sub-centres operating under 15 A.I. Centres. For up-gradation of the cattle population, artificial insemination using exotic jersey chilled semen is being replaced by the Frozen Semen Technology for wider coverage and better performance.

For production of superior quality of Poultry and ducks, one State Poultry Farm, two district poultry farms and one duck breeding farm have been set up where cross-bred chicks and pure bred Khaki Campbell ducks are hatched and reared for supply to farmers.

One Pig Multiplication Farm, one Regional Pig Breeding Farm, one Piggery Unit and three Piggery Extension Centres and one Piggery Unit at District Composite Livestock Farm in South Tripura are in operation where pure bred Pigs are produced for supply to farmers.

I.C.D.P. Insemination target - 85,000 Nos.

No. of N.D. Cows insemination - 40,000 Nos.

Target for A.I. for 1995-96 - 60,000 Nos.

Two Feed Mixing Plants with the capacity of producing 1 MT per hour each are operating. Fodder seeds and cuttings for supply to farmers are produced at R.K. Nagar Farm and two District Composite Livestock Farms.

Fodder requirement = 50,000 MT

Feeds requirement = 2,500 MT

Production of Fodder = 20,000 MT

Production of Feed = 20 MT

Shortfall in above = Feed- 2480 MT/Fodder- 30,000 MT
 Veterinary Training Institute : Capacity - A.H.A. Training for 74 Nos, Short-course Training for 300 Nos. Achievement 1992-93 A.H.A. Course 74 Nos, Refresher-118 Nos. 1993-94 - Refresher - 57 Nos.
 In order to protect the population of livestock and birds of the state from infections diseases, regular preventive vaccination of animals and birds is carried out in the State. The last incidence of the disease was recorded in 1967. The number of animals vaccinated during 1991-92 was 2.53 lakhs, in 1992-93 was 2.594 lakhs in 1993-94 it was 3.65 lakhs and the target for 1994-95 is 3.65 lakhs which is expected to be exceeded.

TABLE: 1 : Incidence and Prevalence of Animal Diseases in Tripura.

Animal Diseases	H.S.	B.Q.	F.M.D.	A.X.	S.F.
Incidence	0.01%	0.004%	0.004%	0.001%	0.003%
Prevalence	0.15%	0.045%	0.050%	0.006%	0.040%

8.1.5. Production :

TABLE: 2 : Production and Productivity of Animal Products in Tripura.

Item	Year	T R I P U R A		Production
		Total production	Productivity	
MILK -	1992-93	34 Thousand M.T.	220 L/Cow/Yr.	14.26 Cu. M.T.
	1994-95(T)	38 Thousand M.T.	-	
	1995-96(T)	40 Thousand M.T.	250 L/Cow/Yr.	
MEAT	1992-93	3.88 Thousand M.T.	-	
EGGS	1993-94	40 Million		
HIDES	1993-94	14,266 Nos.		
SKINS	1993-94	3.409 lacs.		

8.1.6. Per capita consumption per year(1992-93) :

	INDIA	N.E. AREA	TRIPURA
MILK(Lt.)	17	18	19
EGG (No.)	20	17	18
MEAT(Kg.)	1.30	1.35	1.30

8.1.7. Institutions under Animal Husbandry:

Name of the District	VH	VD	VFAC	SMSC	A.I.	SMC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Tripura	3	18	95	55	5	8
North Tripura	3	12	63	39	5	5
South Tripura	3	14	68	24	5	10
TRIPURA :	9	44	226	118	15	23

Note : VH : Veterinary Hospital
 VD : Vet. Dispensary

VFAC : Vet. First Aid Center
 SMSC : Stockman Sub-Center
 A.I. : Artificial Insemination Center
 SMC : Stockman Center

8.1.8. Contribution of Animal Husbandry Sector to State Domestic Product :

Year	Total State	Contribution from Animal	% Contribution
1	2	3	4
1980-81	26780.00	1012.51	3.78
1985-86	48537.00	2236.83	4.61
1990-91	96974.00	5081.52	5.24

8.2. Objective & Strategy :

8.2.1. The main long-term objectives of various activities of the department are :

(a) To improve the genetic quality of the stock of animals and birds by introduction of superior germplasm in the generations to come so as to augment production and also to improve working ability of draught animals.

b) To motivate farmers to take up scientific methods of animal husbandry and poultry and duck keeping, subsidy will be provided to scheduled tribe beneficiaries as well as marginal farmers and agricultural laborers for rearing their cross bred heifers, and also for taking up poultry, duckery and piggery production schemes;

c) To narrow down the gap existing between demand and supply of protein food of animal origin;

d) To create employment opportunities;

e) To encourage increased production of feed and fodder ;

f) To train manpower to enable effective programme implementation ;

g) Preventive vaccination;

h) To extend Veterinary facilities for prevention and treatment of diseases;

i) To procure, store and distribute medicine and vaccine to the point of use.

8.2.2. Breeding Policy :

Cattle: Cross breeding with exotic Jersey to maintain exotic inheritance between 50% to 62.5%.

Pig : Pure exotic breeds with Yorkshire Hampshire maintained as pure line . Cross breeding with above breeds done.

Poultry: Pure bred birds of High yeilding variety for eggs production. Broiler breed for meat production.

- Duck : Pure bred Khaki Campbell and cross bred ducks for egg production.
- Goat : Pure breeding of Black Bengal for quality product.

8.3. State Plan Schemes :

8.3.1. Direction and Administration : Besides State level and District-level offices, for close supervision of field activities already 8 Block areas have been covered by establishing the office of the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry. Establishment related expenses at State, District & Block Levels are met from this scheme. Outlay for 1995-96: Rs. 263.50 lakhs.

8.3.2. Expansion & Strengthening of D.I. Laboratory :
Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

8.3.3. Expansion/Upgradation/Opening of V.H./V.D./V.F.A.C.: Scheme aims to extend treatment facilities to villages and for upgradation of existing facilities. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 63.30 lakhs.

8.3.4. Expansion of Veterinary Medical Stores : To provide additional storage facilities including cold storage facilities. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 0.20 lakh.

8.3.5. Re-Organisation of I.C.D.P.-I & II & opening of ICDP-III & Frozen Semen Complex : Frozen Semen bank with Liquid Nitrogen plants for storage of Frozen semen straw is needed for extension of service to remote areas. Outlay Rs. 46.50 lakhs.

8.3.6. Livestock Farm at Birchandramanu : The farm will be expanded and strengthened for creation of a herd of crossbred jersey animals for production of crossbred bull and calves for use in the breeding programme and production of exotic breed piglings. Outlay for 1995-96: Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

8.3.7. Subsidising Rearing of Cross Breed Calves for SF/MF/AL etc. : Balanced, concentrate feed is given at subsidy to farmers raising cross bred calves. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

8.3.8. Expansion and Strengthening of Existing Poultry Farms : This is a part of the transferred Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, Special Livestock Breeding Programme. Parent stock of broilers to supply chicks to the farmers shall be maintained at the State and District Poultry Farms. Quail farming shall be started on a pilot basis. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 40.50 lakhs.

8.3.9. Assistance to Un-Employed Youth for Self Employment Through Broiler Farming: Outlay for 1994-95: Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

8.3.10. Strengthening of Exotic Duck Breeding Farm at R.K.Nagar Complex : Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 14.20 lakhs.

8.3.11. Special Duck Production Programme : This is a beneficiary oriented subsidy based scheme for implementation in rural areas. The unit size suitable for small farmers will be adopted to cover extensive areas in the State. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

8.3.12. Special Poultry Production Programme: This is a part of the transferred Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, Special Livestock Breeding Programme. The aim of the scheme is to encourage the vulnerable section of the farmers to adopt scientific method of poultry

farming. The farmers will be assisted with chicks and ration . Outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

8.3.13. Consolidation & Expansion of the Goat Breeding Farm at Debipur :It is necessary to expand the pure bred and cross bred population of the Goats to meet the demand for Goats from different departments. Outlay during 1995-96 : Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

8.3.14. Expansion & Strengthening of Pig Farms at Gandhigram, Debipur, Amarpur, Mendihour, Howaibari, Nalkata & Birchandramanu :The Pig Farm are required to be expanded and strengthened to meet the demand for production and supply of piglings. Outlay for 1995-96: Rs. 23.60 lakhs.

8.3.15. Special Piggery Production Programme : This is a part of the transferred Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely , Special Livestock Breeding Programme. The Pig farmers will be assisted with exotic pigs and pig ration. The beneficiaries contribution will be the pig house and insurance cost. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 14.00 lakhs.

8.3.16. State Composite Livestock Farm :The State Composite Livestock Farm at R.K.Nagar is being expanded to include Broiler parent stock rearing. Establishment of one Rabbit unit is also under consideration. The Composite Farm at Pramodenagar situated in tribal areas for demonstration purpose will require strengthening. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 9.70 lakhs.

8.3.17. Strengthening of Feed and Fodder Wing :It is necessary to strengthen this wing to increase the fodder activities through persuasion of cattle owners in CIDP and other rural areas for cultivation of fodder in small units. Outlay for 1995-96 :Rs. 0.10 lakh.

8.3.18. Expansion and Re-organisation of Fodder Seeds Farm: The Fodder Farms at R.K. Nagar, Daluma, Birchandramanu, Devipur, Dewanpasa and Promodenagar are required to be strengthened for production of seeds and planting materials for distribution to the private farmers and for supply of all requirement of green fodder and silage for Govt. animals at R.K.Nagar. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

8.3.19. Expansion of Veterinary Training Institute: The Veterinary Training Institute at R.K.Nagar is running under this continuing scheme. The Institute imparts training to A.H. Asstts. Farmers covered under different beneficiary oriented schemes are also trained in this center. Under the proposed centrally sponsored scheme for Vocational Training for Educated Women, selected educated Women will be trained to adopt A.H. farming. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

8.3.20. Strengthening of Departmental Statistical Unit :It is considered necessary to strengthen the statistical Unit to cater the needs of the Department. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 0.05 lakh.

8.4. Sharing Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

8.4.1. Assistance to the State for the Control of Animal Diseases (CSS-50:50): The scheme has three compartments of activities e.g. Foot Mouth Disease control, Animal disease surveillance and systematic control of livestock diseases. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 16.00 lakhs of which State share is Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

8.4.2. Rinderpest Eradication Programme (CSS - 16:36:48):

The scheme aims at total eradication of the most destructive disease of cattle namely Rinderpest by adopting various measures in a phased manner. This scheme is financed by State Govt., Central Govt. and European Economic Community (EEC). The sharing pattern is 36% by State Govt., 16% by Central Govt. and 48% by E.E.C. The State Govt. is to bear the staff salary and vehicle running cost. The provision during 1994-95 was Rs.15.00 lakhs(State), Rs.6.75 lakhs(Central) and Rs.19.71 lakhs by E.E.C. The proposed provision for 1995-96 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs by State, Rs. 3.00 lakhs by Central and Rs. 9.00 lakhs by European Economic Community.

8.4.3. 15th Quinquennial Livestock Census (CSS - 50:50) :

The outlay is Rs. 0.20 lakh of which the State share is Rs. 0.10 lakh during 1995-96.

8.4.4. Sample Survey on Estimation of Production of Meat, Egg, Milk etc.(CSS - 50:50) : Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs 1.10 lakhs of which State Share is Rs. 0.55 lakh.

8.5. 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

8.5.1. Extension of Frozen Semen Technology(100:0) :The scheme

"Cross Breeding Cattle with exotic dairy breeds and improvement of buffaloes using Frozen Semen Technique" envisaged setting up of one Frozen Semen Bank and one Bull station in Tripura. The programme was to produce Frozen Semen doses for utilisation both the State as well as by neighbouring States. The Frozen Semen Bank could not be established because machines which were essential for production of F.S. doses could not imported. Other important equipment like liquid nitrogen plants and cryo-cans were already procured out of the sanctioned fund. Presently, F.S. doses are available at comparatively economic rates. It is estimated that production of F.S. doses in the State would be more expensive. Government of India suggested to strengthen the already existing F.S. Bank instead of going for production of F.S. doses. In the meantime, one of the LN2 plants has been worn out and is no longer serviceable. Moreover, replacement of some of the cryo-cans have become essential. For this purpose, a scheme has been submitted to the Govt. of India for extension of Frozen Semen Technology at an estimated cost of Rs. 207.00 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1995-96 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

8.5.2. National Demonstration Unit(100:0) :The Government of India has approved establishment of National Demonstration Units on rearing various species of Livestock and birds through out the country. The Animal Resources Development Department, Tripura set up a Regional Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm with the financial assistance of N.E.C. in the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The objective of the farm was to produce jersey bulls for use in Cattle Breeding operation in the State. The objective for which the Regional Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm was established has ceased to exist now. It will be worthwhile if this R.E.C.B.F is converted into a National Demonstration Unit for animal husbandry and fodder development. As such, scheme has been submitted to the Government of India with a total outlay of Rs.14.50 lakhs being 100% Central assistance. The outlay for 1995-96 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

8.5.3. Broiler Chick Breeding Farm(100:0) : Proposal for establishing a State level Broiler Chick Breeding Farm has been envisaged for implementation during the 8th Plan. The demand for broiler chicks are increasing and in absence of any commercial hatchery, the poultry industry is still in a rudimentary stage. Setting up of broiler hatchery is considered to be of high priority for the State to ensure

regular supply of day-old broiler chicks to prospective broiler farmers. This project involves an expenditure of about Rs.600.00 lakhs with capacity for 20,000 broilers and 10,000 layers. An amount of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

8.5.4. Revitalisation & Strengthening of Regional Exotic Duck Breeding Farm(100:0) :The Regional Exotic Duck Breeding Farm (REDBF) was established in Tripura during sixth plan under the financial assistance of the N.E.C. The technical programme of the farm consists of breeding of exotic ducks of the Khaki Campbell breed, supplying day old ducklings to farmers of Tripura as well as of the neighbouring States. It may be mentioned that this is the only duck farm of the kind in the N.E.Region and is one of the very few in the entire country. The Govt. of Tripura has submitted a scheme to the Govt. of India for Strengthening and revitalisation of the R.E.D.B.F. involving Rs. 153.00 lakhs being 100% Central Assistance. An amount of Rs. 57.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

8.5.5.Expansion of Pig Farms (Integrated Piggery Dev. Project)(100:0) :With little training and supply of good breeding materials, the tribals can be motivated to take up exotic Pig breeding. During 1993-94, the Govt. of India sanctioned fund for expanding the capacity and renovation of three existing Pig breeding farms which are being implemented during the current year. Three other farms are required to be expanded in order to increase the production of Piglets.A detailed scheme for this purpose has been submitted to the Govt. of India with an outlay of Rs. 69.00 lakhs being 100% Central Assistance. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

8.5.6. Vocational Training of Women in Animal Husbandry(100:0): In rural areas of Tripura, various livestock and /or birds are being reared in almost every household. Feeding, management etc. of these animal and birds are mainly supervised by women folk. As such this scheme has been envisaged for implementation. A detailed scheme has been submitted to the Govt. of India involving Rs. 9.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 6.00 lakhs have been proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

8.5.7.Exotic Dairy Breeds with Forzen Semen Technique (100:0): The aim of the scheme is cross breeding of cattle with exotic dairy breeds using frozen semen technique outside operation flood areas.Outlay proposed for 1995-96 is Rs.10.82 lakhs.

8.6. N. E. C. Funded Scheme:

8.6.1.Fellowship and Short-term Training Programme :Financial Assistance is provided as stipend and book-grant to the students and in-service personnels to undergo studies in various streams of under graduate and Ph.D. level studies in Agriculture and allied subjects. The proposed outlay for the scheme during 1995-96 is Rs.1.50 lakhs to extend benefit to students and in service personnels.

**CHAPTER - 9 : DAIRY DEVELOPMENT
(ANIMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT)**

9.1. Status of Dairy Development :

9.1.1. The Tripura Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd. (TCMPUL) was formed in March, 1982 and Agartala Dairy of the Govt. of Tripura was handed over to TCMPUL in August, 1983. Since then the TCMPUL has been collecting milk from the rural milk producers' Co-operative Societies and distributing milk to Agartala city, Hospitals, Army Units, etc. without interruption.

The Tripura Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd. is supplying Double Tonned Milk and Full Cream Milk to its consumers. The quantity of fat received from the whole milk is (double) tonned down to 1.5% and the required volume of solid non-fat is made up by the addition of skimmed milk power. In case of fat shortage, butter oil is added to milk.

9.1.2. Presently sixty Co-operatives are benefiting from TCMPUL as per ANAND PATTERN. Milch ration, A.I., fodder, mineral and extension services are rendered through different MPCs. In the N.E. Region, the TCMPUL occupies the second place next only to West Assam Milk Union Ltd. in terms of performance.

9.1.3. The Animal Resource Development Department is the administrative department of TCMPUL. The department is supplying milch ration at 50% subsidy. Besides, the Government is also subsidising cost of ration procurement and distribution. The Dairy village scheme is also implemented for development of Milk Union.

9.1.4. Although the TCMPUL had organised 102 MPCs, 60 of them are functioning which are supplying 3000 Kg. of milk per day (December '93) to its apex body (Milk Union).

9.1.5. Block-wise list of 60 M.P.C. Societies Organised :

* Sadar East Jirania C.D. Block	13
* Sadar North Mohanpur C.D. Block	12
* Jampaijala Sub-Block	2
* Sadar South Bishalgarh C.D.	11
* Khowai C.D. Block	8
* Teliamura C.D. Block	4
* Melaghar C.D. Block	4
* Udaipur C.D. Block	6

	60

9.2. Objectives :

1. Increase the availability of milk through village level Co-operative Societies ;

2. Provision of rural employment through dairying ;
3. Elimination of middlemen from the milk trade to free the producers from exploitation.

9.3. Strategy : Work relating to up-grading the local breed will be continued by providing F.S. technology. Small and marginal farmers will be encouraged to purchase and rear milch animals and farmers will be encouraged to sell milk through Co-operatives only. Technical guidance for better feeding, breeding and management will be provided to produce more milk. Milch ration will be supplied at a subsidised rate to the beneficiaries owing cross-breed milch animals.

9.4. Target for Annual Plan 1995-96 : The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1995-96 under Dairy Development is Rs. 32.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh are earmarked for constructional works and Rs. 31.50 lakhs for Dairy equipments.

Physical Target for the Annual Plan 1995-96 under Dairy Development :

1. Marketing Milk	(000 L) 2000
2. Milk Procurement	(000 L) 1500
3. Supply of Milch ration to farmers of Co-operative Societies.	(000 Kg.) 600
4. Village level Dairy Societies organised.	No. 60
5. Beneficiaries under self employment through rearing of cross breed cows.	No. 100
6. Farmers to be trained for scientific rearing of milch cattle.	No. 50
7. Farmers members (Coverage)	No. 3000
8. Feed Mixing Plant	No. 1
9. Chilling Plant	No. 2
10. Youth training for A.I.	No. 25

9.5. State Plan Scheme :

9.5.1. Direction & Administration: Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

9.5.2. Rural Dairy Extension : Under the scheme dairy extension services and inputs will be provided to the dairy farmers. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

9.5.3. Feed Mixing Plant : Provision for purchase and repair of equipment, cost of ration ingredients etc. has been made under the scheme, 900 M.T. additional ration will be prepared per year. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 13.00 lakhs.

9.5.4. Dairy Village Scheme : Under the scheme, milk potential areas will be developed. The village level Dairy Societies will be assisted by providing grants for managerial subsidy and testing equipments. Milk producers under the Co-operative Societies will be assisted to purchase milch animals. During the year 1995-96, 25 boys will be trained for A.I. work and they will be engaged for door to door A.I. work with a monthly lump sum financial grant depending on the target achieved. On approval of the scheme, modalities to implement the programme will be made. Fund for purchase of Frozen Semen Straws has been proposed. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

9.5.5. Training in Dairy Science : Under the schemes progressive farmers will be sent to Anand and other places for induction programme. Another programme to appraise youth and farmers on modern dairying will be taken up in the State. 50 farmers will be sent outside and 100 persons will be involved in the workshop programme. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme during 1995-96.

9.6. 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

9.6.1. Integrated Dairy Development Project : The programmes of the project are to expand the existing 10,000 ltrs. per day capacity Dairy plant to 15,000 ltrs. per day capacity and to establish one chilling plant at Udaipur with 1,000 ltrs. per day capacity and formation of Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies. It is also proposed to take up cross breeding programme with frozen semen, distribution of bulls for natural service in the inaccessible areas, supply of balanced cattle-feed and induction of heifers. All these programmes will help to augment milk production and procurement of milk.

The main objectives of the project are :

1. To meet the requirement of milk in urban areas ;
2. To provide remunerative price of milk to the farmers/ milk producers for their economic upliftment ;
3. To upgrade the local breed of cattle ;
4. To revitalise/strengthen the cooperative infrastructure.

To achieve the objectives, intensive upgradation of local cattle in the milk shed areas through A.I. with frozen semen and liquid semen will be taken up. Heifers will be inducted to boost up milk production. Procurement, processing and marketing of milk will be done through cooperatives. Farmers will be oriented in modern technology.

The project has been sanctioned by the Govt. of India with the total cost of Rs. 304.90 lakhs for implementation during the 8th Plan period. Govt. of India sanctioned Rs. 25.00 lakhs in the month of March, 1994 and Rs. 100.00 lakhs during 1994-95. The proposed outlay during 1995-96 is Rs. 102.50 lakhs.

CHAPTER - 10 : FISHERIES(FISHERIES DEPARTMENT)

1. Status of Fisheries :

10.1.1. Fisheries sector has enormous potential for growth in the State primarily because of the following reasons :

- i) Almost the entire population of the State and the N.E.Region is fish eating ;
- ii) A gap of about 9.2 M.T. exists between demand and supply of fish in the State as on date ;
- iii) The State has been exporting fish seed,production of which in the State is next only to Assam in the N.E.Region;
- iv) 2.12% of the total area of the State i.e. 22243 ha. consists of water areas.

10.1.2. Production of Fish and Fish Seed in North Eastern States :

State	Fish Production in Metric Tons.		Per capita availability kg./head/yr.		Fish Seed Production in Millions.	
	89-90	91-92	89-90	91-92	89-90	91-92
Arunachal Pradesh	1000	1500	1.2	1.7	15.00	19.08
Assam	61640	130000	3.1	6.3	86.30	1215.30
Manipur	7500	9950	4.2	5.3	40.00	63.00

State	Fish Production in Metric Tons.		Per capita availability kg./head/yr.		Fish Seed Production in Millions.	
	89-90	91-92	89-90	91-92	89-90	91-92
Meghalaya	970	3300	0.6	1.8	1.4	2.50
Mizoram	2810	2190	4.3	3.1	3.0	5.00
Nagaland	830	1380	0.7	1.1	16.60	24.00
Tripura	18500	25240	7.0	8.2	150.00	209.50

10.1.3. Area under Fisheries in Tripura :

Sl.No.	Category of water	Total water area(hectors)
1.	Ponds / Tanks	8,250.26
2.	Mini Barrages	3,992.67
3.	Reservoir (Gumti)	4,500.00
4.	River & open water area	5,500.00
TOTAL :		22,242.93

10.1.4. Considering the population during 1995-96 to be 30.64 Lakhs and per capita minimum requirement as 11 kg. per annum, the total requirement during the next year would be 33700 MT.

10.2. Plan Objective : Increased production of fish principally by vertical increase in fish production from the existing water areas is the only objective under this sector.

10.3. State Plan Schemes :

10.3.1. Direction & Administration(Strengthening of Fisheries Organisation):Establishment related expenses will be met from this scheme. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs.215.44 lakhs.

Physical Target :

1. Salary of Staff : 301 Nos.
2. Construction of Office/Market : 20 Nos.

10.3.2. Production of Fish Seed including National Fish Seed Programme : The schematic outlay has been projected to sustain production of fish seed and stable market price with special reference to Govt. farms. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs.27.60 Lakhs.

Physical Target :

1. Production of fish seed (lakhs) :
 - (a) Fingerlings : Total 947.00
 - (b) Fingerlings : Govt. Farms 120.00
2. Construction of Nursery rearing tanks in cluster of villages (0.16 hac.per unit) 25
3. Cost of inputs for nursery created during 1994-95(unit)

10.3.3. Production of Fish :

Physical Target :

1. Reclamation of Govt. Water Areas (Hac.) 20
2. Construction of Mini-Barrages (Hac.) 19
3. Provision for Natural Calamities - Repairing of Mini-Barrages (Nos.) 305
4. a) Free Supply of Fishery inputs for bringing more water areas under Fish production @ Rs.5000/- per hac. in the cluster of villages unit of 0.16 hac.(unit/hac.) 120
- b) Free Supply of Prawn seed(Hac.) 30
5. Social fishery programme for free supply of fingerlings @ 500 each and 2 tins of quick lime for private water areas not exceeding 0.10 hac. (unit) 5468
6. Fish culture in Paddy fields unit 0.16 hac. (No./hac.) 120
7. Manuring of Departmental water areas (hac.) 53
8. Drag net in Fisheries Circles (Nos.) 10

Outlay for 1995-96: Rs.60.50 lakhs.

10.3.4. Development of Reservoir, Lake, Rivulets & Other Open Water Fisheries : Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs.29.85 lakhs.

Physical Target :

1. Development of Dumbur Reservoir/ Rudrasagar Lake by way of stocking Indian Major Carp, P/Javanica, advance fingerlings (No. in lakhs) :	
a) Dumbur Reservoir	- 30.00
b) Rudrasagar Lake	- 5.00
c) Rivers	- 10.00
d) Govt. (Khas) Water areas	- 7.00
2. Harvesting of Dumbur Fish (M.T.)	- 100.00
3. Maintenance of Ice plant at Agartala & Jatanbari (No.)	- 2
4. Construction of hostel (No.)	- 1

10.3.5. Fisheries Extension, Information Services, Education and Training : This scheme is planned with a view to strengthen the extension machinery of the Department. Training Programme of the State Fisheries Training Institution (SFTI) is also incorporated under this programme. Outlay for 1995-96:- Rs.22.28 lakhs.

Physical Target :

1. Demonstration in unit 0.16 hac.:	
a) Multilayer pisciculture (Nos.)	- 6
b) Composite fish culture (Nos.)	- 81
c) Integrated fish culture (Nos.)	- 54
2. Programme for fellowship & training.	- 10
3. Candidates to be trained in TFTI (Nos.)	- 30
4. Preservation of Cultural heritage of fishermen (1 Unit)	- 16 m.m. Film
5. Acquisition of Land for Fisheries College	- 2.00 hact.
6. Construction of Hostel Building of TFTI, Udaipur (unit)	- 1

10.3.6. Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor : Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs.20.31 lakhs.

Physical Target :

1. Area to be created free of cost for rural poor fishermen living below the poverty line (0.16 hac./ unit) (family)	- 108
2. Cost of inputs for water area created during 1994-95 (unit)	- 36

10.3.7. Revitalisation and Support to Fishermen Co-operative Societies : It is proposed to revitalise 51 nos. of Fisheries Coop. Societies out of existing 129 nos. by awarding them share capital and managerial grant. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs.23.10 lakhs.

10.4. Sharing Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

10.4.1. Fish Farmers Development Agency (CSS - 50:50) : It is proposed

to augment the activities of the FFDAs by way of intensifying fish farmers training programmes and also introducing programmes for Composite culture under Model "C" Scheme of Pisciculture accepted by the NABARD. The scheme has been formulated for effecting vertical increase in fish production in selected Blocks through credit linked programme. A total outlay Rs.50.59 lakhs is kept under this scheme of which Rs.32.34 lakhs is for sharing programmes and Rs.18.25 lakhs is under 100% State contribution being staff salaries etc. The details of this scheme are as follows :

Physical Target :	Details of financial implication :
1. Constn. of ponds as per Model "B" of NABARD (hac) - 15	1. Total of this Scheme Rs.50.59 lakhs
2. Reclamation/Renovation of suitable water area as per Model "A" of NABARD(hac) - 15	2. Total of the Sharing Programmes Rs.32.34 lakhs
3. Composite/Semi intensive fish culture in 25% water area of one Block per District under Model "C" including stock Insurance (hac.) -150	3. Total State Share Rs.34.42 lakhs. (16.17 + 18.25)
4. Training Programme for Fish Farmers(Nos.) - 5605	4. Total Central Share Rs.16.17 lakhs
5. Areator to be provided to private pisciculturist at subsidised rate (No.) - 10	

10.4.2. Welfare of Fishermen Families (CSS - 50:50) :This scheme provides Welfare measures in the shape of housing facilities to poor, homeless fishermen. Group accident insurance benefit programme for fishermen has also been clubbed under this programme. The proposed total outlay is Rs. 66.10 lakhs of which State share is Rs. 33.05 lakhs.

Physical Target :

1. i) Housing facilities to be provided to poor fishermen @ 20 houses per village, (unit-village)	- 180
ii) Drinking water facilities to be provided (Mark-II) per village (No).	- 9
2. Group Accident benefit Insurance for members of Cooperative Societies (Nos.)	- 10,000
3. Old age pension to Fishermen (Nos.)	- 650

10.4.3. Setting up of Cold Chain Scheme for Tripura(CSS - 50:50) :The Central Govt. has approved the scheme with sanction of 30% of the total of the scheme less the staff related charges. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs.15.00 lakhs as State share.

10.4.4. Integrated Area based Fisheries Development (CSS - 50:50) (New) :This is a new 50:50 sharing family oriented scheme to raise the poor SC and ST families above poverty line by way of uti-

lising their fisheries resources in identified cluster of villages where fisheries is the main activity. The proposed outlay is Rs. 36.90 lakhs of which State share is Rs.18.45 lakhs.

Physical Target :

1. Cluster of Villages (Nos.)	-	6
2. Reclamation/Renovation/ Extension of water areas (unit of 0.16 hac. per family @ Rs.10,000/-per unit) (family)	-	120
3. Creation of new water area (unit 0.16 hac. per family) (family)	-	120
4. Input cost including Horti. Plants @ Rs.5,000/- per unit (family)	-	120

10.5. 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

10.5.1. Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics :

This scheme was in operation during 7th Plan and is proposed to be continued during 8th Five Year Plan also. This is run at 100% Central contribution. Outlay for 1995-96 : Rs.1.75 lakhs.

10.5.2. Fisheries Training and Extension under Central Assistance :The main objective of the scheme is to train up the fish farmers/fishermen through Trickle Down System by the fishery extension works. In 1995-96, South Tripura District will be under the purview of the scheme with an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs under 100% Central sector.

Physical Target :

1. Construction of Dormitory for the trainees (No.)	-	1
2. Providing a set of TV & VCR (No.)	-	1
3. 15 days training for a group of 10 farmers for 12 Nos. Groups @ Rs.25/- per day per trainee	-	120
4. Organisation of District Seminar of Fish Farmers	-	1

10.5.3. Establishment of Model Village for Rehabilitation of Fishermen Families :The scheme has been sanctioned by Government of India as a Special Central Assistance for rehabilitation of 500 families ousted due to formation of Dumbur reservoir with a total outlay of Rs. 107.00 lakhs as 100% grant as Central assistance. Out of the total of Rs. 107.00 lakhs sanctioned by Government of India, the State Department has received Rs. 50.00 lakhs as 1st installment at the fag end of 1993-94. It is proposed to keep a provision for the balance amount of Rs. 57.00 lakhs under the scheme during the year 1995-96.

10.5.4. Establishment of Prawn Hatchery (New Scheme) :The main object of the scheme is to introduce a species of good market value to get additional production from polyculture and get a hand-

some revenue from Mono-Culture of Giant Fish Water Prawn (M.Rosen-bergii). An amount of Rs.27.95 lakhs has been proposed during 1995-96. Details of the scheme are as below :

Item	Physical (unit)	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)
1. Construction of Hatchery shed in West Tripura	1	8.00
2. Construction of R.C.C. platform for water storage tanks/ filtration chamber	1	1.50
3. Hatchery Component :		
i) Water storage tank 10 MT capacity	3	1.50
iii) Sanitary & pipe fitting :	As required	0.35
a) Water pump	2	0.30
b) Air flower	4	0.40
c) Pipe etc. for aeration	1	0.20
d) Electrification	1	1.00
e) Generator & fuel	2	1.30
iv) Different laboratory equipments	As required	2.00
v) Feed component Unit	1	0.70
vi) Brood fish production Unit		1.00
vii) Laboratory furniture	As required	0.30
4. Staff Component & POL		8.00
5. Office Expenses		0.20
		27.95

10.5.5.Maintaining of Aqua Ecological Balance (New Scheme) :

The main theme of the scheme is :i) To protect the endangered species for maintaining ecological balance ;ii) To stop in-breeding with a view to restrict genetic dis-orders and help to establish healthy progeny and keep balance between integral uses of territorial and aquatic eco-system. An outlay of Rs. 40.20 lakhs has been proposed during 1995-96.

Programmes for 1995-96 (Physical & Financial) :

Item	Physical	Financial(Rs.in lakhs)
1. Procurement of scientific equipments/chemicals etc. including camera	4 Units	20.00
2. Establishment of Artificial propagation unit of endangered fauna	1 Units	5.00
3. Expenditure towards survey of Aquatic flora & fauna/ Publication of report	As required	0.20
4. Cost of furniture	As required	0.80
5. Staff salaries,POL etc.		14.00
6. Office Expenses		0.20
		40.20

CHAPTER - 11 : COOPERATION (COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT)

11.1. Status :

11.1.1. There was only one Cooperative Society in Tripura before merger of Tripura in the Indian Union. The Tripura Cooperative Societies Act was adopted in 1974. The Government has been providing all possible assistance to organisation of Cooperative Societies for pursuing various economic activities. The position of Societies organised is as follows:-

TABLE-1: Status of Cooperative Societies in Tripura as on 31.3.94.

	No. of Societies (as on 31.3.94)
1. Apex Societies (Bank-2, Marketing, Consumers', Weavers, Fisheries, Dairy, Union, Corporation-2)	- 10
2. Agri. Credit Societies :	- 383
a) LAMPS - 56	
b) PACS - 213	
c) FSS - 1	
d) Others - 113	
3. Minor Industrial Societies	- 248
4. Non-Agri. Non-Credit (Labor, Transport, Press etc.)	- 204
5. Weavers	- 166
6. Primary Marketing	- 14
7. Fishery	- 128
8. Primary Consumers	- 132
9. Milk Supply	- 83
10. Others	- 49
11. Under Liquidation	- 348
	----- 1765

Total membership - 3,87,035.

In 1981 administrative control of Cooperatives involved in specialised activities was transferred to the concerned Departments. Functioning of the PACS, LAMPS and various statutory functions like registration, audit etc. are being looked after by the Cooperative Department. With a view to restore democracy in the Cooperative Organisations, election to all the Society were started during 1993-94. These are expected to be completed in 1995.

11.1.2. The growth of Cooperative movement in the State is shown in the following statement :-

TABLE-2:

Period/Year	No. of Society -ies.	Member- ship.	Amount of share capi- tal(Rs).	Loan sanctioned to members. (Rs. lakhs)	Sale of Consumer goods. (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951-52	10	805	1.29	Nil	3.09
1956-57	250	14919	5.40	1.63	16.96
1966-67	673	87661	44.52	30.69	189.92
1986-87	1577	331270	488.88	1143.78	3835.70
1990-91	1711	382195	2038.35	1481.85	3815.14
1993-94	1765	385113	2075.32	639.00	2434.80

11.1.3. Starting with provision of credit facility to the farmers, the Co-operatives have now diversified their activities into many new sectors of economy such as Marketing, Processing, Storage, Dairy, Weaving, Fisheries and Consumers Stores etc.

11.1.4. A summary of some of the significant physical achievements made so far in the Cooperative sector is given in the statement below :-

TABLE-3 : Credit Facility Extended by Cooperative Societies in Tripura.

Period	Categories	Amount of loan paid (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Members benefited	Annual average (Persons)
1	2	3	4	5
1981-82	S.T. Loan	3099.26	2,18,218	16,786
to				
1993-94	M.T. Loan	1907.71		
	L.T. Loan	547.89	4,010	308

TABLE-4 : Procurement & Marketing of Agri./ Minor forest produce/other goods by Apex Institutions in Tripura.

Period	Name of items	Turnover (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1983-84	i) Agri.	1179.36	These items have been procured through Primary Cooperative Societies, Primary Marketing Societies and marketed through Apex Marketing Cooperative Societies Ltd.
To	ii) Minor forest produce	193.48	
1993-94	iii) Other goods	195.26	

TABLE-5 : Agri. implements/Inputs supplied through Cooperative Societies in Tripura.

Period	Name of the Coop.	Item Supplied Institution.	Persons benefited			Societies benefited.
			Power-tiller	Pump-set	H.C. sprayer	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-94	ICDP(West Tripura)	32	31	168	-	90
1982-94	T.C.L.D.B.Ltd.	212	5	-	217	-
Total =		244	36	168	217	90

TABLE-6 : Storage facilities created through
Cooperative Societies in Tripura.

Period	Capacity of Storage facility	No. of Godowns	Societies benefited
1	2	3	4
1980	100 M.T	97	97
	50 M.T.	54	54
to	150 M.T.	1	1
	250 M.T.	8	8
1994	1000 M.T.	1	1

TABLE-7 : Consumers activities carried on(including F.P. shops)
by Cooperative Societies in Tripura.

Period	Items	Total No. of Societies involved in the activities	Total sales turnover (Rs. lakhs)	Annual average (Rs.in lakhs)
1981-82	a) Grocery goods] 336	24434.50	2443.45
To	b) Stationery goods			
	c) Textile goods.			
1993-94	d) Others] 1		

11.2. Objective and Strategy :

11.2.1.Objective : The Cooperative Societies would be strengthened for playing an important role in socio-economic development of the State. Specific emphasis shall be laid on creating awareness among members, diversifying business and managing the societies in an economically viable manner.

11.2.2.Strategy : (i) To create awareness among people that the Cooperatives should run in a viable manner and have elected bodies for their management.

(ii) To diversify business of the Societies and weed out defunct and non-viable Societies.

(iii) To strengthen the Societies for providing crucial linkages like credit, supply of inputs and marketing facility for poverty alleviation and generating employment in rural areas.

(iv) To extend required assistance and supervision for functioning of the LAMPS in a viable manner in the Sub-Plan areas.

11.3 State Plan Schemes :

11.3.1.Development of Cooperative Education, Research & Training : The Cooperative Societies are basically Institutions of the members. They are not offices of the Government. Functioning of the Societies in a proper manner mainly depend upon involvement of the members in management of the Societies. During 1995-96, the Tripura State Cooperative Union would be assisted for organising seminars, group discussions, meetings of members of the Societies for creating awareness about advantages of the Cooperatives. Pamphlets, leaflets would be prepared and circulated for benefit of the members. This would be supplemented by audio-visual means such as video shows, cinema shows etc. Besides the Union would organise training programmes for the elected members of the Societies as well as the employees of the Societies for imparting required skill for man-

agement of the Societies in a viable manner. A detailed study of the primary grass root level Societies viz., LAMPS and PACS will be taken up by a reputed body for evolving a specific action plan for diversifying their business and improving their viability. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs would be provided to the Tripura Cooperative Union for taking up these activities during 1995-96.

11.3.2. Assistance to Large Size Adibasi Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) : Tripura has 31% of the population belonging to Scheduled Tribes. 56 Nos. of Large Size Adibasi Multipurpose Cooperative Societies(LAMPS) have been organised in the Sub-plan area for providing facilities of credit, marketing of agriculture and forest produce and supply of essential commodities and Consumer goods to the Scheduled Tribe members at a reasonable price. Due to geographical isolation, poor communication facilities and low purchasing power of the members, these societies are facing difficulties in having adequate business and managing themselves in a viable manner. In some cases, they are facing difficulties in running Fair Price Shops. In view of the commitment of the Government for helping the Scheduled Tribe families, the LAMPS would be strengthened adequately during 1995-96 for enabling them to diversify their business and assist the members in an integrated manner. The departmental staff deputed for managing the LAMPS would continue during 1995-96, for which managerial subsidy would be provided to the LAMPS.

During 1995-96 the LAMPS would be assisted by provision of:

- i) Share Capital Rs.84 lakhs ;
 - ii) Working Capital Rs.14 lakhs and
 - iii) Managerial subsidy Rs.32 lakhs;
- Total : Rs.130 lakhs.

11.3.3. Assistance to Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies(PACS) : Economy of Tripura is mainly based on agriculture. The agriculturists are required to be provided credit and inputs for development of the State. 213 Nos. of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies and 1 FSS have been organised in the rural area for providing credit facilities to the farmers. Some of the Societies are also running F.P.Shops and supplying essential commodities to the members. A number of these societies have a good record of performance. The Societies would be assisted and strengthened during 1995-96 for serving the members in a proper manner.

During 1995-96, the PACS would be assisted by provision of :

- i) Share Capital Assistance - Rs.60 lakhs,
 - ii) Managerial Subsidy - Rs.10 lakhs,
- Total - Rs.70 lakhs.

11.3.4. Revival of Tripura State Cooperative Bank : The Tripura State Cooperative Bank was organised in the year 1957 with a view to provide short-term credit for Agriculture and rural development in the Cooperative net work. Due to a number of facts, this bank is facing serious financial problem and is not able to provide credit facilities to the member cooperatives. A detailed development action plan has been prepared by the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks for revival of Tripura State Cooperative Bank. The action plan envisages diversi-fication of business of the Societies, improving the management etc. This plan would be implemented with the help and guidance of NABARD. A sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs would be provided to the Tripura State Cooperative Bank during 1995-96 for implementation of the action plan. The bank shall have to take appropriate action for reducing the cost of

management, improving recovery and managing itself in a better manner. The bank will have special facilities for women depositors and loanees.

11.3.5. Assistance to Tripura Land Development Bank Ltd.: The Tripura Cooperative Land Development Bank was set up in the year 1960 for providing Medium Term and Long Term credit through the Cooperative net work. One development action plan has been prepared for revival of the bank, which would be implemented with help of NABARD. The bank would be geared up for expansion of business, improvement of recovery and reducing the cost of management. A sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs would be given to the bank during 1995-96 for implementation of the development action plan.

11.3.6. Assistance to Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd. :The Agartala Urban Cooperative Bank was organised in the year 1978 for providing credit in the urban areas through cooperative net work. The bank has a good record of recovery and performance. The bank would be assisted for further development. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh would be provided as share capital to the bank during 1995-96.

11.3.7. Assistance to Apex Marketing Cooperative Society : The Tripura Apex Marketing Cooperative Society has been set up a federation of the LAMPS/PACS and Primary Marketing Societies for providing managerial facilities in the cooperative net work. The society is of particular importance in providing marketing facilities for various agricultural and forest produces like Arjun flower, Bamboo mats, Agarbati sticks etc. made by Tribals. The society would be assisted by provision of share capital of Rs.25.00 lakhs during 1995-96 for pursuing its activities.

11.3.8. Tripura State Consumers' Cooperative Federation Ltd. :The Tripura State Consumers' Cooperative Federation Ltd. has been organised in the year 1957 for providing facilities for supply of consumer goods in the Cooperative net work. This society is of particular significance in helping the Scheduled Tribe members through the LAMPS. A sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs would be provided to the Consumers' Federation during 1995-96 for ensuring supply of Consumer goods in the sub-plan area.

11.3.9. Other Cooperatives :Administrative functions relating to other Cooperatives have been transferred to the concerned Administrative Departments. However some cooperatives like Rikshaw puller Cooperative etc. are being assisted by the Cooperative Department. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been kept for the purpose during 1995-96.

11.3.10. Direction and Administration :The Cooperative Department is providing Administrative supervision and guidance to the LAMPS, PACS as well as statutory functions relating to registration, audit etc. for all cooperatives. The posts created under plan are required to be continued during 1995-96 for discharging these functions. A sum of Rs.80.00 lakhs would be kept for the purpose during 1995-96.

11.4. Sharing Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

11.4.1. Non Overdue Cover (CSS- 50:50) :The Tripura State Cooperative Bank would be provided financial assistance for improving its financial position under the Central Sector Scheme for covering non-over due. A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs would be provided by the State Government during 1995-96 for the purpose with managerial assistance from the Government of India.

11.4.2 Construction of Godowns(a scheme of NCDC- 95:5) : As per scheme, the NCDC provides fund up to 95% of the project cost comprising 70% loan and 25% subsidy to the State Government. The State Govt. in turn is required to sanction the entire block cost to the beneficiary society in two installments in the shape of 50% loan and 50% subsidy. The loan is repayable within 14 years with a moratorium of 3 years at the initial stage. The Outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.20.00 lakhs of which State Share is Rs.1.00 lakh.

11.5. 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

11.5.1. Agri. Credit Stabilisation Fund (100% Central Plan) : The Government of India provides financial assistance to the fund maintained & operated by the Apex Cooperative Bank in the shape of 75% subsidy and 25% loan. This fund is used to provide assistance to farmers during seasons of Crop failure. The Outlay proposed for 1995-96 is Rs.25.00 lakhs under central sector only.

11.5.2. Development of Weaker Section Cooperatives (a scheme of GOI-100:0) : Government of India formulated a scheme in 1992-93 for development of Cooperatives of weaker sections like Rickshaw pullers, Labor Cooperatives, Cinema Shilpa, Washermen Cooperatives etc. The outlay proposed for 1995-96 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

11.5.3. Development of Consumers Cooperatives(100% Central Plan) : The scheme aims at development of Consumers Cooperatives and for providing them with financial assistance for setting up of departmental stores, large/small size retail outlets and mobile vans besides providing assistance for construction of shop-cum-godowns for setting up of departmental stores/retail outlets. The Govt. of India sanctions 100% assistance in the form of long term loan at a nominal interest @ 9.5 % . The assistance includes subsidy @ 25% . This is repayable in 15 years with a moratorium of 3 years. The provision for 1995-96 is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

11.5.4. Share Capital to Credit Cooperatives(a scheme of NABARD) : As per pattern of the scheme, NABARD sanctions financial assistance to the Credit Cooperative Societies as share capital assistance in the form of long term loan at a nominal interest. The outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.40.00 lakhs.

11.5.5. Integrated Cooperative Development Project(a project of NCDC) : Financial Assistance from NCDC is provided to the selected marketing societies, LAMPS/PACS. With the previous approval and sanction of N.C.D.C., State Govt. has to incur expenditure first and then prefer claim to NCDC for reimbursement. At present I.C.D.P. is under implementation in the West Tripura District. The term of the project will expire in December, 1995.

The sub-schemes are as follows:-

	Outlay(Rs.in lakhs)
1. Share Capital contribution to LAMPS/PACS etc.	4.00
2. Share Capital contribution to Marketing Societies under Rehabilitation.	10.00
3. Technical and promotional cell	5.00
4. Agro-custom Hiring Center	30.00
5. Processing Units -	38.00
6. Storage (Godown)	9.50
7. Purchase of Transport Vehicle -	Nil
8. Integrated Cooperative Dev. Project. -	75.00

	171.50

ii) There is a proposal to introduce I.C.D.P. in the remaining two Districts of the State in 1995-96. Preparation of the Project reports will be taken up soon. The likely requirement of fund during 1995-96 is Rs.60.00 lakhs.

11.5.6. Share Capital assistance to Marketing Cooperative Societies under rehabilitation for revitalisation (a scheme of NCDC) : The N.C.D.C. provides share capital assistance to Marketing Cooperative Societies for revitalisation. The assistance is sanctioned as long term loan based on Project report. The loan is repayable in 14 years with a moratorium not exceeding 3 years at the initial stage. The maximum amount of assistance under the scheme is variable. The assistance is sanctioned on the guarantee of the State Govt. The outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

11.5.7. Establishment of Technical & Promotional Cell (a scheme of NCDC): Under the scheme, NCDC provides subsidy to the Government for appointment of Development Officers in the R.C.S. Office and to Banks and other Cooperative Institutions connected with the implementation and monitoring of N.C.D.C. sponsored schemes. Subsidy is provided for a period of 7 years on a tapering scale (i) 100% for the first 5 years and (ii) 80% for the remaining 2 years. The cost of training of the Officers is also covered by the scheme. The outlay proposed under the scheme for 1995-96 is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

11.5.8. Establishment of Agri. Custom Hiring/Repairing Centres (NCDC) : This is a scheme under which N.C.D.C. sanctions financial assistance in the form of 100% long term loan on the basis of Project report for setting up custom hiring centres and service/repair centres. While LAMPS, PACS and FSS are assisted for setting up of custom hiring centres with tractors and other agricultural machinery, marketing/processing societies are assisted for setting up of service/repair workshops. The Outlay proposed for 1995-96 is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

11.5.9. Distribution of Consumers Articles in Rural Areas (100% Central Scheme) : Under the scheme NCDC provides financial assistance in the form of long term loan to the Consumers Cooperatives. ST/SC Cooperatives are sanctioned assistance on liberal terms. The outlay proposed for 1995-96 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

11.5.10. Share Capital Assistance to LAMPS/PACS (a scheme of NCDC-100:0) : Under the scheme assistance is provided by NCDC for strengthening the share capital base of the LAMPS/PACS. The outlay proposed for 1995-96 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

11.5.11. Special Assistance to ST/SC Members in Cooperatives (GOI) : To raise the economic condition of the ST/SC members of the Cooperative Societies, Govt. of India awards money as a special assistance being 40% share capital, 40% loan and 20% subsidy. The outlay proposed during 1995-96 is 3.00 lakhs.

11.5.12. Development of Women Cooperatives (GOI) (CSS-100:0) : Under the scheme, assistance is provided to Co-operative Societies organised exclusively for women to carry out economic activities in the areas which aim at economic development of women through training, production, service programme, self-employment activities etc. The outlay proposed for 1995-96 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The pattern of funding is 40% share capital, 40% loan and 20% subsidy as grant/loan.

CHAPTER-12 : AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
(COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT)

12.1. The scheme envisages financial assistance to the farmers for development of land and improvements in its productivity by supplying improved implements financed by long term loans. The Tripura Cooperative Land Development Bank Ltd. was registered on the 26th February, 1960. It is the lone Financial Institution in the State to provide long-term finance to the farmers.

12.2. The main source of raising fund for this Institution is floating of debentures. The Bank started raising fund through flotation of ordinary debentures from 1975-76 and it continued up to 1980-81. Due to very low margin of interest on its lending and its poor economic condition, the Bank switched over to the flotation of Special Development Debentures from 1983-84. Under this programme NABARD contributes 95% and the balance 5% is shared by the central and State Govts. equally with interest @ 6.5%. Outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.5.00 lakhs, this being the State contribution to the capital of the Bank.

CHAPTER:13A. SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT:
I.R.D.P. AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES (RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT)

13A.1. Status of the Sector in Tripura :Below poverty line survey conducted by the State Govt. during 1993-94 has revealed that 73.5% of the rural population has an annual income of less than Rs.11000 per annum, being the revised poverty line at the price level of 1991-92. Therefore, removal of poverty is one of the basic objectives of Planning in Tripura .

13A.2 Schemes:

13A.2.1. Integrated Rural Development Programme(I.R.D.P.): -I.R.D.P. has been under implementation in Tripura since 1980-81 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded by Central Govt. and State Govt. on 50:50 basis. The objective of the scheme is to lift the economically weaker sections of the rural population above the poverty line by providing income generating assets. Schemes are funded partly by bank loan and partly by Govt. subsidy. The State Govt. has fixed a target of 90,000 new families to be covered during VIII Plan under I.R.D.P.

Since inception and till the end of 1993-94, 1,78,549 families have been assisted under IRDP with Bank Credit of Rs.6948.85 lakhs and Government subsidy of Rs.3904.33 lakhs. During 1994-95 it is expected to cover 20,000 families with a financial allocation of Rs. 321.00 lakhs (State Share).

Table-1

Targets for I.R.D.P. during the Annual Plan 1995-96

Physical Target during 1995-96 | Financial Target(State share)
(No. of Families) | (Rs. in Lakhs)

Districts	State Plan			State Plan		
	Total	S.T.	S.C.	Total	S.T.	S.C.
West Tripura	7400	2800	1480	157.00	60.00	31.00
North Tripura	6000	2300	1200	127.00	48.00	25.00
South Tripura	6600	2500	1320	140.00	53.00	28.00
TOTAL :	20000	7600	4000	424.00	161.00	84.00

13A.2.2. Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas(DWCRA): DWCRA is a Centrally Sponsored Sub-scheme of IRDP with a fixed one time revolving fund of Rs.15,000/- per group of 15-20 women. The grant is shared equally by the State Govt., Central Govt. and UNICEF. This amount is utilised as a revolving fund for sustaining income generating activities by the group members. This revolving fund amount has been increased from Rs.15,000/- to Rs.25,000/- only for those groups whose current income generating activities are successful and who are in need of additional funds to increase or diversify their activities. Such groups will be called "Intensive DWCRA Groups". During the period 1982-83 to 1993-94, 610 groups were allotted to the State against which 611 groups have been formed. Govt. of India has allocated a target of 39 groups during 1994-95 against State Govt. target of 90 groups at the rate of 30 groups for each of the Districts. Allocation for additional 51 groups is awaited from Government of India. During 1995-96 State Govt. has allocated a target of 120 groups at the rate of 40 groups for each of the Districts.

Table-2

Target for the Annual Plan 1995-96

Financial Target 1995-96 (Rs.in lakhs)	West	South	North	Total
State share	2.04	2.04	2.04	6.12
Central share	2.04	2.04	2.04	6.12
UNICEF share	2.00	2.00	2.00	6.00
Physical Target 1995-96 (No. Groups)	40	40	40	120

13A.2.3(a) Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment (TRYSEM): TRYSEM (Recurring) is a training oriented sub-scheme of IRDP. Up to 1993-94, 18,739 youths had been trained under TRYSEM with an expenditure of Rs.198.02 Lakhs. During 1995-96 it is expected that 2000 No. youths will be trained involving an expenditure of Rs.35.00 lakhs.

Table-3

Physical Target for TRYSEM- Recurring(No.Youths)			Financial Target for TRYSEM- Recurring(Rs. in lakhs)		
Total	S.T.	S.C.	Total	S.T.	S.C.
State : 2000	760	400	35.00	13.00	7.00

13A.2.3(b). Strengthening of Training Infrastructure Under TRYSEM: The objective of the sub-scheme is to strengthen certain institutions and voluntary organisations to enable them to take up effective training of the target group beneficiaries under TRYSEM.

During the year 1995-96, provision for Rs.20.00 lakhs has been made to strengthen 20 institutions to enable them to take up training of the target group under TRYSEM more effectively. The G.O.I's target for Central Share is Rs.20.00 lacs.

Table-4 Target for 1995-96

District	Physical(No.institutions)	Financial(Rs.in lakhs)
West District	7	7.00
North District	6	6.00
South District	7	7.00
State:	20	20.00

It is proposed to select 8 Institutions in Sub-Plan areas and 3 Institutions for S.C. component areas.

13A.2.4. State Level Monitoring Cell of IRDP : Under the Rural Development Department, the State Level Monitoring Cell functions as per Govt. of India guidelines. The job of the cell is to ensure co-ordination between the Govt. of India, Banks and DRDAs for implementation of IRDP and its allied schemes.

Table-5 Synopsis of schemes for the year 1995-96

Name of schemes	Financial(Rs.in lakhs)			Physical(Nos.)			
	Schemes	D&A	TOTAL	Unit	S.T.	S.C.	Total
1.I.R.D.P.	424.00	0.00	424.00	Families	- 7600	4000	20000
2.D.W.C.R.A.	6.12	0.00	6.12	Groups	- 45	24	120
3.TRYSEM (Recurring)	35.00	0.00	35.00	Youths	- 760	400	2000
4.TRYSEM (Strengthening)	20.00	0.00	20.00	Institutions	8	4	20
5.Monitoring Cell	0.00	14.88	14.88	Staff Oriented	0	0	0
IRDP & Allied:	485.12	14.88	500.00				

CHAPTER-13 B : INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME (IREP)
(SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT)

13.(B.1).This programme is being implemented in the following Blocks

1) Bishalgarh	-	West Tripura
2) Mohanpur	-	West Tripura
3) Bagafa	-	South Tripura
4) Kanchanpur	-	North Tripura
5) Chawmanu	-	North Tripura.

The main objective of the programme is to meet the energy needs of a block by providing optimum mix of conventional and non-conventional energy sources. Energy conservation aspect is also taken care of in this programme. Since inception about 40 KM of L.T.Line extention, 80 hectares of energy plantation, 56 nos. of Bio-gas Plants, 1900 Nos. smokeless chullas, 34 nos. solar pumps and 373 solar light points have been installed under this programme. The cumulative expenditure up to 1993-94 is Rs.93.00 lakhs. The programme is implemented through Department of Power,Rubber Board,Tripura Forest Development & Plantation Corporation Ltd. (TFDPC) and concerned BDOs.

Govt. of India is providing fund for creation of IREP Cell and for imparting training. For construction of IREP Cell Office, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been kept during 1995-96, out of a proposed outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the 5 Blocks. It has been decided not to continue L.T.Line extention and energy plantation during 1995-96. 5000 Nos. portable stoves and 1000 Nos. fixed type chullahs will be provided to the blocks during 1995-96.

CHAPTER-14 :RURAL EMPLOYMENT (RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT)

14.1. Integrated Area Based Approach: From 1994-95 steps have been initiated for integrating programmes for development of infrastructure and beneficiary oriented schemes implemented by different Departments with a view to ensuring optimum results in improvement of the areas and also for the benefit of the needy families. Detailed guidelines on Integrated Area Based Planning for development programmes have been circulated from Rural Development Department and two State level workshops have already been held with State Level/ District Level officers of Development Departments, Bankers etc. in April/ May, 1994. A total of 201 project Areas in terms of Mini-water sheds have been identified in the State and steps have been taken for constitution of project teams & preparation of project reports for development of identified areas. For each area, a lead activity is being identified and an officer from lead deptt. is being appointed as lead officer. Efforts for integrating development programmes under various deptts. for development of the infrastructure of the identified areas and also for improving quality of life of the people are being made. Programmes under R.D. Deptt. are to form a part of the area plans. Thrust areas of activity under R.D. Deptt. are providing safe source of Drinking Water in the Rural areas, creating employment for very poor categories of rural people through employment schemes like SREP, JRY & EAS and ensuring self employment for Below Poverty Line Families with aptitude and potential for undertaking credit linked schemes under IRDP.

14.2. EMPLOYMENT SECTOR :

1. Strength of Rural Labour Force: Total Strength of Rural Labour is 8,58,517 nos. (main workers 8,02,063 nos. and 56,454 nos. marginal workers).

2. Estimates of extent of unemployment : 3,23,000 nos. (Source:- E.A.S. card holders)

3. Employment: Mandays proposed to be created during 1995-96.

J.R.Y.	:-	Rs. 11.19	Lakhs
E.A.S.	:-	Rs. 20.29	Lakhs
S.R.E.P.	:-	Rs. 14.09	Lakhs
TOTAL	:-	Rs. 45.09	Lakhs

Average No of Mandays/Labourer proposed for creation during 1995-96 is 14 Days.

14.3. State Rural Employment Programme: S.R.E.P. is a state programme which aims at providing employment to the rural poor under which wage is paid at the rate of Rs.23.65 per Manday. Under this programme, there is a provision for payment of a part of wage in terms of food-grains i.e, 2kg. of Rice. Works like link road, play ground, excavation of fisheries ponds, social forestry, horticulture etc. are taken up under this programme.

14.4. Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (80:20-CSS): J.R.Y. is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme whereby durable assets are created by engaging rural people seeking works.

An Innovative project under J.R.Y. for Longai Valley in North Tripura has been approved by GOI. The project with an outlay of Rs.159.15 lakhs aims at integrated area development and

comprises land development, crop cultivation, horticulture, animal resources etc.

14.5. Employment Assurance Scheme (80:20-CSS): This scheme stipulates provision of 100 days of employment to rural poor during lean agricultural season. A Maximum of 2 adults per family can be employed. Under this scheme, there is a provision for taking up water and soil conservation works, agri-horticulture and silvipasture (40%), afforestation (20%), link roads featuring in the master plan of development in the district (20%), primary school and anganwadi buildings (20%). Under the Scheme unskilled Labor component should not be less than 60%. There is a provision for a part of wage being paid in the form of food-grains not exceeding 2 Kg. per Manday and not exceeding 50% of wage in cash. The wage is paid as per minimum wage prescribed in the state for agricultural worker which is Rs.23.65 per Manday.

14.6. Schemes:

Name of the Scheme	Salient features	Target for 1995-96	
		Physical (Lakh Mandays)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
1. S.R.E.P.	a) The rate of wage is Rs.23.65/Manday. b) Community works are done.	14.09	400.00
2. J.R.Y. (CSS 80:20)	a) Durable assets are created. Sub-components are Million Wells Scheme & Indira Awas Yojana. The rate of wage Rs.23.65/Manday.	11.19	450.00
3. E.A.S. (CSS 80:20)	a) It stipulates provision for 100 days of employment to each rural poor family during lean agril. season. b) A maximum of 2 adults of a family may be empd. c) There is a provision for taking up water and soil consevation works including afforestation, agro-horti. and silvipasture(40%), Minor Irrigation works (20%), link road featuring in master dev. plan of the district(20%), primary schools & anganwadi buildings(20%). d) The rate of wage is Rs.23.65.	20.29	800.00
Total Rural Employment :		45.57	1650.00

CHAPTER :15A. OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
(RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT)

15A.1. Community Development Programme :Under this programme construction of block buildings, Semi Parmanent Timber (SPT) Bridges,Culverts etc. are taken up.

15A.2. Schemes :

Annual Plan 1995-96		
Name of the Scheme under CDP	Physical Target	Financial Outlay (Rs.in Lakhs)
a) Construction of Block Buildings and Staff Qrts.	9 Nos.Block Office and Staff Quarters	Rs. 200 Lakhs
b) Direction & Administration		Rs. 100 Lakhs
Total : Community Development :	Total:	Rs. 300 Lakhs

15A.3. Re-organisation of Blocks :In December,1993 the Blocks of the state were re-organised increasing their number from 18 to 27.It is necessary that adequate outlay be provided for equipping the new nine Block Offices with furnitures, office equipments etc. An outlay of Rs.4 lakhs per Block has been provided for 1994-95 under the scheme.

CHAPTER : 15B : OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
(PANCHAYAT)

15B.1 Status of the Panchayat Sector : The "Tripura Panchayats Act., 1993" has come into force from 16th Nov'93. Out of 956 nos. of Gram Panchayats in the State, the Act. extends to 525 nos. Gram Panchayats. As per the Tripura Panchayats Act, 1993, election to the three tier system of Panchayats, namely Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level, and Zilla Parishad at the District level was held. 525 nos. Gram Panchayats, 16 Panchayat Samitis and 3 Zilla Parishads have also been constituted. Steps have been taken to train up the elected representatives at different levels. The Panchayat Department has also taken steps to train all the officials like Panchayat Secretaries, Panchayat Supervisors, Auditors, Panchayat Extension Officers, BDOs etc. Steps are being taken to strengthen the only Training Institute of Panchayat Department at Arundhutinagar.

15B.2 Schemes : Total plan proposals for 1995-96 are for Rs.720.00 lakhs. The following schemes have been proposed for the year 1995-96 :

15B.2.1 Direction & Administration : For payment of salaries, wages and allowances to the existing employees an amount of Rs.85.00 lakhs is provided during 1995-96.

15B.2.2 Construction of Office Building : The department runs its 2(Two) District Offices in rented houses- one in South District and another in North District. It is proposed to construct departmental buildings for these offices. Besides, it is necessary to construct Zilla Parishad Bhawans and offices of the Panchayat Samities and Meeting Halls for which Rs.205.00 lakhs is provided during 1995-96.

15B.2.3. Holding of State/District/Block level Mela-cum-Exhibition/purchase of Books/Conferences/Seminars etc.: For generating awareness of the people with regard to the activities of the Panchayat Department, exhibitions are being held at the Block level and also at the State level. Besides, Conferences/Seminars are also held at the Block Headquarters/State level to allow exchange of views between the elected representatives and the officials at different levels. The Schemes of distribution of Books has been made to enrich the village level libraries so that people can take the benefit from these libraries. During 1995-96 Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for these purposes.

15B.2.4 Training : Training is very important for proper implementation of the provisions in the Tripura Panchayats Act. So it is proposed to train up all the elected representatives and govt. officials in a phased manner. During 1994-95 training for three days had been conducted in almost all Blocks to help the elected representatives commence work under the Act.

For this purpose, up-gradation of Training Institute is necessary. Modern teaching equipments are also proposed to be purchased and additional class rooms and hostels are proposed to be built. For this purpose, Rs.26.00 lakhs is provided during 1995-96.

15B.2.5. Payment for Office Contingencies to the Panchayats : As the Panchayats are now functioning with the elected representatives, it is essential to increase the rate of contingency (also because they have not been allowed to impose tax, tolls, levies etc. to augment their resources) per month per Gram Panchayat to Rs.100/

from of the present level of Rs.50/- . During 1995-96 Rs.11.00 lakhs has been proposed.

15B.2.6 Construction of Panchayat Ghar/Library : In the year 1994-95 47nos. Panchayat Ghars have been constructed with the help of JRY and estimate has been prepared as per Operation Black Board Programme/Scheme.. Of the unit cost of Rs.1.46 lakhs required for construction of Panchayat Ghar-cum-Library, an amount of Rs.0.584 lakhs for each Ghar is being provided from the Panchayat Department. Balance funds are expected to be provided from JRY/EAS. It is proposed to construct about 70 nos. Panchayat Ghars-cum-Libraries with an amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs during 1995-96.

15B.2.7. Grant to Panchayats for purchase of Furniture : Most of the Panchayats do not have furniture. As a result, it is very difficult for the elected representatives or for their staff to run their offices properly. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1995-96 for purchase of furniture.

15B.2.8. Grants to Finance Commission(F.C) :Under the Tripura Panchayats Act.,1993, Finance Commission has been constituted. The Panchayat Department is the administrative department for the State Panchayat Finance Commission. For the Financial Year 1995-96 a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been made under this scheme.

15B.2.9. Grant for payment of salaries to the Sabhadhipaties/Pradhans etc.

15B.2.10.Payment of fixed TA/DA to Pradhans/Upa-Pradhans and TA/DA of the Sabhadhipaties/Sahakari Sabhadhipaties/Chairmen and Vice-chairmen : Recently it has been decided by the Government that salaries shall be paid to the Sabhadhipatis, Sahakari Sabhadhipatis of the Zilla Parishads/Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen of Panchayat Samitis/Pradhans, Upa-Pradhans of Gram Panchayats. Besides this, for attending meetings each members shall be entitled to a sitting fees of Rs.50/- per sitting. For each meeting of the Zilla Parishad, a member shall be entitled to get three days DA.

The Pradhans and Upa-Pradhans of the Gram Panchayats shall be entitled to a fixed honorarium @ Rs.300/- and Rs.200/- per month respectively. Besides this, for the mixed Block areas and for the Blocks falling exclusively within the ADC areas, invitee Members/BAC Members shall be entitled to a sitting @ Rs.50/-.For this an amount of Rs.211.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1995-96.

15B.2.11. Grant-in-aid to Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parishads : At present it is not possible for the Panchayats at different levels to augment their resources. The Finance Commission will submit their report shortly and after that steps would be taken to augment their resources by way of imposing taxes,levies and tolls etc. Meanwhile, the Panchayat have to under take some development works in the areas. So it is proposed that each Gram Panchayat shall be given as Grant-in-aid @ Rs.10,500/-, each Panchayat Samiti @ Rs.3,00,000/- and each Zilla Parishad @ Rs.6,00,000/- annually. Proposal is being initiated to Planning & Co-ordination Deptt. for approval.

15B.2.12. Implementation of Dhuti/Sari and Pachra Scheme under SREP : During Financial Year 1994-95 the scheme was abandoned by the Government. However, during the mid year the decision was reviewed and a provision of Rs.93.23 lakhs was made. It is expected that by this,188585 beneficiaries would be benefited and 3.77 lakhs mandays would be generated. During 1995-96 Rs.100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

FCHAPTER 16. LAND REFORMS (REVENUE DEPARTMENT))

16.1. STATUS

1. 6.1. The Agricultural land holdings in Tripura are characterised by their small size. Therefore, even with the implementation of the revised ceiling laws, the availability of surplus land is extremely meagre. Only 59 acres of surplus land is involved in litigation in eight cases. This has constrained the State Government to increasingly depend on distribution of the Government waste land to the landless. So far 1,80,156 acres of Government land have been distributed to 1,34,202 persons for homestead and agricultural purposes. In addition, steps have been taken to adequately safeguard the interests of the share-croppers by declaring their rights as permanent, heritable though not transferable except as provided in the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act. So far rights of 4,644 Bargadars (share-croppers) have been brought into records. For protecting the interests of the tribals, provision has been made for facilitating restoration of the land alienated by them on or after 1.1.1969. The legal provisions are proposed to be further strengthened to reduce the incidence of land alienation by amending the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960.

16.1.2. There are 182 Tehsils and 873 revenue villages in the State. Revisional survey is in progress in the State and the actual number of un-inhabited villages in the state will be known on completion of the revisional survey. So far only three villages have been found without habitation.

16.2. Central Sector Scheme: Agriculture Census, (100% C.S.S.)
The fifth Agricultural Census is being conducted in the State with reference year 1990-91 and input survey with reference year 1991-92. The field work has been completed. The priority Table-1 on main Agricultural Census 1990-91 has already been sent to the Govt. of India. Remaining Tables, which are now under process, will be completed by January, 1995. The Tabulation of input survey 1991-92 will be taken up after the tabulation of main Agricultural Census 1990-91.

Financial Implication during 1995-96 Rs.6.35 lakhs.

16.3. Schemes

Name of the Schemd	Objective	Financial Outlay	Physical Target		
			Item	Unit	Target
16.(3.1) Const.	Office-cum residential accomodation for village level Rev. Official	Rs.45.30 lakhs	const. of Tehsils	Nos.	04
16.(3.2) Dir. & Admn. (updating of land records)	The record of rights which was prepared in mid sixtees is being completely revised in a phased manner. Revision of the record of rights has been completed in respect of 560 village out of	Rs.265.00 lakhs	Revisi- on of the Rec- ord of rights	Nos. of Moujas	68

Name of the Schemd	Objective	Financial Outlay	Physical Target		
			Item	Unit	Target
873 villages in the State.					
16.(3.3)Regulation of land holding & Tenancy.	1.To grant legal Asstt.to Bargardars.	Rs.0.70 lakhs	Bargaders to be covered.	Nos.	NR
	2.Introduction of land Pass Book Act.	Rs.1.00 lakhs	Pass Book to be issued	Nos.	70
16.(3.4)Re-settlement of families rendered landless by restoration.	To compensate the non-tribals disposed because of Restoration.	Rs.10.00 lakhs.	Families	Nos.	12
16.(3.5)Setting up Regional Survey Training Institute in Tripura	Salary & estt. expenses.	Rs.24.30 lakhs.	-	Setting up of RSTI in Tripura under NEC Scheme stand transferred to the state sector from 1995-96.	

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Name of the Scheme	Objective	Financial Outlay	Physical Target		
			Item	Unit	Target
16.(3.6). Financial Assistance to the assignees of ceiling Surplus land(50:50)	Rs.2500/- per hec.is being paid as assistance for development of ceiling surplus land.	Rs.0.25 lakhs.	Cases to be taken up	Nos.	50 This scheme stands transferred to the state sector.
16.(3.7) Strengthening of Revenue Admn. & Updating of land records (50:50 CSS)	Salary and Establishment Expenses,Modernisation of survey equipments	Rs.23.45 Lakhs	Purchase of survey equipments, Aerial survey, training of Official		
----- T O T A L : Rs. 370.00 lakhs -----					

16.4.Regional Survey Training School at Agartala(NEC Scheme)A provision of Rs.44.12lakhs has been made for the scheme of Regional Survey Training School at Agartala under NEC Plan during the financial year 1995-96.

CHAPTER:-17.SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME: TRIPURA TRIBAL
AREAS AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL(TTAADC).

17.1. STATUS OF ADC:

17.1.1. Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council has been created under the sixth scheduled of the constitution of India in order to enable tribal people to have a sense of self governance. The council is being provided with funds by different departments to take up different sectoral activities in the council area.

TABLE -1 :

	Total State	ADC	% to State's Total
Area (Sq. K.M.).	10,491.69	7132.56	67.98
Revenue Village.	872	462	52.98
Gaon Panchayats.	956	431	44.2
Population:Persons.	27,57,205	8,87,300	32.2
S.T.	8,87,300	6,62,703	74.7
S.C.	4,51,116	57,045	12.6
R.F. (Sq. K.M.).	--	3,588	--
P.R.F.(Sq.K.M.).	--	258	--

17.1.2.The Schemes adopted by ADC during the 7th plan were modelled mostly on existing State Government Schemes. This was also understandable considering the short time within which the ADC had to start functioning.

17.1.3. As a consequence, actual performance in the field has not been altogether satisfactory. In some areas, such as settlement and rehabilitation of Jhumias through Agri. based & Fishery based projects there has been considerable success. Other schemes have not been as successful.

17.2.Strategy of the 8th five year plan.

17.2.1.The ADC had been continuously reviewing the problems relating to schematic implementation and also scheme formulation. The review has identified the following areas of weakness which require special attention during the 8th Five Year Plan:-

- a) Lack of infrastructure,particularly in remote areas.
- b) Lack of effective administrative machinery including trained personnel.
- c) Schemes which do not place adequate emphasis on the main requirements of ADC areas.

17.2.2.In pursuance of this review conducted by the ADC the 8th Five Year Plan has emphasised on the following major points.

- a) To expedite completion of construction of ADC Head Quarter Complex.
- b) Rehabilitation of 3500 nos. of Jhumia and landless tribal families.
- c) Creation of effective administrative machinery in 3 core areas,namely,Education,Village Development and Engineering.
- d) Building up of an extensive network of roads and bridges to link up interior areas with schools,Markets,Dispensaries etc.
- e) Establishment of small farms, both under the control of the ADC and through private Growers for the supply of essential village level

- inputs for Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Forestry.
- f) Thrust to Sericulture and rubber cultivation particularly in hill areas.
 - g) Additional incentives to industry, particularly in the handloom and handicrafts sectors.
 - h) Strengthening of the infrastructural facilities in the Education Sector to reduce the drop out rate and provide incentives to encourage students to go in for technical and semitechnical disciplines.
 - i) To put more stress on schemes relating to science and Technology, Social, & Farm Forestry.
 - j) Providing assistance to all Jhumias in preparation of Jhum fields, supply of Jhum seeds, Jhum Weeding and Housing for Homeless families.
 - k) To extend Medical facilities in the interior pockets through mobile medical unit and also through the Health Centres located in the interior places.
 - l) To extend facilities of Youth Programme like sports, cultural activities etc.
 - m) To encourage traditional community tribal festivals which attract large gatherings of all communities with a view to promoting cultural integration.
 - n) Employment generation in rural and interior areas.
 - o) Special drive to bring high lands under Horticultural crops.
 - p) Providing drinking water facilities in the interior villages.

17.3. Resources of the ADC.

As a newly constituted Autonomous District, the collection of Revenues by the District Council itself is yet to begin. The State Government currently transfers a portion of its Revenues to the District Council. This arrangement will continue for the time being. The ADC has taken the task of issuing licences and collecting some fees on that account w.e.f. 1st August, 1991 to the traders within the District Council areas under the provisions of the TTAADC trading (Licensing and Control)-Regulation, 1989. Recently the ADC has passed the T.T.A.A.D.C. land and revenue Bill, 1991 and the T.T.A.A.D.C. licensing on vehicles and Roads Bill-1991. It is expected that when these bills obtain the approval of the Hon'ble Governor, the ADC will be in a position to collect some revenue and taxes. On the Developmental side, however the District Council has to depend entirely on the resources channelled to it through the State Plan.

17.4. ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96: SECTOR-WISE WRITEUP.

17.4.1. Agriculture:- Special thrust has been given on motivation and adoption by people of improved Agricultural and Horticultural practices. Thrust areas are: intensive vegetable cultivation, rainfed & upland cultivation, multiple cropping, integrated pest management, improved Jhuming, need based soil and water conservation measures, development of rural markets and extension of marketing facilities including setting up of a composite Farm-cum-Nursery to help the poor farmers and Jhumias in acquiring better living standards. During the year 1995-96, An amount of Rs. 74.93 lakhs is provided for implementing the following schemes:-

- i). Intensive Rainfed Dryland Farming Technology.
- ii). Distribution of Agri. Implement, Plant protection equipments and Push Carts on subsidy.
- iii). Integrated scheme for demonstration on Agri. crops and distribution of Agri. minikits.
- iv). Training and Education.
- v). Pest Control and Management.
- vi). Intensive cultiva-

tion of Pulses.

17.4.2.Horticulture:-The object of the scheme is to introduce and propagate important Horti. crops for better utilization of the land for increasing production and also to generate subsidiary income for the rural tribals. Emphasis has been given on conducting demonstrations on Horti. crops, Potato, creation of small Orchards, introduction of Squash cultivation, distribution of Horti. Minikits & tools, planting materials, improved seeds free of cost to the identified beneficiaries. The financial target for the year 1995-96 has been fixed at the level of Rs.122.66 lakhs to implement the following schemes :-

i). Demonstration on Horti. crops and distribution of Horti.Minikits. ii). Cultivation of vegetable crops. iii). Strengthening and Maintenance of on-going Rehabilitation projects. iv). Self employment through Horticulture. v) Development of markets. vi) Composite farm-cum-nursery.

17.4.3.Soil & Water Conservation:- Soil & Water Conservaion problem in the hilly Tribal Areas of Autonomous District Council is serious which gets reflected as floods,droughts, sand deposition, gully formation and wet lands. So,soil and water resources are to be conserved for Agri.& Horti. production. It is therefore proposed to take up various Soil & Water Conservation measures. An amount of Rs.31.52 lakhs is provided for this sector during 1995-96.

17.4.4.Animal Husbandry. The Annual Plan for 1995-96 has been prepared to provide assistance to the people through scientific Animal Husbandry practices for employment generation and improvement of economic condition to the Tribals families.Keeping this in view, the following schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1995-96 with an outlay of Rs.70.69 lakhs.

i). Mobile Veterinary Unit.ii). Veterinary Education and Training. iii). Cattle development scheme.iv). Piggery development scheme.(a) Distribution of Pigs to the pig farmers.(b). Scheme for provision of Pig house/ Pig breeding farms. v). Self employment through Broiler Farming. vi).Self employment of Jhumias and poor Tribals through intensive Goat Farming. vii). Special Livestock programme though Poultry & Duckery. viii). Strengthening of old and on-going Rehabilitation projects.

17.4.5.Fishery (Pisciculture): The Plan objective is to increase production of fish by way of creation of additional water areas and increase in productivity level per unit by taking up intensified and integrated pisciculture programme. Emphasis has been given on generation of income of poor fishermen with special reference to those belonging to S.T. community. Maximum stress has been given on creation of mini-barrages in between hilly enclaves at 100% subsidy. With a view to educate fish farmers in modern technology, provision has been kept for visit of fish farmers to pisculture farms in Tripura State.An amount of Rs.73.56 lakhs has been provided for this schemes during 1995-96.

Schemes:i).Integrated scheme for development of Pisciculture. ii). Scheme for maintenance of old mini-barrages. iii). Scheme for Paddy-cum-Fish culture. iv). Establishment of Model village on Fishery-cum-Duckery. v). Scheme for strengthening and maintenance of on-going Rehabilitation projects. vi). Scheme for visit of Fish farmers to important fishery and Training Institutes within and outside Tripura.vii). Scheme for Training and Education.

17.4.6. Forestry:- During the year 1995-96 Plan period 6(six) schemes have been drawn up with an outlay of Rs.65.60 lakhs for this sector.

i).Production Forestry.ii).Development of Parks and beautification of ADC Town-Ship,iii).Conservation of natural forests and regeneration of medicinal plants. iv). Strengthening of Forest based colonies.v)Grant-in-aid to VAS and NGOs.vi) Maintenance of older plantations. vii). Non-conventional Forestry development scheme (Development of Rubber).viii).Construction of buildings and Forest amenities.

17.4.7.Co-operation: 56(Fifty six) LAMPS in the state fall under A.D.C. area. Assistance will be provided to these Societies. During the year 1995-96 an amount of Rs. 6.82 lakhs is provided for implementing the following schemes:-

i). Building for branches of LAMPS.ii).Construction of workshed/store by Multipurpose Farm Dev. Co-op. Societies(Colony Co-operatives). iii).Working capital to LAMPS/Apex Marketing Co-op. society and other societies. iv). Towards Managerial subsidy to LAMPS. v). Transport subsidy to LAMPS. vi). Purchase of furniture & fixture for branches of LAMPS. vii). Towards consumption credit to distressed members of LAMPS during lean season.

17.4.8.Industry:- As a matter of policy the ADC promotes development of Small & Cottage industries.Constraints faced in industrialising the ADC area are :

i) Proper communication facilities are not available. ii) Road links are not in good condition iii) Power supply is not enough to meet the requirement of the ADC area. iv) Raw materials supply for heavy and medium Industries is not assured. v) Market is limited, vi) Skilled labour are not available. The following continuing schemes are proposed to be continued during the year 1995-96.

i). Continuation of Industrial Training Centre.ii).Sericulture scheme. iii). Distribution of Yarn to Tribal women weavers. iv).Package incentive scheme for small & cottage Industries. v). Assistance to village artisans and Ex-trainees. vi). Formation of Industrial Co-op. Societies. vii). Share capital assistance to THHDC Ltd. viii). Study tour of artisans and Ex-trainees in and outside the State. ix). Technical training in and outside the State. x). Apprenticeship training to the passed out trainees of ITI in and outside the State. An outlay of Rs.91.16 lakhs is provided for the aforesaid scheme under Industry during 1995-96.

17.4.9.Health :- The responsibility of looking after Health care of the people of the state lies with the Health Department.The Autonomous District Council performs additional help only. But at the time of natural calamities like epidemic, the health wing of ADCs takes up major role in combating the out breaks. An amount of Rs.29.52 lakhs is provided during the year 1995-96 under the following schemes :-

i). Construction/Renovation & Repair of Health Institutions. ii).Distribution of medicines to the poor patients through the health institutions in ADC areas free of cost. iii). Scheme for conduction of Health Camps.iv). Training of Medical and Para-Medical staff. v). Establishment of ADC Hospital. vi). Strengthening of Medical Institutions in ADC areas. vii). Establishment of 4 Nos. of Mobile units.

17.4.10.Tribal Welfare:The Welfare wing (Tribal Welfare) under the

Administrative set up of the T.T.A.A.D.C. looks after some of the schemes which are directly beneficial to the tribal people of the ADC areas. The plan lays special emphasis on the upliftment of their over all socio-economic condition by providing additional sources of livelihood. During the year 1995-96 an amount of Rs.357.74 lakhs is provided for implementing the following schemes :-

- i). Nucleus budget.
- ii). Free distribution of jhum paddy seeds for sowing.
- iii). Assistance to the distressed jhumias for sowing & weeding.
- iv). Housing for deserving Tribals.
- v). Assistance for construction of business sheds for Tribals.
- vi). Integrated jhumias re-settlement programme.
- vii). Construction of Tribal rest house.
- viii). Jhum cutting and preparation of jhum land.
- ix). Special incentives for Tribal areas.

17.4.11. Public Works Department (Communication): Communication is in a poor shape in ADC areas. It is necessary to upgrade communication facilities and extend roads in the ADC area. Keeping this in view, it is proposed to replace some of the timber bridges and culverts by slab and box culverts including spun culverts. The target under communication is (1) 16.17 K.M. of new road construction (2) 968.00 Mtr. of Timber Bridges Construction/Re-const. (3) 77.00 mtr. of Steel foot bridges alongwith 28 Nos. of pucca culverts etc. An amount of Rs.244.90 lakhs is provided during the year 1995-96 for implementing the following schemes:-

- i). Construction of New Roads.
- ii). Improvement of Block roads and ADC roads including re-construction of bridges and culverts.
- iii). Construction of foot bridges (Steel & suspension) within AW area.
- iv). Construction of Wireless communication system.
- v). Improvement of transferred roads including re-construction of bridges and culverts/providing flat bricks soling on the ADC roads and transferred roads.
- vi). Survey of New Roads/Construction of Bailey bridges
- vii) Replacement of SPT culverts by slab/box/spun-pipe culverts.

17.4.12. Rural Water Supply:- In the sector of Rural Water Supply, ADC area is lagging behind other areas of the State. The activities of the State Government are proposed to be supplemented. The proposals are for construction of small water reservoirs, construction of deep Ring Wells fitted with special deep well pumps and installation of Mark-II Tube Wells through Rings in areas where normal installation of Mark-II Tube Wells is not possible. The targets under R.W.S. sector are construction of 11 nos. small water reservoirs, 17 nos of deep Ring Wells, 29 nos. of Mark-II Tube Wells (hard strata zone) and renovation of 178 nos. of shallow tube wells. An amount of Rs.33.51 lakhs is provided during the year 1995-96 for implementing the following schemes:-

- i). Construction and Renovation of existing R.C.C. ring wells/Mark-II tube wells to have greater depth including providing special deep well pumps.
- ii). Installation of Indian Mark-II tube-wells in areas not covered by normal schemes.
- iii). Installation and renovation of shallow tube wells/Sanitary wells.

17.4.13. Irrigation:- The activities of ADC are limited to minor project like small seasonal bundh, mini diversion schemes, providing light weight portable pumps for small fields. The specifications of the pumps are almost the same as the normal pumps used for minor Irrigation but their weight is almost 1/4 th. It can be carried to any remote locality by 2 (two) persons. The targets for Irrigation are, 100 nos. of seasonal bundh, one unit of small diversion scheme, 100 nos. of light weight pumps and 10 nos. of Centrifugual pumps. An amount of Rs.9.00 lakhs is provided during the year

1995-96 for implementing the following schemes:-

i). Construction of Seasonal Bundh. ii). Construction of small diversion schemes fitted with automatic tilting shutters. iii). Distribution of light/weight portable but heavy duty diesel pump sets to places where transportation of heavy pumps are not feasible. iv). Excavation and re-excavation of Irrigation channels.

17.4.14. Science & Technology:- Schemes taken up for implementation under Science & Technology sector in ADC area have special importance/significance for the tribals, specifically those who are at the bottom of the ladder, as these schemes can enable them to improve their quality of life. Some experimental projects were taken up in the 4th year (1988-89) of the 7th five year plan. Such projects have become popular among the tribals. An amount of Rs.6.83 lakhs is proposed during the year 1995-96 for implementing the following schemes :-

i). Solar Photo Voltic system. ii). Scheme for Introduction and distribution of wood stove, smokeless chullah and Water Filter free of cost. iii). Science and Technology for Rural women and training. a). Training of women as Rural Health workers. b). Training in the trade of Pottery/Low cost housing/low cost latrine. iv). Scheme for generating awareness among the people about Science, Technology and Environment and v) Distribution of T.V. sets with battery.

17.4.15. Education (School):- Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council has been vested with the responsibility of Educational Development upto primary stage within its territorial jurisdiction. The council's obligatory educational activities practically started with the transfer of 1086 primary schools with their existing staff along with 12 Education Inspectorates and 26 Circle Officers with some staff w.e.f. 1.4.86. Since then, the Educational programme of the Council have centred round two fold aims-consolidation and expansion. In designing the Annual Plan for 1995-96, the same trend of development has been maintained with emphasis on expansion of schooling facilities in remote, unserved areas to ensure greater participation of children of the age group 6-11 years, especially of girls belonging to backward communities, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Provision have also been made for providing essential facilities like drinking water, Library, Furniture, Teaching Equipments, Sports materials & organisation of Annual Sports and Games, repair/re-construction of School houses and teachers barraks. The following continuing schemes are to be taken up during the year 1995-96:-

i). Expansion of Educational facilities at the primary stage in ADC areas. ii). Provision of essential physical facilities at the primary stage schools. iii). Organisation and strengthening of games and sports in primary schools in ADC area. iv). Repair/Re-construction of Primary Schools. v). Programme of orientation training to the teachers of Primary Schools. vi). Organisation of Educational excursions by Primary School Children within Tripura. vii). Observation of Teachers and Childrens day. viii). Organisation of Physical and Health Education Programmes in Primary Schools. The outlay of Rs.303.14 lakhs is proposed during the year 1995-96.

17.4.16. Social Education:- At present the number of Social Education centres & Adult Literacy centres under ADC are 426 and 316 respectively run by 607 Junior Social Education Organisers and 316 Adult Literacy teachers. A majority of the illiterates of Tripura happen to be in ADC areas, especially the ST women. Therefore, the council

has adopted various necessary steps for implementing literacy programmes in low literacy pockets within the ADC area for generating awareness about literacy activities among the people in response to the declared policy of the state government for driving out illiteracy from Tripura by 1996. In the field of total literacy campaign, the council authority has decided to work hand in hand with the state Government for implementation of the programme. The following schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1995-96.

i). Observation of special day. ii) Participation in block level exhibitions. iii) Organisation of Holiday camp. iv). Training Programme for Jr. SEOs & Sector Officers. v). Supply of dress to the students of Balwadi Centres vi). Supply of Library Books. vii) Providing drinking water facilities in Social Education Centres. viii). Repair/Re-construction including Kitchen shed of Balwadi Centres. ix). Special Nutrition Programme (Balahar). x). Supply of learning materials in the Social Education Centres. An outlay of Rs.67.03 lakhs is provided during 1995-96 under this Sector.

17.4.17. Head Quarter Complex (at Khumlung, Jirania):- A.D.C. Head office has already started functioning. The Complex has been taken up with a projected cost of Rs. 67.00 crores. Only 16% works could be completed upto 1992-93 and the proposed target is 3.5% works during 1993-94 making a total 19.5% works upto the 1993-94. As per master plan a number of buildings are to be taken up including Hospital, Schools, Market Complex, Quarter of staff, Overhead Water Reservoir, etc. During the year 1995-96 and amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed for this schemes.

17.4.18. Power (Electricity Rural): In the Power sector it is proposed to extend 150.00 Mtr. of L.T. line to extend benefit to the small Tribal Hamlets uncovered by grid line. In addition to this, it is proposed to subsidise the service connection and wiring charges of the poor Tribal House Holds. The financial target has been fixed at the level of Rs.1.68 lakhs during the year 1995-96.

17.4.19. Information & Cultural Affairs:- The Tribal Communities in Tripura have a rich cultural heritage. The information and cultural affairs play an important role in fostering harmony and unity among the people which in turn accelerates people's participation in development. Keeping in view the above objective the following schemes with an outlay of Rs.35.52 lakhs are proposed to be taken up for implementation during 1995-96.

i). Construction of Community Centres/Village Hall. ii). Documentation unit of traditional tribal culture/development of Photo/Vedio feature film. iii). Supply of Musical instruments. iv). Dress Bank/Purchase of Ornaments. v). Aid to voluntary organisations. vi). Assistance for celebration of Mela/Festival/Cultural functions etc. vii). Cultural exchange programme viii). Mobile Cinema unit/Mike unit. ix). ADC advertisement. x). Library unit.

17.4.20. Youth Programme & Sports:- In order to develop proficiency in games and sports of the boys and girls in ADC area, 5 (five) schemes are proposed to be taken up for implementation with an outlay of Rs.6.83 lakhs during 1995-96. These schemes are as follows:-

i). Organisation of coaching camps. ii). Improvement of infrastructure. iii). Sports tournaments for rural women. iv). Sports Complex in ADC Head Quarter. v). Supply of equipments/sports materials.

17.4.21. Growth Centres:- An outlay of Rs.3.02 lakhs is provided to

complete the on going construction of Growth Center at Manikpur & Sikaribari.

17.4.22. Direction & Administration:- All the construction works except those under taken by P.W.D. have been centralised under the Direction and Administration scheme. Similarly, Pay & Allowances of the Office staffs and running cost of Zonal and Sub-Zonal Offices, ADC Head Quarters staff, Education Inspectorate, Social Education Offices and Engineering Department and also Panchayats have been included under this scheme. An amount of Rs.364.34 lakhs has been allocated for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

 17.4.23. SECTOR WISE ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY OF ALL
 DEVELOPMENT SECTOR A.D.C.

S.L.No.	Head of Development	Approved outlay for 1994-95	%of total.	Annual Plan for 1995-96	%of total.
1.a).	Agriculture	Rs. 24.93	(1.25)	Rs.24.93	(1.13)
b).	Development of Market.	Rs. 40.00	(2.02)	Rs. 50.00	(2.27)
2.a).	Horticulture.	Rs. 112.66	(5.69)	Rs. 112.66	(5.12)
b).	Composite Farm Cum-Nursery.	Rs. 10.00	(0.50)	Rs. 10.00	(0.46)
3.	Soil and Water-Conservation.	Rs. 31.52	(1.69)	Rs. 31.52	(1.44)
4.	Animal Husbandry.	Rs. 70.69	(3.58)	Rs. 70.69	(3.21)
5.	Fishery.	Rs. 73.56	(3.72)	Rs. 73.56	(3.34)
6.	Forestry.	Rs. 65.60	(3.31)	Rs. 65.60	(2.99)
7.	Co-operation.	Rs. 06.82	(0.34)	Rs. 06.82	(0.31)
8.	Industry.	Rs. 91.16	(4.61)	Rs. 91.16	(4.14)
9.	Health.	Rs. 29.52	(1.50)	Rs. 29.52	(1.34)
10.	Tribal Welfare.	Rs. 347.74	(17.57)	Rs. 357.74	(16.26)
11.	Communication.	Rs. 184.90	(9.33)	Rs. 244.90	(11.13)
12.	Rural Water Supply.	Rs. 33.51	(1.70)	Rs. 33.51	(1.53)
13.	Irrigation.	Rs. 09.00	(0.45)	Rs. 09.00	(0.41)

S.L.No.	Head of Development	Approved outlay for 1994-95	%of total.	Annual Plan for 1995-96	%of total.
14.	Science, Tech. & Env.	Rs. 06.83	(0.34)	Rs. 06.83	(0.31)
15.	Education (School).	Rs. 283.14	(14.30)	Rs. 303.14	(13.78)
16.	Social Education.	Rs. 67.03	(3.38)	Rs. 67.03	(3.04)
17.	Construction of Head Quarter Complex.	Rs. 200.00	(10.10)	Rs. 200.00	(9.09)
18.	Electricity(Rural).	Rs. 01.68	(0.08)	Rs. 01.68	(0.07)
19.	Information & Cultural Affairs.	Rs. 35.52	(1.80)	Rs. 35.52	(1.62)
20.	Youth Programme & Sports.	Rs. 06.83	(0.34)	Rs. 06.83	(0.31)
21.	Growth Center.	Rs. 03.02	(0.15)	Rs. 03.02	(0.13)
22.	Direction & Administration.	Rs. 244.34	(12.34)	Rs. 364.34	(15.57)
TOTAL: T.T.A.A.D.C.:		Rs.1980.00	(100.00)	Rs.2200.00	(100.00)

CHAPTER : 18 : MEDIUM IRRIGATION(PWD/WATER RESOURCES DEPTT)

18.1. Status of Medium Irrigation: There are three Medium Irrigation projects in Tripura under construction. These projects are planned to irrigate 25,520 ha(Gross) of land.

TABLE - 1 : Status of Medium Irrigation Projects in Tripura.

Name of Project	Project Cost		Irrig. Potential		Date of taking up	Expect ed dt. of Comple tion. (Anti)	Expendi ture till 31.3.95	Irrig. poten- tial created
	Orig- inal (Rs.in lacs)	Revis- sed	Net	Gross				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1)Gumati Medium Irrig. Project.	583	3195	4486 Ha.	9800 Ha.		3/97	2344.76	2000Ha. (Gross)
2)Khowai Medium Irrig. Project	710	4036	4515 Ha.	8120 Ha.	11/84	3/97	3610.32	
3)Manu Medium Irrig. Project.	818	3328	4198 Ha.	7600 Ha.	8/81	3/97	2217.09	-
Total :	2111	10559	13,199Ha.	25,520Ha.			8172.17	2000Ha. (Gross)

18.2 i) Gumti Medium Irrigation Project:

18.2.1. Objective of the Project : Gumti Medium Irrigation Project was sanctioned by the Planning Commission, Government of India in 1979 for an amount of Rs.588 lakhs. To make use of the tail end discharge of Gumti Power House and the run off of the Gumti Catchment between Tirthamukh and Maharani, a barrage was planned to be constructed across river Gumti at Maharani, Udaipur(Tripura South). The raised Water level at the up-stream of the barrage will supply water to the canal running along both the banks of the river for a length of 23.9 km on the left bank and 23.4 km on right bank. The total culturable command area of the project is expected to be 4486 (Net) (2708 ha. (net) from left bank canal and 1778 ha. (net) from Right bank canal. The revised estimate amounting to Rs.31.95 crores was processed to C.W.C. for approval.

18.2.2. The barrage work was completed during 1986-87 and the same has been commissioned on 14th Feb.'89 with 4.5 km of completed canal on left bank and 0.7 km of canal on right bank, providing irrigation to about 2000 ha.(Gross) of land covering the fields of Uttar Maharani, Hirapur, Laxmipati and Gamaria.

18.2.3. The course of the canal in the left bank beyond Maharani field has met with a bad variety of clay which swells up during excavation & as a result it becomes difficult to dig the canal. As per suggestion of C.W.C. it was earlier proposed lift water by pumping at Hatimura tilla for left bank canal and to lift water directly from Gumti river by pumping at down stream of Subhas Setu

for right bank canal. After subsequent detailed study, CWC have now recommended for an alternative alignment for this problematic reach.

The Gumti Medium Irrigation Project was commissioned on 14-2-89 and was expected to be fully completed by March '97. The other two projects were also proposed to be completed within the 8th five year plan. By the end of 7th five year plan, about 2000 ha (Gross) land situated in the Command of Gumti Irrigation Project was brought under assured irrigation.

TABLE - 2 : Expenditure up to 7th Plan and subsequent annual plans : (Gumti M. I. Project). (Rs. in lacs).

Name of Scheme	Actual Expenditure					Anti. Expdt. of 1994-95
	Upto March 1990	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	
Works	1559.09	46.62	106.04	122.00	19.10	1.00
Dir. & Admn.	271.91	34.00	36.00	70.00	35.00	44.00
Total :	1831.00	80.62	142.04	192.00	54.10	45.00

Physical Achievement :

Name of Component	Total Length	Length of canal (Completed upto March, 1993)	Potential created (Upto March 1993) Ha.
Barrage:			
Left Bank	23.9 km.	4.5 km.	1200 (Gross)
Right Bank	23.4 km.	3.5 km.	800 (Gross)
Total :	47.3 km.	8.0 km.	2000 (Gross)

18.2.4. Outlay for 1995-96: Works Rs.50 lakhs and Direction & Admn. Rs.20 lakhs. Total Rs.70 lakhs.

18.3. Khowai Medium Irrigation Project:

18.3.1. Objective of the Project : The Project involves construction of a barrage across river Khowai at Chakmaghat, West Dist. to use the run off from a 204 sqm. catchment area. It's culturable command area is 4515 ha. (Net) (L.B. 2307 ha. R.B. 2208 ha.) & extends upto Kalyanpur on the left bank and Nabin polin Bari on the right bank. The left and right bank main canal will be 18.85 km and 13.55 km respectively.

18.3.2. The construction of the barrage across river Khowai Physical-ly started in November '84. But during the succeeding years the anticipated target could not be attained due to extensive foundation treatment involved in the barrage proper. Clay strata throughout the entire zone varying from 5 m. to 7 m. in depth was to be re-placed by sand. The physical target fixed during the working season of 1987-88 was to complete 2 1/4 bays up to a general safe level. The target was almost fully achieved. After that during the years 1988-89 the foundation treatment for the remaining 4 1/4 bays was also taken up and completed.

18.3.3. The construction works of barrage is nearly complete except some finishing works. Supply and creation of vertical gates are in progress.

TABLE - 3 : Expenditure up to 7th Plan and subsequent annual plans:
(Khowai M. I. Project)(Rs.in lakhs).

Name of Scheme	Actual Expenditure					Anti.Expdt.
	Upto March 1990	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Works	1459.31	359.79	411.15	367.00	228.00	80.00
Dir.& Admn.	301.74	79.33	86.00	71.00	92.00	75.00
Total:	1761.05	439.12	497.15	438.00	320.00	155.00

18.3.4.Target for 1995-96: Land acquisition for 10.00 km. of right bank and 4.00 kms of left bank canal will be completed and the construction in these stretches can be started in the last part of this year.

18.3.5. Phasing of works:

TABLE - 4 : Phasing of Works for Khowai M.I. Project.

Name of component	Total work involved	Completed upto March'94
Barrage	7 bays	7 bays(upto safe level)
Right bank	10 km.	-
Left bank	4 km.	-

Outlay during 1995-96, Works Rs.168 lakhs and Dir.& Admn. Rs.60 lakhs.

18.4. Manu Medium Irrigation Project:

18.4.1. The project envisages construction of barrage over river Manu at Nalkata, North Dist. The Project was sanctioned for Rs.818.45 lakhs in August 1981 to develop net irrigation potential over 4198 ha. (R.B.2027, L.B. 2171 ha.). When completed, only single canal will come out from the left bank head regulator as there is no cultivable command in the right bank. At Jalai, it is proposed to bifurcate the left bank canal and one of its branches will cross the river Manu to irrigate the right bank command. The length of left and right bank canals are 30.5 km. and 10 km. respectively.

18.4.2 Achievement upto the end of 1993-94:

Barrage : Right abutment, right bank protection work, right bank return wall, u/s and d/s raft up to 5th bay from right bank, 1st and 2nd pier up to RI 35 m 3rd, 4th and 5th pier up to 42.5 m u/s and d/s bed protection work and sinking for 1st and 3rd well for depth of 1.5 m have been completed. Left bank canal-the length of the of canal is 30.5 km.and acquisition proposal has been submitted from 0 km to 10 km; survey from 10 km. to 15 km. has been completed.

TABLE - 5 : Expenditure upto 7th plan and subsequent Annual Plans(Manu M.I.Project). (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Actual Expenditure					Anti.Expdt.
	Upto March'90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Works	899.77	143.91	258.91	151.50	106.00	157.00
Dir. & Admn.	213.11	58.94	65.45	56.50	75.00	31.00
Total :	1112.88	202.85	324.36	208.00	181.00	188.00

TABLE - 6 : Phasing of work for Manu M.I. Project.

Name of component	Total work involved	Completed upto 3/94
Barrage	6 bays	5 bays (upto safe level)
Left bank canal	10 km.	-
Right bank canal	10 bays	-

Outlay during 1995-96 , Works Rs.195 lakhs and Direction & Admn. Rs.70 lakhs.

18.5. Capital Content : Of the total proposed outlay of Rs.563.00 lakhs during 1995-96, the capital content constitutes Rs.413.00 lakhs only.

18.6. Direction & Administration: During 7th five year plan this cost included establishment cost of all the divisions entrusted with execution of the three medium irrigation projects, one River Project Circle, One Design Circle, and the Office of the Chief Engineer, IFC & PHE. The expenditure on this sub-head during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 was Rs.64.29 lakhs, Rs.73.19 lakhs, Rs.103.51 lakhs and Rs.143.67 lakhs respectively. For the year 1989-90 and 1990-91, the actual expenditure was Rs.164.90 lakhs and Rs.172.27 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1991-92 is Rs.131.07 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1992-93 is Rs.197.31 lakhs and the actual expenditure for 1993-94 is Rs.202.00 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for 1994-95 is 150.00 lakhs. The outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.150.00 lakhs. The establishment cost has been reduced by dispensing with the Design circle.

18.7. Research : Though no such specific organisation for research exists but one "Quality Control" sub-division had been created. The main function of this sub-division is to design the mixes used in the barrage construction for effective quality control. It also controls and monitors the quality of mixes.

18.8. Environment: The canal system of three on-going M.I. Projects does not destroy any forest. Further rise of water level due to construction of barrage will be much lower than HFL. These, therefore, will not have any bad affect on environment. Whenever canal works are completed, plantations along its banks will be taken up which will improve the environment.

CHAPTER:19: MINOR IRRIGATION(PWD/WATER RESOURCES DEPT.)

- 19.1. Status of irrigation sector & plan projections:
 Total geographical area of the State = 10,49,169 ha.
 Net sown area = 2,70,000 ha.

	Irrigation Potential realised upto	
	beginning of VIII th Plan	= 48,572 Ha.
Target :	VIII th plan	= 16,500 Ha.
	IX th plan	= 17,000 Ha.
	X th plan	= 20,928 Ha.
	TOTAL :	1,03,000 Ha.

- 19.2. At the end of the year 1993-94 the cumulative potential created was 49,778 ha.

TABLE - 1 : Status of Minor Irrigation Schemes in Tripura.

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of works commissioned	Cumulative potential created at the end of 1993-94
A. Surface Water:			
1.	L.I. Schemes	419 Nos.	20,557 Ha.(net)
2.	Diversion	23 "	2,138 "
3.	Small Pump	3031 "	7,948 "
4.	Seasonal bundh	1022 "	7,578 "
5.	Gumti Medium Project	1 "	1,000 "
Total of the surface water		4495 Nos.	39,221 Ha.(Net)
B. Ground Water :			
			Ha.(net)
1.	D.T.W.	126 Nos.	3211 "
2.	Shallow Tube Well	240 "	493 "
3.	Artesian Wells	10,844 "	4920 "
Total of Ground Water		10,990 Nos.	8,624 Ha.(Net)
C. Other Sources(Dug wells)			
		-	1,933 Ha.(Net)
Grand Total :			49,778 Ha(Net)

- 19.3. The outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.465 lacs. The physical target is proposed for 1200 ha (net) from Schemes to be executed by Minor Irrigation Wing of PWD(Water Resources).

- 19.4. Physical Target for 1995-96 :

TABLE - 2 : Physical Targets under Minor Irrigation for 1995-96.

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes	Target in ha(net) for 1995-96
1. Surface Water:		
a)	L.I. Scheme	600
b)	Diversion	100
Total of Surface Water		700
2. Ground Water		
a)	D.T.W. Schemes	400
b)	Artesian Wells	100
Total of Ground Water		500
Total of (1 + 2)		1200 Ha.(net)= Gross 2400 Hac.

19.5. Employment Generation : The investment will generate employment of about 724 Manyears. Besides this direct employment, indirect employment to the tune of 50% of the direct employment will also be generated with the increase of irrigation potential. More agricultural laborers will be engaged in the field so that they can work throughout the crop season.

19.6. Capital Content : Capital content is Rs.240 lacs out of the proposed outlay of Rs.465 lacs excluding the cost of establishment and investigation.

19.7. Programme under Tribal Sub-Plan : The cumulative potential created upto 31-3-93 is 6602 ha (net). The break up is given below:

TABLE - 3 : Minor Irrigation Schemes in TSP Area.

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes	No. of schemes commissioned	Potential created in ha (net)
1.	L.I. Schemes	110	5026
2.	Diversion	6	452
3.	D.T.W.	29	774
4.	Small Pumps	175	350
Total :		320	6602 ha (net)

The programme for T.S.P. during the annual plan 1994-95 was to create additional potential of 400 ha(net) with an approved outlay of Rs.152 lakhs. The proposed outlay for T.S.P. during 1995-96 is Rs.145 lakhs, which is 31% of State Plan. The physical target is to create additional potential of 400 ha(Net).

19.8. Special Component Plan Areas : The cumulative potential created under S.C.P. areas upto 31-3-93 is given below:

TABLE - 4 : Minor Irrigation Schemes in SCP Area.

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes	No. of Schemes commissioned	Potential created in ha (net).
1.	L.I. Schemes	90	4786
2.	Diversion	2	140
3.	Small Pumps	80	160
4.	D.T.W.	25	615
Total :		197	5701 ha(net)

The outlay for S.C.P. areas during 1995-96 is Rs.80 lakhs which is 17% of the State Plan. The physical target is to bring 300 ha (net) of land under irrigation.

19.9. Schemewise Financial & Physical Target for 1995-96:

TABLE - 5 : Annual Plan 1995-96 ; M. I. Targets.

SL.NO.	Schemes	No.of works	Financial(Rs.in lacs)	Physical(ha./net)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
i)	Direction & Admn.		210.00	-
ii)	Investigation		15.00	-
iii)	L.I. Scheme			600
a)	Continuing	164	120.00	-
b)	Residual		5.00	-
c)	New	5	5.00	
iv)	Diversion Schemes			100
a)	Continuing	1	5.00	-
b)	Residual		5.00	-
c)	New	1	5.00	
v)	Improvement of M.I. Scheme:			
a)	L.I.Scheme		5.00	-
b)	Diversion Scheme		5.00	-
c)	D.T.W. Scheme		5.00	
vi)	D.T.W. Scheme:			400
a)	Continuing	52	65.00	-
b)	Residual		5.00	-
c)	New Works	5	5.00	-
vii)	Artesian Wells	100	5.00	100
Total :			465.00	1200

CHAPTER : 20 : COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT(PWD/WATER RESOURCES)

20.1.Status : Command Area Development Programme, though newly initiated in 1986-87 in Tripura, is very vital in effective utilisation of irrigation potential. Uptill now development of command area of the Gumti Irrigation Project at Maharani, South Tripura District was taken care by the Command Area Development sub-division to utilise the newly created irrigation potential up to the maximum extent.

20.2.Target for 1995-96 : The proposed outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.4.00 lakhs of which central share is Rs.2.00 lakhs. The physical targets are i) Land levelling 40 hac. ii) Construction of field channel in 75 hac. and iii) Construction of field drains in 50 hac. of land.

CHAPTER : 21 : FLOOD CONTROL(PWD/WATER RESOURCES)

21.1. Outlines, objectives and strategy: There are 10 big rivers namely Feni, Muhuri, Gumti, Howrah, Khowai, Dhalai, Manu, Deo, Juri and Longai which originate from hill ranges of the state and flow down to Bangladesh after traversing through narrow valleys. 70% of their catchment area lies in hills. As the bed slopes are very steep, the velocity of flood discharge is also high. Traditional jhum cultivation and continuous deforestation aggravate the flood intensity & damage. Un-usual erosion of banks also creates tremendous problems to protect the District and Sub-Divisional towns, villages, market places and other permanent structures and border lands on the river banks. There is little scope for taking up flood control reservoir projects due to constraints in shifting and rehabilitation of people, mostly tribals. Pending preparation of Master Plan and subsequent drawing up of action plan for long term flood control, short term measures have to be implemented to mitigate the flood intensity & damage in the state. Raising and strengthening of the existing embankments along with construction of new ones must be done to get rid of losses caused by frequent floods. Up to March 1994, 130.26 km. length of embankments and considerable anti-erosion works for protecting the District and Sub-Divisional towns were constructed to give reasonable degree of protection to 23,390 ha. of land.

21.2. Annual Plan 1995-96 Outlay:

SL.	Name of Scheme	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Target	No. of Schemes
1.	Embankment schemes (including extension improvement, raising and strengthening of existing embankment)			
i)	Ongoing Works :	40.50	Embankment = 0.15 km.	14 Nos.
ii)	New Works :	2.00	Sluice = 1 No. L.A. = 15.00 acres.	
2.	Anti erosion schemes			
i)	Ongoing Works :	21.00	0.75 km.	10 Nos.
ii)	New Works :	16.50	-	15 Nos.
3.	Investigation, purchasing of scientific instruments study research & training :	2.00	-	-
4.	Direction & Administration :	138.00	-	-
	Total :	220.00		

21.3. Employment Generation: The total amount of Rs.82.00 lacs has been proposed for flood control works during 95-96. It is anticipated that the total employment generation will be of the order of 23,111 Mandays during the year.

21.4. Tribal Sub-Plan: The Tribal Sub-Plan area is mostly hilly, as such the problem of flood is not very prominent in the Tribal Sub-Plan area. However, some works will be required to protect the market points and home stead in the hilly region. An outlay of Rs.14.00 lacs is kept in the 3 districts during 95-96.

21.5. Special Component Plan: An amount of Rs.5.50 lacs is kept in the Spl.Component Plan during 1995-96.

CHAPTER-22: ENERGY (POWER DEPARTMENT)

22.1. At present, the installed capacity of energy generation in the State is 48.5 MW comprising of Hydel 16 MW and Gas Thermal 32.5 MW. The present peak demand of the State is 80 MW. In the 14th Power Survey conducted by CEA, it is projected that the peak demand of in the State will rise to 108 MW by the end of 8th Five Year Plan. The energy requirement of the State during the year 1993-94 was 254.62 MW which will also rise to 432 MKWH at the end of the 8th Plan period. The Transmission & Distribution losses in the State were 30 % during 1993-94. This is proposed to be reduced by 0.5 % each year through greater investment in Transmission & Distribution. With this aim, the department has planned to take up the system improvement works. Thus losses are proposed to be reduced by 0.5 % each year.

22.2. By the end of VIIIth plan, the installed capacity of own generation in the State is expected to rise from 48.5 MW to 80.5 MW with a firm availability of 56 MW (70% being the firm availability of total installed capacity). So, balance 52.0 MW of power is to be imported from Central Sector Projects and neighboring states.

22.3. Works:

22.3.1.		Generation			(Rs.in Lakhs)	
Name of works	Estimated Cost		Expected Date of Completion	Cummulative Expdr. till March '95	Proposed Outlay 1995-96	REMARKS
	Original	Revised				
01	02	03	04	05	06	07

1. 2X8MW G.T. Project at Rokhia(Ph-III)	5653.00	7474.00	1995-96	5291.34	2000.00	
2. Renovation and Modernisation of Barmura G.T. Project (2X5+1X6.5 MW).	250.00	250.00	1996-97	109.87	100.00	
3. Capital Maintenance of Diesel Power Houses at Agartala & other District head quarters.	200.00	200.00	1997-98	34.58	25.00	
4. Gumti H.E.P. renovation and upgrading scheme.	511.64	1750.00	1994-95	1482.24	260.00	
Direction & Administration :					200.00	
Total Generation :				6615.64	9670.00	
				6918.03	2585.00	

22.3.2. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

22.3.2.a. Transmission (Rs. in Lakhs)						
Name of works	Estimated Cost		Expected Date of Completion	Cummulative Expdr. till March '95	Proposed Outlay 1995-96	REMARKS
	Original	Revised				
01	02	03	04	05	06	07
1. Constn. of 132KV S/C transmission line from Agartala to Kailashahar via Khowai, Kamalpur & Kumarghat (130km).	487.00	1000.00	1996-97	847.33	70.00	
2. Installation of 132KV line bay at Kumarghat.	331.00	502.93	1996-97	80.00	25.00	
3. Constn. of 66KV S/C trans. line from Badharghat to Belonia via Rokhia & Sonamura (88km).	89.19	89.19	1996-97	-	25.00	
4. Installation of 1x7.5MVA, 132/33KV S/s at Khowai.	236.00	776.00	1996-97	175.60	19.00	
5. Installation of 1x7.5MVA, 132/33/11KV S/stn. at Kamalpur.	102.00	215.00	1994-95	182.67	40.00	
6. Installation of 1x6.3MVA 66/33KV sub-station at Belonia.	102.00	300.00	1996-97	43.63	40.00	
7. Constn. of 32KVD/C Transmission Line from Rokhia to Agartala (30km).	195.00	195.00	1996-97	24.25	40.00	
8. Installation of 6.3MVA 66/33KV Sub-Station at Amarpur.	170.00	170.00	1997-98	-	241.00	
9. Augmentation of 1x15MVA, 132/33KV S/Stn. at Agartala.	210.00	320.77	1996-97	68.00	175.00	
10. Loop in Loop out (LILO) at 132KV S/Stn. at Kamalpur.	150.00	150.00	1996-97	-	40.00	
Direction and Administration :					150.00	
Total Transmission:		2072.19	3748.89	1721.48	865.00	

Name of works	Estimated Cost		Expected Date of Completion	Cummulative Expendr. till March '95	Proposed Outlay 1995-96	REMARKS
	Original	Revised				
01	02	03	04	05	06	07

A.33 KV system

1. Construction of 33 KV line from 79 Tilla to Rampur.	38.94	38.94	1995-96	0.00	15.00	
2. Construction of 33KV line from Ambassa to Gandacherra.	68.00	68.00	1996-97	0.00	20.00	
3. Loop in Loop out 33 KV line at Khowai Sub-station.	30.00	30.00	1995-96	0.00	15.00	
4. Installation of 2x5 MVA, 33/ 11 KV S/stn. at Rampur.	120.00	125.00	1995-96	23.00	65.00	
5. Installation of 33 KV s/stn. at Tilla-2x7.5MVA, 33/11 KV.	150.00	150.00	1996-97	0.00	30.00	
6. Augmentation of 33KV Collage Tilla s/stn.-2x7.5MVA, 33/11 KV.	150.00	150.00	1996-97	0.00	30.00	
7. Augmentation of 33 KV Teliamura s/stn.-1x3.15MVA, 33/11KV.	45.40	45.40	1996-97	0.00	15.00	
8. Augmentation of 33 KV Belonia s/stn. 1x3.15MVA, 33/11KV.	47.40	47.40	1996-97	0.00	5.00	
9. Augmentation of 33/11kv system at Badharghat-1x10MVA 33/11 KV.	100.00	100.00	1996-97	0.00	29.00	
10. Augmentation of 33KV Bishalgarh s/stn.-2x5MVA.	80.00	80.00	1996-97	0.00	15.00	
Total:33KV System:	828.80	834.49		97.49	239.00	

B.11 KV System

1.11 KV Overhead line -4 Ckm.	-	200.00	1995-96	-	8.00	
2.L.T. Line-5 Ckm.	-	125.00	1995-96	-	8.00	
3.Service Connection -7000 Nos.	-	180.00	1995-96	-	35.00	
TOTAL:11KV System:	930.00	505.00		344.84	51.00	

22.3.2.b.

Distribution

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of works	Estimated Cost		Expected Date of Completion	Cummulative Expdr. till March '95	Proposed Outlay 1995-96	REMARKS
	Original	Revised				
01	02	03	04	05	06	07

C. System Improvement

1. Installation of capacitor bank-6MVAR	-	170.00	1996-97	-	33.00	
2. Installation/augmentation of S/Stn. load center-4 MVA.	-	175.00	1996-97	-	25.00	
3. Augmentation of existing sub-transmission and distribution lines.	-	1117.00	1996-97	-	118.00	
TOTAL: System Imp.:					85.74	176.00

D. Energy Audit

1. Replacement of defective energy meters at Consumer terminals-3000 Nos.	55.00	55.00	1996-97	-	20.00	
2. Installation of energy meters at 11/0.4 KV S/Stn. -70 Nos.	20.00	20.00	1996-97	-	5.00	
Total: Energy Audit:					5.00	25.00

E. Communication 159.00 159.00 22.04 25.00

Direction and Administration : 102.00

Total Distribution: 3704.80 3035.74 555.11 618.00

Total Transmission & Distribution : 5776.99 6784.63 2276.59 1483.00

22.3.4.

Rural Electrification

(Rs. in lakhs)

Total Rural Electrification - - - - 600.00

22.3.5.		General		(Rs.in Lakhs)		
Name of works	Estimated Cost		Expected Date of Completion	Cummulative Expdr. till March'95	Proposed Outlay 1995-96	REMARKS
	Original	Revised				
01	02	03	04	05	06	07
General:						
1. Civil Works/ Buildings.	150.00	150.00	1995-96	-	85.00	
2. Training.	10.00	10.00	1995-96	-	3.00	
3. Workshop & Testing.	10.00	20.00	1995-96	-	10.00	
4. Research & Development.	50.00	50.00	1995-96	-	1.00	
5. Computerisation.	25.00	25.00	1995-96	-	3.00	
6. Survey & Inves- tigation.	10.00	20.00	1995-96	-	10.00	
Direction and Administration :					20.00	
Total General=	255.00	275.00		25.96	132.00	
IV.Total: Rural						
Electrification:	5000.00	5800.00		2258.68	-	
Grand Total:Power:	17647.63	22529.63		11479.26	4800.00	

22.4. Rural Electrification : As per 1971- census there are 4727 Nos virgin villages in the State comprising of 2,991 Nos of ST villages and 641 of SC villages. Till March'94 3,428 Nos of census villages were electrified out of which 1,792 Nos are Tribal villages and 567 Nos are SC villages. 72'5% villages have been electrified in the State till March'94. The Rural Electrification Programme in the State in mainly based on REC Loan.

The Planning Commission has approved a target for electrification of 1,000 Nos of virgin villages and 500 Nos of Pumpsets at a total cost of Rs.5,000.00 lacs during the 8th Five Year Plan. The electrification of villages in the first two years of 8th Five Year Plan is 400 Nos of villages and energisation of 190 Nos of Pumpsets at an expenditure of Rs.1,468.68 lacs.

The outlay approved for the year 1994-95 was to the extent of Rs.1,150.00 lacs (Rs.1,100.00 lacs on REC loan & Rs.50.00 lacs under State Plan). With the target of electrification of 230 Nos of virgin villages and energisation of 100 Nos Pumpsets including intensification works of 25 CKM the revised outlay for 1994-95 in the State is Rs.790.00 lacs (Rs.740.00 lacs on REC loan & Rs.50.00 lacs under State Plan). With the reduced target of electrification of 135 Nos of vil-lages and 100 Nos of pumpset and 120 CKM of intensive electrification.

Target proposed for rural electrification based on REC loan at an outlay of Rs.600.00 lacs are as detailed below:-

Target for 1995 - 96

Items	Physical Target (Unit in Nos.)	Financial Target (Rs. in lacs)
1. Virgin Villages :	80 Nos.	375.00
2. Pumpset energisation:	100 Nos.	0.00
3. Intensive electrification:	150 CKM.	225.00
TOTAL :		600.00

22.5. TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION):

Total No. of Tribal Villages = 2991 (1971 Census)

No. of Villages(Electrified)	Outlay (Rs.in Lakhs)
Upto March '92	1434
" 1992-93	1613
" 1993-94	1793
" 1994-95	1910

Total No. of S. C. P.Villages = 641(1971Census)

No. of Villages(Electrified)	Outlay(Rs.in Lakhs)
Upto March'92	565
" 1992-93	576
" 1993-94	578
" 1994-95	593

22.6. N.E.C.Schemes:

2 x 8 MW Gas Thermal Project at Rokhia (Phase-II): This is a new scheme of 8th plan. The scheme involves installation of 2 units of 8 MW capacity each. The original estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 3470.00 lakhs which has been revised to Rs.4895.0 lakhs. North Eastern Council has agreed to finance the project. All statutory clearances relating to this project have been received.

The approved outlay of 1994-95 is Rs.20.0 crores. Rs.10.0 crores have been released by N.E.C. It is expected that N.E.C. will release the balance fund during this financial year.

The offer of BHEL for manufacture, supply, erection of the Gas Turbine sets is under finalisation.

CHAPTER-23: NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY
(SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT)

23.1. Objectives: In order to meet the energy needs of our people in widely dispersed villages and in remote areas in a decentralised manner, there is no other option but to tap the vast and almost infinite potential of environmentally benign and renewable non-conventional energy sources. This will result in reducing the damage to the environment while providing a whole range of social and economic benefits to rural population. The programmes implemented by the Department are multi-dimensional as they do not only provide energy at local level but also has a direct relevance to afforestation, improving in the environment, energy conservation, employment generation, upgrading health & hygiene, social & women welfare, irrigation in agriculture, provision of drinking water & bio-fertilizer production. In addition the programmes help to inculcate scientific spirit, self reliance & a sense of participation among the beneficiaries.

The Department recently formulated guidelines for distribution of different gadgets under renewable energy programmes. As per the guidelines the State Government will subsidise 50% of the cost of different gadgets for the general beneficiaries and 65% for the SC/ST beneficiaries. For community assets the Department will arrange installation of the gadget free of cost and this will be handed over to the Panchayats for subsequent maintenance and operation. Training will be imparted to the rural youths for making them aware regarding their operation and maintenance. The Department is also publishing leaflet/booklet for making the public, in general, aware of the functioning and availability of different gadgets.

23.2. Cumulative Achievement: Achievement of the State in the Field of Non-Conventional Energy upto December, 1994 is as follows:

1) Village Electrified by SPV System	- 115 Nos.
2) Solar T.V Installed	- 106 Nos.
3. Solar pump Installed	- 116 Nos.
4) Bio-gas Plant Installed	- 302 Nos.
5) Improved Chullah	- 11,114 Nos.
6) Solar Lantern	- 88 Nos.
7) Hot Water Plant	- 5,600 LPD

23.3. Schemes:

23.(3.1). Solar PV Programme: At present there are more than 1500 Nos. of unelectrified villages in the State. It is proposed that 25 Nos. of such villages will be provided with 3 Nos. solar light points, one solar TV and one solar clock in the Village Community Center of the village. 300 nos. of solar lanterns will be provided to the beneficiaries outside the preview of conventional grid system. An amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs is kept for 1995-96. For Community Electrification the cost will be borne by the Deptt. and the system will be handed over to the Panchayats for subsequent maintenance and operation.

Proposed Target for 1995-96:

i) Community Solar Lighting	- 25 new villages.
ii) Solar TV	- 25 Nos.
iii) Solar Clock	- 25 Nos.
iv) Solar Lantern	- 300 Nos.
v) Solar Pump	- 5 Nos. No separate outlay has been kept for Solar Pump

It is seen that SPV system in remote areas sometimes remains out of order for want of petty maintenance. It is very difficult to attend to such systems from the District Offices. It is therefore proposed that in each of the villages where such systems have been installed or are going to be installed, one or two youth of that locality be imparted training on maintenance of such systems.

The main objective of the scheme is to provide energy for lighting in the non-grid areas for meeting the minimum energy need.

23.(3.2). - Solar Thermal Programme: Focus on use of waterheating systems for small scale Industries having continuous requirement of Hot Water will be given and installation of solar thermal systems in the Government building will be taken up during the proposed plan period. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is kept for 1995-96. Proposed outlay for the following schemes is Rs.2.70 Lakhs.

Schemes	Target for 1995-96
1.Solar Hot Water Plant -	1000 LPD
2.Solar Distillation Plant	30 Nos.
3.Solar Cooker -	54 Nos.

No separate outlay for Solar Distillation Plant have been kept as those will be procured on receipt of requisition from the intending beneficiaries and will be distributed without any State subsidy.

The main objective of the scheme is to reduce the cost of energy by conventional system required for heating water for industrial or community use.

23.(3.3).Bio-energy Programme:- Among the programmes under Non-conventional Energy devices, installation of Bio-gas plant is the most cost-effective one. Most of the installed plants in the State are of KVIC type. It is proposed to switch over to less costly Deenabandhu Model. In the year 1995-96, 60 Nos. of such plants will be installed and one training programme for 20 youths will be organised. It is also proposed to take up a new scheme in 1995-96 on bio-methanation of Pine-apple wastes available from North Eastern Regional Agricultural & Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC) pineapple processing plant at Nalkata Programmes on Energy Forestry and Gasifier shall be discontinued from the year 1995-96. Proposed outlay for implementation of Bio-energy programme is Rs. 8.60 lakhs.

The main objective of this scheme is to supply energy required for cooking by using biological wastes. This helps in checking environmental degradation and deforestation.

23.(3.4). Smokeless Chulla Programme: It is proposed to install 00 Nos. improved fixed type chullahs and to provide 2,000 Nos. portable type wood stove during the year 1995-96. For both fixed and portable type domestic chullah, 50 % subsidy for general and 65 % subsidy for SC and ST category beneficiaries will be given. Proposed financial outlay for improved chullah programme is Rs.4.00 Lakhs including the training programme.

The main objective of the scheme is to reduce the consumption of fuel wood by adopting energy efficient chullahs and also to have a smoke free atmosphere in the rural kitchens.

23.(3.5). Micro- Hydel Programme: About 55 sites have been identified in the State for which survey & preparation of DPR are to be taken up. MNE., DST., Govt. of India and NEC will provide funds for the same. However, for construction of Power House etc., fund is to be provided by the State Government. Hence a token amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the same during 1995-96.

23.(3.6) Wind Monitoring Station : Govt. of India has launched a CSS scheme as 90:10 sharing basis for setting up Wind Monitoring Station in the country. Accordingly, they have proposed for 5 wind monitoring stations in Tripura. The total project cost for 5 monitoring station is estimated to be Rs.7.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.0.70 lakhs is kept under wind energy programme during 1995-96.

23.(3.7) Creation of Renewable Energy Development Agency: It had been decided in principle that Tripura Renewable Energy Development Agency will be created during 1993-94. MNES will be requested to sanction a grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for such an agency in the State. An amount of Rs.18.00 lakhs is proposed during 1995-96 towards Direction & Administration for Implementation of Non-Conventional Energy programme either under the agency, the department of the Tripura Council for Science & Technology.

Table-1 Synopsis

Scheme	Outlay 1995-96 (Rs. in lacs)	Flow to Districts			Flow to	
		North	South	West	T.S.P.	S.C.P.
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	79.00	31.40	19.70	21.70	29.20	13.00

Table-2 Target for 1995-96 for N.C.S.E. schemes

Name of the scheme	Financial Outlay (Rs. in lacs)
1.Boi-energy Programme:	
a) Training :	0.50
b) Bio-gas Plant :	4.80
c) Energy from Garbage :	3.30
2.Solar Thermal Programme:	
a) Solar Hot Water :	2.00
b) Distillation Plant:	0.00
c) Solar Cooker :	0.70
3.Solar PV Programme:	
a) S.P.V. Lighting :	12.00
b) Community Solar TV:	8.00
c) Community Solar Clock :	5.00
d) Solar Lantern :	15.00
4.Smokeless Chulla Programme:	3.80
a) Training :	0.20
5.Micro Hydel Programme:	5.00
6.Wind Monitoring Station:	0.70
Total: 61.00	
7.Direction & Administration :	18.00
Total: Non-conventional Energy Sources: 79.00	

TABLE-2 Financing Pattern & Payback Period for Non-conventional Energy (NCE) Gadgets in the State of Tripur
(in Rupees)

Name of the N.C.E. Gadget	Estimated cost of each	Central Subsidy	State Subsidy		Beneficiaries Contribution		Payback Period	
			General	ST/SC	General	ST/SC	General	ST/SC
1. Solar Lantern with 10 WP Module	5000.00	2000.00	1500.00	1950.00	1500.00	1050.00	42.00	26.00
2. Biogas Plant Dinabandhu Model (3 cum capacity)	13000.00	3500.00	3000.00	6000.00	6500.00	3500.00	25.00	14.00
3. Solar Cooker	1300.00	0.00	650.00	800.00	650.00	500.00	17.00	12.50
4. Improved Chullah :								
1. Portable Type	150.00	75.00	35.00	50.00	40.00	25.00	3.50	2.00
2. Fixed Type	200.00	75.00	60.00	85.00	65.00	40.00	5.00	3.00
5. Solar Still (Distillation Plant of 3 Ltr. per day capacity)	2500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2500.00	2500.00	18.50	18.50
6. Solar Pump	100000	0.00	0.00	0.00	100000	100000	53.00	53.00
7. Solar Hot Water Plant(100 LPD)	20000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20000.00	20000.00	63.00	63.00

CHAPTER : 24A : VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES
(INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE DEPTT)

24A.1 Objectives : i) Generating private sector employment & self employment opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors. ii) Utilising the physical and human resources of the State optimally.

24A.2 Strategy:

24A.2.1 To provide suitable fiscal and financial incentives to offset the peculiar locational disadvantage of Tripura and to attract investment.

24A.2.2 To provide/arrange the necessary supporting physical infrastructure in terms of land, building, power, water, road etc. through the Industrial Estates, Industrial Areas and Growth Centres.

24A.2.3 To provide the financial support through State Promotional Corporations, working capital through banks etc.

24A.2.4 To encourage Technology absorption and entrepreneurship development through consultancy and training organisations in State/Central and Corporate sectors.

24A.2.5 Forward and backward linkages in terms of supply of scarce raw-materials, supply arrangements and marketing support through price preference and other methods.

24A.2.6 While the objective is to promote the generation of employment in the private sector, the strategy will include the optimum utilisation of public sector Corporations which had been set up to play a significant promotional and developmental role in specific sub-sectors of the economy.

24A.2.7 To fully utilise the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Govt. of India in the relevant area so as to supplement the efforts under State Plan in order to promote Integrated Industrial Development.

24A.3. STATUS :

24A.3.1. There are 50 Tea Gardens under private sector in which about 10,000 workers are employed. Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd.(TTDC) is operating 7(seven) Tea Estates and 1 (one) Central Tea Processing Factory in which 1302 workers/staff are provided jobs. So far 4,100 industrial units under S.S.I. Sector have been registered in the Directorate of Industries. The second All India Census of Small Scale Industries covered 1443 Industrial Units registered upto 31-3-88. The report reflected 812 units as working, production worth Rs.2957.00 lakhs and employment of 10,069 persons.

24A.3.2 Schemes on Khadi & Village Industries in the State are implemented by the Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board. Funds for implementation of approved schemes are provided directly by Khadi & Village Industries Commission.

24A.4. Village & Small Industry: Financial Pattern for 1995-96:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
a) Small Scale Industry	310.00
b) Khadi & Village Industry	80.00
c) Self Employment Programme (State)	21.00
Total:	411.00

24A.5 Schemes : Some major schemes are listed below :

24.5.1 Entrepreneurship Development including other Training Programme on Coir/Rubber/Modernisation of Huller Rice Mill/Fruit Processing Training/PMRY Trainers/Seminar/Survey of Research etc.: Conducting of motivational training programme is one of the most important areas to guide and motivate prospective entrepreneurs to set up Small Scale Industrial Units. To motivate, guide and encourage Educated Un-employed Youth to set up small scale industrial unit based on locally available resources, entrepreneurship development programme shall be organised in 3(Three) districts in the State with the assistance of reputed Organisations/Farms. Training programme on coir/rubber shall also be organised during the year keeping in view of availability of coconut and latex in the State. Apart from organising training programme, Seminar/Survey and Research shall also be conducted by the reputed institutions regarding industrial climate and opportunities in the State. A training programme for trainers of entrepreneurs shall also be conducted with assistance of agencies outside the state to develop an expert bank in the State. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1995-96 for implementation of the following :

1) For organising EDP(Including ADC Rs.3.00 lakhs) Training Programme on Coir/Rubber/PMRY Trainers Training/Fruit Processing Training/Seminar/ Research and Survey etc.	Rs.38.00 lakhs
2) Cost of raw materials/wages etc. for departmentally managed production unit	Rs. 7.00 lakhs
3) Apprenticeship for ITI Trainers/vocational training center.	Rs. 5.00 lakhs

Total :	Rs.50.00 lakhs

24A.5.2 State Package of Incentives: The Package of Incentives are for:

A. Preparation of project report (including viability and technical feasibility studies).

B. Infrastructure :

- i) Subsidy towards rent of land and factory sheds.
- ii) Subsidy on plot/land development.
- iii) Industrial sheds on hire purchases.
- iv) Industrial Estates common facilities.
- v) Subsidy on power.
- vi) Subsidy towards cost of captive generating sets.

C. Capital Requirement :

- i) Capital Investment Subsidy(State).
- ii) Interest Subsidy
- iii) Financial assistance in constructing sheds.

An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed for 1995-96 for implementation of the scheme.

24A.5.3. Publicity : Publication in regard to various schemes i.e. PMRY scheme/Export scheme/Modernisation of Huller Rice Mill, Training Programme on Coir/Rubber. Incentive scheme and

policy guide lines is required for the Common Interest/benefit of the public as well as for entrepreneurs. In addition, compilation of the provisions /benefits available under the various schemes shall also be done during the year.

Marketing of the finished product is the most difficult of all the problems being faced by the local Small Scale Industrial Units due to geographical isolation of Tripura from the rest of the country.

With an objective of providing permanent marketing avenue in the National Fairs, a cover spaces measuring 340 Mts. has been taken in Delhi on a permanent basis by the Govt. from the Trade Fair Authority of India for putting up a permanent Tripura pavilion. Additional Civil Construction/Decoration works are proposed to be undertaken for making it permanent showroom. For achieving the above objective in an effective manner for which an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is projected for 1995-96.

24A.5.4 Margin Money for Rehabilitation of Sick Industrial Units(CSS : 50:50): Development Commissioner(Small Scale Industries),Government of India has launched a centrally assisted scheme for margin money for revival of potentially viable, sick small scale industrial units.The scheme aims at payment of loan assistance as margin money restricted to Rs.50,000.00 per unit. The Central loan assistance under the scheme would be limited to 50% of the margin money required by the unit to avail of the additional assistance from Financial Institutions/Banks under the rehabilitation programme. The scheme will be operated as per recommendations of the State Level Rehabilitation Committee.Other details and modalities concerned with operation of the scheme have been drawn up. An outlay of Rs 5.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme for 1995-96 in the state Plan with equal provision for central assistance.

24A.5.5 Share Capital Contribution to Tripura Small Industries Corporation Limited(TSIC): The Tripura Small Industries Corporation (a State Govt. Undertaking) was incorporation on 30-4-1965 under the Companies Act.1956.The objectives of TSIC are as under:

- a) To aid, advise, assist, finance and promote the interest of small entrepreneurs in the State of Tripura,
- b) To provide them with capital, credit, raw materials & technical and managerial assistance for the conduct of their business and to enable them to develop and improve their methods of manufacture, management and marketing.

The corporation is presently engaged in the following activities:

- a) Manufacturing : Bricks, Fruit products, Medicines.
- b) Trading :Auto parts, Furniture, Country liquor, IMFL & Beer, Iron & Steel materials,Paraffin wax, Plastic raw materials (IPCL), Soil Stockyard.

Financial structure of the corporation as on 31-4-94 is as under :

	(Rs.in lakhs)
1. Authorised Capital	500.00
2. Paid up capital	398.00
3. Liability on loan obtained from Banks.	227.00
4. Loan from TIDC -	16.00
5. Sundry Creditors	125.00

There is provision of Rs.70.00 lakhs for share capital assist-

ance to TSIC during 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs is made in the annual plan for 1995-96. The target of turn-over for 1995-96 is fixed at Rs.236.00 lakhs.

24A.5.6. Improvement of Infrastructure facilities in the existing Industrial Estates: There are 5 Industrial Estates in the State of which 2 are in West Tripura District, 2 in North Tripura District and the remaining in South Tripura District. Infrastructure facilities in these Estates need improvement. Following additional facilities are required:

1. Gas Pipe Line at Industrial Estates at Agartala and Badharghat.
2. Improvement of water supply arrangement in all the five Industrial Estates.
3. Development of land of the existing Industrial Estates/ construction of factory sheds.
4. Providing Boundary walls to Industrial Estates an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is made for 1995-96.

24A.5.7. Direction & Administration :

- i) District Industries Centre (DIC).
- ii) Blocklevel set up.

An outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs is proposed for 1995-96 including Rs.48.00 lakhs for DICs, for meeting expenditure on pay and allowances, maintenance of buildings, strengthening of information system (computer facilities) etc. at the DICs and the blocks.

24A.5.8. Self Employment Programme (State) is a state sponsored scheme linked up with institutional finance aiming to provide capital to the un-employed youth to help them to set up enterprise at their own. The scheme having subsidy upto 25% in case of General category and 33% in case of ST and SC is under implementation since 1989-90. 400 beneficiaries are proposed to be assisted with an outlay of Rs.21.00 lakhs during 1995-96 with specific emphasis on the SC, ST and Other Backward Classes.

24A.5.9 Establishment grant to Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board: The Tripura Khadi & village Industries Board implements the schemes as approved by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. Annual grant for establishment and marketing (rebate) is provided by the State Government to implement various schemes on Khadi & Village Industries. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed as grant-in-aid to the Board during 1995-96.

24A.5.10 Synopsis of State Plan Schemes :

TABLE- I : Annual Plan 1995-96 & Physical Targets for V&SI (Excl. H.H. & S).

Name of Schemes	Target for 1995-96	
	Financial (Rs.lakhs)	Physical
1. EDP and other Training Programmes, Trainers Training, Survey & Research	50.00	
2. State Package of Incentives	60.00	150 units
3. Publicity	5.00	

Name of Schemes	Target for 1995-96	
	Financial (Rs.lakhs)	Physical
4.Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities in the existing	20.00	
5.Direction & Administration	42.00	
6.District Industries Centre	48.00	
7.Share Capital contribution to TSIC Ltd.	80.00	
8.Establishment grant to Tripura Khadi & V.I.Board.	80.00	
9.Self Employment Programme	21.00	400 persons
Total :	406.00	

24A.5.11. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

TABLE : 2 : State Share & Central Share of CSS for 1995-96.

Name of Schemes	Target for 1995-96		
	Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)	Physical	
	State	Centre	
1. Margin Money for Rehabilitation of Sick Industrial Units(50:50)	5.00	5.00	10 units
Total :	5.00	5.00	10 units
GRAND TOTAL (25A.5.10+25A.5.11) :	111.00	5.00	

CHAPTER : 24B : VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES
(INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE/H.H.& S)

24B.1 Objectives :

24B.1.1. Increase wage of the weavers/artisans by providing employment on a continuous basis through production of clothes which can be sold in the market without continuous support from Government.

24B.1.2. Provide required forward and backward linkages interms of supply of raw-materials, and marketing support.

24B.1.3. To develop skill through organisation of training for making the traditional crafts like Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture market oriented .

24B.1.4. The producers would be organised and assisted for generation of employment in the private sector. Existing public sector corporations would be strengthened for rendering required support.

24B.1.5. Assistance available under various ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes would be mobilised so as to supplement the effort through State Plan in order to promote development in an integrated manner.

24B.1.6. The schemes under Handloom Sector aim at providing required support to Weavers both in individual and Co-Operative Sector for bringing about improvement in quality of Handloom fabrics. There are 22,000 commercial looms possessed by Non-tribal(Bengalee) and 98,000 household looms possessed by Tribal/Manipuri weavers in Tripura who need to be provided with modern know how so that marketability of product improves. 4766 nos. of weavers/2-Corpn. Apex/ 24 PWCS are targeted to be covered under the Handloom Development Programme during 1995-96.

24B.2. Strategies :

24B.2.1. A two fold strategy would be adopted for Handloom Development in the State.

a) The Non-tribal(Bengalee) weavers would be assisted for production of high value cloth, product diversification and introduction of new designs and colour. Relatively, semiskilled Scheduled Caste weavers, Women weavers of janata clothes would be assisted for production of general category fabrics.

b) The Tribal/Manipuri weavers would be assisted for conversion of domestic loin looms to commercial looms in a phased manner. Besides, the loin loom product, "Pachra" shall be diversified with new designs and colours for making readymade garments, furnishing, upholsteries etc.

24B.2.2. With a view to make the industry market oriented and the products competitive in the market vis-a-vis the powerloom products, organisation of training for skill upgradation, product diversification, introduction of dyeing and designing would be given specific emphasis.

24B.2.3. In accordance with the policy of the Govt. of India, specific efforts would be made to reach the weavers directly by organising Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies at the village level with each society having 250 or more looms, which could be

developed as Handloom development centres under the Central Sector Schemes.

24B.2.4. The Tripura Apex Weavers Co-operative Society(TAWCS) would be assisted for providing required forward and backward linkages, by setting up a raw material bank for ensuring supply of yarn, dyes and chemicals on a smooth and continuous basis. The Primary Societies will be encouraged to sell the product with low overheads. Relatively high value products, which can not be sold in the local markets, shall be lifted by Apex Society and marketed outside the State.

24B.3. STATUS : Production of Handloom fabrics is around 35 million metres providing employment to about 1.20 lakh weavers both under commercial and non-commercial folds. About 10,000 (full time & part time) village artisans are engaged in production of Handicraft articles, mainly cane & bamboo and woodcrafts. Articles worth about Rs.120.00 lakhs are produced annually. There are at present 2500 serirearers at village level. Targets for 1994-95 are for producing 0,000 kgs. of Co-coons and 1000 kgs of raw silk.

24B.4. Synopsis :

Outlay for 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)					
	State Scheme	S/S of CSS	Total S/P	C.S.	N.C.D.C.
a)Handloom	95.00	70.50	165.50	432.16	4.00
b)Handicrafts	36.00	2.00	38.00	22.00	-
c)Sericulture	100.50	15.00	115.50	127.00	-
d)Direction & Admn.	81.00	-	81.00	-	-
Total :	312.50	87.50	400.00	581.16	4.00

24B.5. Schemes : Some major schemes are listed below :

24B.5.1. STATE SECTOR SCHEME : (HANDLOOM)

Name of Scheme & its objectives	Target for 1995-96	
	Financial (Rs.in lakhs.)	Physical
1	2	3
1.Exhibition/Publicity.	10.00	Exhibition/Conference.
Exhibitions and Annual Conferences will be organised at different places for sale of handloom cloth and for development of handloom weavers. Besides, prizes would be given to meritorious weavers.		
2.Training Programme (Research,Dev.& Training) organise training for skill upgradation for making the handloom industry market oriented and competitive.	10.00	20 Batches inside and 12 Batches outside the State with 20 weavers per batch.

1	2	3	
3. Supply of looms and Accessories (Research, Dev. & Training) for modernisation of looms. To assist the weavers not covered under special project for designing and dyeing. (Transferred C.S.S.)	6.00	200- weavers.	
4. Assistance for introduction of new designs (Research, Dev. & Training) To compensate the mandays lost while taking up a new design and to store designs in a systematic manner.	4.00	800-new designs 1 fabric library.	
5. Assistance to PWCS Development of infrastructure and share capital assistance for providing raw materials and marketing facilities to the weavers.	30.00	24 PWCS of selected weavers clusters.	
6. Assistance to TAWCS Ltd. (Share Capital assistance to TAWCS) For starting raw materials bank and supply of yarn and raw materials to the PWCS as well as marketing facility.	20.00	1 Apex Coop. Society.	
7. Assistance to THHDC Ltd. (Share Capital assistance to THHDC) For supply for marketing facilities to the weavers working outside co-op. fold.	10.00	1 Corporation.	
8. Production of Pachra (Production & Distribution of Tribal Pachra) To diversify use of loomlooms product "Pachra".	5.00	8 nos. PWCS of tribal weavers.	
Total :	95.00		
24B.5.2. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES : (HANDLOOM)			
Name of the Scheme and its objectives	Central Share (Rs. in lakhs)	State Share	Physical Target
1	2	3	4
1. Assistance for workshed (100%)(Workshed/Workshed-cum-Housing) To help weavers for construction of workshed.	40.00	NIL	1,000 weavers will be benefited.

1	2	3	4
2. Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme for integrated development of selected Handloom villages.	64.00	NIL	1 village in Sub-plan areas of South Tripura. 1 village in non-tribal cluster of West Tripura.
3. Project Package Scheme (62.5:37.5) For development of Handloom clusters in an integrated manner.	84.00	12.00	750 weavers (one continuing, three projects)
4. Margin Money Assistance to Institute Weavers(100%) To provide financial help to the PWCS.	6.00	NIL	6 nos. PWCS.
5. Thrift Fund Scheme(50:50) To develop deposit mobilisation by individual weavers.	1.00	1.00	200 weavers.
6. Group Insurance Fund (50:50) To provide insurance coverage to individual weavers.	0.50	0.50	50 weavers.
7. Market Development Assistance Scheme(50:50) For product diversification, organising exhibitions, opening and renovation of sales emporia outside the State.	25.00	25.00	2 Corporation/Apex/ 24 PWCS.
8. Special Rebate on Special Occasions (50:50:) To increase sale of Handloom products outside the state.	2.00	2.00	Clothes worth of Rs.20 lakhs would be subsidised.
9. Health Package Scheme (100%) To provide special health service to the Handloom weavers.	20.00	NIL	1726 beneficiaries.
10. Handloom Development Center(100%) To provide financial assistance to PWCS.	100.00	NIL	10 PWCS.
11. Quality Dyeing Unit (100%) To provide quality dyeing facilities to PWCS.	17.06	NIL	4 nos. of societies.
12. Janata Cloth Scheme(100%) To provide work to semi-skilled weavers.	68.00	NIL	2 Million Sq. Mtr.
13. Hank Yarn Subsidy Scheme (100%) To control the price of Hank Yarn.	00.10	NIL	Target to be fixed by Govt. of India.

1	2	3	4
14. National Design Collection Scheme(100%)	4.50	NIL	Target to be fixed by Govt. of India.
To encourage the innovation of marketable design on Handloom products.			

Total : 432.16 70.50

24B.5.3.NCDC Sponsored Scheme : 4.00 (NCDCs share) 1-apex coop. 1 setting up of technical and promotion cell and computer in the TAWCS under NCDC Scheme.

24B.6. Handicrafts:

24B.6.1. Objectives : The Cane & Bamboo Handicrafts of Tripura have been widely appreciated all over the country. In view of potential of this industry for generating employment at a minimum investment level it needs to be provided the required support. Emphasis would be laid on production of items, which can be easily packed and transported.

24B.6.2. Strategy : Products having good demand both from utility and decorative point of view would be produced on a large scale. Specific emphasis would be laid on introduction of designs and giving proper finishing and packing to increase their sale potential. Besides, the THHDC, Private entrepreneurs would be encouraged to take up production and marketing of handicrafts items. Handicrafts development would be taken up on a cluster basis.

24B.6.3 Schemes :

24B.6.3.1 STATE SECTOR SCHEMES: (HANDICRAFTS)

Name of the Scheme	Total Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)	Physical Targets
1	2	3
1. Publicity, exhibitions and prizes. To popularise the Handicraft products.	5.00	-Publication of booklet, Video Cassette/ assistance to artisans and organisation of work-
2. Market Survey & Development of new design. (Research & Development) To develop Handicraft products for more marketability.	8.00	100 new designs. Maintenance of DEC, completion of construction work of trg. institute.
3. Assistance to THHDC Ltd. (Rebate) for marketing H/C products, supply of raw materials transport of product outside . To gear up the sale of Handloom & Handicraft products.	18.00	-1 Corporation. (Rs.10.00 lakh as share capital and Rs.8.00 lakh for Raw material depot).

1	2	3
4. Training: Training for skill up gradation, to increase efficiency and knowledge of individual artisans, visit of artisans to exhibition for getting idea about marketing.	5.00	- 14 nos. Training Programme with 20 Artisans in each batch along with follow up.
Total :	36.00	

24B.6.3.2. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES: (HANDICRAFTS)

Name of the Scheme and its objectives	Central Share (Rs. in lakhs)	State Share	Physical Target
1. New Emporia/Repairs of existing emporia(50:50) For opening a new emporia and undertaking renovation work of existing emporia.	2.00	2.00	One new showroom and renovation of four existing showrooms.
2. Workshed-cum-housing and workshed for Handicraft artisans(100%)	20.00	NIL	500- worksheds.
Total :	22.00	2.00	

24B.7. Sericulture :

24B.7.1. Objective : Provision of employment to the rearers on a continuous basis by producing quality yarn, which can be marketed in a viable manner. In Tripura there are 26 nos. Mulberry Extension Centres functioning for development of Sericulture in rural areas. The object of the centres is to provide guidance, to supply mulberry cuttings, saplings, Chowki worms and repairing appliances free of cost to the rearers. The climatic conditions in the State are suitable for Mulberry culture. The cocoons produced by the rearers are purchased by the Govt. at a reasonable price. The cocoons so procured are reeled in the Govt. units. During 1994-95 it is expected that 1,0000 kgs. of raw silk will be produced from the cocoons produced by the rearers. It is also proposed that high yielding varieties of Mulberry plants will be planted on the new areas. 600 acres of land would be covered under Sericulture during 1995-96.

24B.7.2. Strategy: (i) Mulberry Sericulture would be taken up in 8 selected clusters, namely Santirbazar, Gakulpur, Amarpur, Bisramganj, Champaknagar, Takarjala, Karamcherra and Panisagar where the rearers would be provided with required support in an intensive manner, (ii) Basic infrastructure for production of Disease free laying will be provided in these clusters, (iii) Sericulture would be developed in lungu land with irrigation facility (iv) Reeling and marketing would be developed for supporting Sericulture (v) Emphasis shall be laid on involving progressive farmers and private entrepreneurs (vi) Appropriate technology would be provided for improving quality and productivity.

24B.7.2(a) The Central Silk Board has prepared a special Programme for the North Eastern States to be implemented from 1994-95 to 1997-98. The State Government would provide its share for supply of plantation materials ,provision of technical service (TSC) and arrangement for preparation of Silk worm seed (as indicated at para 2, 6,8,9,below)

24B.7.2(b) Besides,a special Sericulture project would be implemented for women by the TAWCS with assistance under the STEP Programme of the Ministry of Human Resources Development (as indicated at para 12 below)

24B.7.3 Schemes :

Name of the Scheme and its objectives.	Total Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)	Physical Targets
1	2	3
1. Organisation of training (Research, Dev. & Training) All the rearers, taking up plantation would be trained up in a decentralised manner for a period of 2 months on rearing,besides training on reeling in each of the identified clusters would also be organised.	7.50	1)300 rearers & 120 reeler would be trained up with 20 trainees in each batch. 2)100 rearers would be sent to Bangalore.
2. Supply of Plantation Materials : (Mulberry Extension Programme) New rearers would be provided plantation materials i.e. mulberry cutting and saplings free of cost for taking up Plantation in time.	3.00	600 Acres(100 acres with sapling, 500 with cuttings)
3. Assistance to progressive farmers for Plantation & rearing equipments. (Mulberry Extension Programme) NABARD has approved a scheme for taking up mulberry sericulture in one acre at a cost Rs.15,600/- which includes cost of plantation,rearing house and rearing equipment. 600 rearers would be covered under IRDP,ST & SC Corporation and other anti-poverty programmes. 200 rearers, preferably belonging to more enterprising progressive category,would be encouraged for taking up sericulture either out of their own fund or by taking bank loan.	5.00	200 farmers
4. Assistance for reeling (Marketing & Processing) After training the reelers should be assisted under IRDP for getting reeling equipments and working capital for taking up reeling. 40 rearers who might not get assistance under other scheme would be assisted departmentally by provision of Rs.4,000 each. They will avail bank	2.00	50 Reelers Advance Charkha- 50 X @ Rs.4000/-

1	2	3
loan or use own fund for meeting the balance fund.		
5. Assistance for disease control and increasing productivity. (Mulberry Extension Programme) Rearers would be provided disinfection materials such as Formalin, Bleaching powder etc for carrying out disinfection in time.	5.00	Disinfection- 1000 units @ Rs.100/- (4- time) Chowki- 2 lakhs DFSL
Assistance to Organisations.		
6. Primary mulberry rearers Co-op. Societies. (Marketing & Processing) One primary mulberry rearers Co-op. Society would be organised in each of the 8 identified clusters for providing forward and backward linkage to the rearers. These societies will provide rearing materials as well as marketing facilities, working capital.	16.00	8-Co-op/individual organisation
7. Assistance to TAWCS (Marketing & Processing) The TAWCS Ltd. would be assisted for providing support to the primary rearers societies by supply of required materials not available inside the State and also for reeling and twisting of yarn and consumption of yarn in Handloom production.	10.00	- 1 Apex Co-op. Society for marketing of cocoons and running the twisting unit.
Development of Infrastructure.		
8. Seed Farm (Seed Organisation) Departmental Farms would be developed for production of P-I seed cocoon. the farms shall demonstrate multiple rearing with irrigated mulberry and organise training for the rearers.	42.00	- 8 nos. Farm
9. Grainage (Marketing & Processing) A grainage would be started with the help of the Central Silk Board.	2.00	- 1 Grainage.
10. Training Institute. (Research, Dev. & Training) The existing training institute would be strengthened up for providing training to the rearers and the departmental staff.	5.00	- 1 Training Institute.
11. Publicity. Publication of materials for use of rearers and reelers, participation in Block, District and State level Exhibitions.	3.00	
Total :		100.50

24.B.7.4 CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME : (SERI.)

Central Share: State Share
127.00 15.00

1. Special Project.

- 1 Project

With a view to develop mulberry sericulture in an intensive manner, with particular emphasis on improving quality and productivity a special project would be implemented in the State with help and assistance of the Central Silk Board, Ministry of Human Resources Dev., Govt. of India.

Total :	127.00	15.00
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24B.8 Direction & Administration : Required technical guidance would be provided for development of the Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture Industry in the State. In respect of the Handloom & Handicrafts Industry, specific care is required to be taken for producing goods with new design, new colour combination and diversify use of the products for exploiting the available markets outside the State. As sericulture is technology intensive in nature and is relatively new in the State, required technical assistance would be provided for increasing productivity and quality. Services of technical officers would be taken on a short term deputation basis for providing required technical supervision and expertise.

One Monitoring Cell would be created in the Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture with required facilities for compiling information relating to individual weavers, artisans & rearers as well as monitoring implementation of plan schemes and computerisation and Management information system would be introduced for the purpose. The detailed provision of fund for this scheme during 1995-96 is as below.

Name of sub-sector	Rs. in lakhs
001 - Directorate	10.00
103 - Handlooms	20.00
104 - Handicrafts	11.00
107 - Sericulture	40.00
Total :	81.00

CHAPTER: 25 : INDUSTRIES (OTHER THAN V & S I)
(INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE DEPTT)

25.1. Objectives : i) Generating private sector employment & self employment opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors. ii) Utilising the physical and human resources of the State optimally.

25.2. Strategy :

25.2.1 To provide suitable fiscal and financial incentives to offset the peculiar locational disadvantage of Tripura and to attract investment.

25.2.2. To provide/arrange the necessary supporting physical infrastructure in terms of land, building, power, water, road etc. through the Industrial Estates, Industrial Areas and Growth Centres.

25.2.3. To provide the financial support through State Promotional Corporations, working capital through banks etc.

25.2.4. To encourage Technology absorption and entrepreneurship development through consultancy and training organisations in State/ Central and Corporate sectors.

25.2.5. Forward and backward linkages in terms of supply of scarce raw-materials, supply arrangements and marketing support through price preference and other methods.

25.2.6. While the objective is to promote the generation of employment in the private sector, the strategy will include the optimum utilisation of public sector Corporations which have been set up to play a significant promotional and developmental role in specific sub-sectors of the economy.

25.2.7. To fully utilise the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Govt. of India in the relevant areas so as to supplement the efforts under State Plan in order to promote Integrated Industrial Development.

25.3. Status of some major organisations are as follows:

25.3.1.a. Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.(TIDC) : Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. was incorporated in the year 1974 with an authorised share capital of Rs.10 crores.IDBI is one of the equity share holders of TIDC. TIDC also functions as State Financial Corporation. The major areas of operation of TIDC are as under :-

- 1) Industrial Financing (Term lending).
- 2) Establishment of Industries under Assisted sectors.
- 3) Infrastructural Development.

25.3.1.b. Share Capital Assistance for Industrial Financing (Term Lending): Term loan to the extent of Rs.725.00 lakhs has been disbursed by TIDC Ltd. to 244 Industrial Units till 1992-93. Share Capital of Rs.663.00 lakhs has been provided to TIDC upto 1993-94 for Industrial finance etc.

25.3.1.c. Assistance to TIDC for Infrastructure Development : TIDC has been appointed as Nodal Agency for implementation of the schemes for the following infrastructure development schemes in the State. All the 3 (Three) Districts in the state have been declared "No Industry Districts".

25.3.1.d. Growth Center (Central Sector Scheme) : Government of India has communicated approval to the establishment of one growth center for Tripura in the West Tripura District. The project cost is around Rs.23.00 crores, one-sixth of which will be provided by State Government and the balance by Central Government/IDBI/Financial Institutions and from market borrowings. Upto 1992-93 an amount of Rs.195.00 lakhs had been provided to TIDC for implementation of the growth center project in Tripura's West District. The up-dated project report for the growth center has been sent to IDBI for appraisal. Pending final approval, Govt. of India released Central assistance of Rs.50.00 lakhs for the growth center in 1990-91 which has been placed with TIDC for implementation of the project. Necessary background base work for the project has been started.

25.3.1.e. Scheme for Integrated Infrastructure Developments (IID) (including technical back-up services) for Small Scale Industry in Rural/Backward Areas: North and South Tripura District have been selected for coverage under this scheme. TIDC has been appointed as the Nodal Agency for implementation of the scheme. TIDC has prepared preliminary project report for two IID Centres. The estimated project cost for two IIDs is around Rs.12.00 crores which will be shared by Central Government, State Government and Small Industrial Development Bank of India in the ratio of 1:1:3.

25.3.1.f. Export Promotion Industrial Park Scheme : Under this scheme 75% of the capital investment requirements of industrial Parks will be met by Central govt. One such Export Promotion Industrial Park is proposed to be established in Tripura. TIDC has been declared as the implementing agency for setting up this park in Tripura.

25.3.2. Tripura Jute Mills Limited (TJML) is a wholly state owned limited company which came into being in October, 1974. 200 looms, of which 150 for sacking and 50 for hessing, were installed in the Mill. Commercial production of the Mill was started on 16.11.1981. From the inception, the Mill has been running at a loss due to poor capacity utilisation, excess Manpower etc. Thus the net worth of the company turned negative. The management referred the case to BIFR with a comprehensive rehabilitation plan as required under Sick Industrial Companies Act. At present there are 1546 workers besides 204 management, clerical and security personnel. The total roll strength is 1750. The accumulated liabilities of TJML as on 31-3-1993 totaled about Rs.20 crores, comprising of Rs.16.00 crores against terms loan/working capital loan, Rs.2.00 crores against CPF, Sales Tax and other statutory dues, Rs.2 crores dues to JCI & TAWCS. Tripura Jute Mill is the only medium-sized industry in the State. All round efforts have to be taken for reoperation of the Mill on which large number of workers and also jute growers are dependent for their livelihood. In order to renovate the mill and to make it fully operational and a self-financing unit, substantial investment is required.

25.3.3.a. Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd. (TTDC Ltd.) has been incorporated & registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in August, 1980 with an Authorised Capital of Rs.5.00 crores. The TTDC operates the following Tea Estates at present.

a) Own Tea Estates of TTDC Ltd.	- 5 (Five)
b) Taken over Tea Estates (as custodian)	- 2 (Two)
Total :	7 (Seven)

Particulars of Tea Estates managed/owned by TTDC Ltd.

	Grand Area (in hectares)	Area under tea upto 31.3.94 (in hectares)	Vacant area (in hectares)
Total :	2739.00	796.00	1942.00

TABLE:1 :Production of Green leave sand Made tea during last 4(Four) years :

Year	Production of	
	Green Leaves(lakh kgs)	Made Tea(kgs)
1991	13.08	1,62,227
1992	15.13	3,33,883
1993	19.13	4,13,000
1994(Upto Dec.'94)	20.90	4,62,000
1995(Target)	26.60	5,00,000

Tripura Tea Development Corporation Limited (TTDC Ltd.) runs a tea processing factory named Central Tea Processing Factory (CTPF) in West District constructed with assistance from NEC. The installed capacity of the factory is 6 lakhs kgs. of Made Tea per annum.

TABLE : 2 : Earning from sale proceed of Green Leaves and Made Tea during last 4(Four) years:

Year	From Green Leaf	From Made Tea	Total
1991	Rs. 39,92,485/-	Rs. 34,12,462/-	Rs. 74,04,947/-
1992	Rs. 6,41,435/-	Rs. 96,49,383/-	Rs. 1,02,90,818/-
1993	Rs. 7,40,000/-	Rs.	Rs.
1994(Upto Dec)	Rs. 11,93,000/-	Rs.	Rs.

25.3.3.b. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is earmarked for the year 1995-96.

25.3.4. Assistance to Tea Industry including Co-operative Tea Gardens : There are numbers of sick tea gardens which have been deserted by the owners and subsequently co-operative have been formed by the workers of these tea gardens for which financial assistance in the form of grant is required to be provided for overall development of plantation programme. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is earmarked for the year 1995-96.

25.4 Synopsis of State Plan Schemes :

TABLE:3: Annual Plan & Physical Targets for 1995-96 (Industries)

Name of Schemes	Target for 1995-96	
	Financial (Rs.lakhs)	Physical
1. Share Capital Contribution to TIDC Ltd.	150.00	
2. Share Capital Contribution to TTDC Ltd.	100.00	
3. Share Capital Contribution to TJM Ltd.	500.00	
4. Assistance to Tea Industry including Co-operative Tea Garden.	10.00	
Total :	760.00	

25.5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

TABLE : 4 : State & Central Share of CSS for 1995-96.

Name of Schemes	Target for 1995-96		
	Financial (Rs.Lakhs)		Physical
	State	Centre	
1. Transport Subsidy(100%Central Share)	0.00	100.00	60 units
2. Establishment of Growth Centres/ Integrated Infrastructure Deve- lopment/Export Promotion Industrial Park Scheme	150.00		
Total :	150.00		
GRAND TOTAL(25.4+25.5) :	910.00		

CHAPTER : 26 : MINING(INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE DEPTT)

26.1. With a view to explore the availability of minerals in the State and to have proper liaison with the ONGC, the Geological Cell of Directorate is proposed to continue. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1995-96 to meet the establishment related expenses of this cell.

CHAPTER : 27 : WEIGHTS & MEASURES ORGANISATION
(REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

The object of the Weights & Measures Organisation is to protect the interest of all classes of people by enforcing the Central and the State laws on Weights & Measures. While doing so, this Organisation is to carry on surprise raids, inspections, verifications and standardisation of weights & measures and prosecution of the offender. Besides the Weights and Measures Organisation proposes to take up the following activities during 1995-96.

- (i) Modernisation of the working standard laboratory
- (ii) Intensifying enforcement raids in remote corners
- (iii) Construction of one reservoir for calibration of vehicles tanks.

27.2. Schemes

Name of the scheme	Objective	Financial Outlay	1995-96 Items	Physical Unit	Target
27.(2.1).					
Strengthening of Weights & Measures Organisation (Dir.& Admn.)	1. Setting up of Enforcement Cells for safeguarding the consumers interests	Rs.10 lakhs.	1. No. of traders to be covered during inspection & verifications.	Nos.	50,000
	2. Setting up Regn: Cells in three Dist.		2. Collection of Non-Tax Revenue	Rs.in lakhs	4.25
	3. Const. of reservoir for Calibration of vehicle Tanks.				

CHAPTER :28 : ROADS & BRIDGES(PWD/R&B)

28.1. Status of Roads sector : The State of Tripura is severely handicapped due to its geographical location at the remotest corner of India. Road communication is the primary mode of communication with the rest of the country. The length of roads of different categories is given below:

TABLE-1 : Length of Roads in Tripura.(In Km.)

Year	State Highway (B.T.)	Major District Roads (B.T.)	Other District Roads (B.T.)	District Roads (W.B.M.)	Village Roads		Total
					(B.T.)	(W.B.M.) (Earthen)	
1985-86	136	287	730	512	280	860	4979
1986-87	136	287	790	492	425	715	5109
1987-88	136	287	855	460	467	815	5262
1988-89	136	454	738	495	532	920	5400
1989-90	136	454	808	535	572	980	5510
1990-91	136	454	858	535	592	1020	5560
1991-92	136	454	908	555	612	1080	5630
1992-93	136	454	928	535	622	1055	5635
1993-94	136	454	948	515	642	1035	5655
1994-95	136	454	1008	455	652	1050	5685

(Anticipated)

B.T.: Black Topped.
WBM : Water Bound Macadam.

TABLE-2: Connectivity of villages by Rural Roads under Minimum Needs Programme(MNP).

SL No.	ITEM	Population Category			Total
		1500 & above	Between 1000 & 1500	Less than 1000	
1.	Total number of Villages.	300	235	4,183	4,722 *
2.	Number of villages connected as on 31st March, 1994.	300	195	3,330	3,825
3.	Number of villages likely to be connected as on 31.3.96	300	195	3,360	3,855

* Of these 4 Nos. of villages are uninhabited.

28.2. National Highway : The portion of National Highway(NH44) passing through Tripura is only 196 km. This is being looked after by Border Roads Organisation. Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, constituted a Working Group on perspective plan for roads in the North Eastern Region. The committee has recommended extension of NH-44 from "Agartala to Sabroom". It has also recommended taking up of Sairang-Manu(210 Km)highway linking Aizwal and Agartala. Further follow-up action by Govt. of India is necessary.

28.3. Master Plan for development of Roads in Tripura from 1985-2001 A.D. has been modified and perspective Master Plan prepared for an amount of Rs.1040 crores as per cost index of 1989. Approval of the same is yet to be communicated by the NEC.

28.4. There are a large number of Semi-Permanent Timber bridges on the roads in Tripura. The maintenance cost of these bridges is very high. Moreover it is becoming extremely difficult to arrange timber for construction and maintenance of SPT bridges. It is now beyond the capacity of our Forests to supply timber. It is high time to reduce the use of timber in bridge construction by replacing the bridges with permanent ones i.e. R.C.C. Spun pipe culverts /R.C.C. box culverts/R.C.C. bridges with T-beam and slab culverts etc. For these, an amount of Rs.500 crores will be required in all. This will help to reduce significantly the cost of maintenance of bridges.

28.5. These timber bridges are the weakest link in any stretch of road. During the earlier plan periods priority was assigned to construction of new roads even with timber bridges. This has helped as a short term measure to ameliorate people's hardship. But with time, life of most of the timber bridges has dwindled even after costly repairs. During 1995-96, attempt will be made to take up replacement of timber bridges/culverts by permanent ones. During financial year 1995-96 an amount of Rs.1300.00 lakhs has been kept accordingly.

28.6. Schemes for improvement of existing Road net work during F.Y. 1995-96:

TABLE-3: Physical Target & Outlay for 1995-96 (Roads & Bridges)
Physical Target(km) Outlay(Rs.lakhs)

a) Improvement of Existing Roads :		
i) State Highway	10	124.00
ii) Major District Road	30	372.00
iii) Other District Road	12	120.00
iv) Village Road	70	700.00
b) Replacement of existing timber bridges and culverts :		
i) Bridges		600.00
ii) Culverts		700.00
c) Construction of new village road net work	20	260.00
d) Other Schemes :		
i) Planning & Research (including Computerisation & Computer Training)		15.00
ii) Machinery & equipment		29.00
iii) Survey & Investigation		5.00
Total :		2925.00

28.7. MNP: At least 30 Nos. of villages with population of less than 1000 are proposed to be connected with all weather roads at the end of Annual plan 1995-96 by adopting the cluster concept. It is planned to construct about 20 km of new roads and to improve 70

kms. of existing unsurfaced roads under M.N.P. for which provision has been kept for an amount of Rs.960.00 lakhs under M.N.P.

28.8. Centrally Sponsored Schemes : There are two 100% Central plan schemes viz. Road construction under strategic road programme, and central reserve fund. The detailed outlay for schemes cannot be indicated now. However, tentative outlay of Rs.2.01 cr. has been proposed for strategic road programme and Rs.0.55 Cr. for central reserve fund scheme during 1995-96.

28.9. Capital content : Out of proposed outlay of Rs.2925.00 lakhs for road development in Tripura during 1995-96, Rs.2905.00 lakhs will be Capital content.

28.10. Tribal Sub-Plan : Rs.1000.00 lakhs out of Rs.2925.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the development of roads within Tribal Sub-Plan area. The amount will cover construction of 10 kms of new roads and improvement of 40 km of existing roads in the Tribal areas.

28.11. TTAADC : Out of Rs.1000.00 lakhs, Rs.150.00 lakhs will be given to T.T.A.A.D.C.

28.12. Special Component Plan : Rs.500.00 Lakhs has been earmarked for construction of 5 km and improvement of 20 KM of roads in SCP area.

28.13. Employment potential : Out of the investment of Rs.2925.00 lakhs for road development, it is anticipated that 5,60,375 skilled mandays and 13,16,250 unskilled mandays will be generated during 1995-96. The employment generation norms per one lakh of expenditure on labour component for road development is given below :

Sl.No.	Description	Type	Employment Generation
1.	Skilled	Technical	150 Nos.
2.	Skilled	Non-technical	500 Nos.
3.	Un-skilled		1500 Nos.

28.14. Externally Aided Projects(EAP):- The State Govt. under EAP for replacement of timber bridges by permanent one (39 Nos) already engaged consultant for feasibility study for which an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred. In addition, for improvement of major District Road engagement of consultant to under-take "Strategic Option Study" is under active consideration for which an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs will be required during 1995-96.

CHAPTER : 29 : ROAD TRANSPORT (TRIPURA ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION)

29.1. Status of Public Sector Transport : The State is devoid of any adequate Rail Transport facility excepting only about 30 KM Rail Track linking Kumarghat to Assam and as such the State is absolutely dependent on Road Transport in the matter of movement of people and transportation of foodgrains and other essential commodities. Tripura Road Transport Corporation is the only Public Sector Transport Organisation in the State rendering essential public utility service. It has by now connected all the Sub-Divisional Head quarters except Sonamura and operates Inter-State Services connecting Guwahati, Shillong and Silchar with Agartala. TRTC is recognised as an essential Public Utility Service in the State. It is maintaining a skeleton Truck fleet mainly to handle the Rly Traffic and to provide stand by transport support to the State Government.

TABLE-1 : Availability of fleet and its utilisation.

Particulars		'90-91	'91-92	'92-93	'93-94	'94-95 (Anti)
1. Number of vehicles in fleet	Bus	133	133	135	86	88
	Truck	37	37	37	37	41
2. % of fleet utilisation-	Bus	53	55	40*	50	55
	Truck	46	45	48	46	50
3. Number of routes operated-	Bus	44	36*	31*	26	26
4. No. of Services operated-	Bus	44636	35144	25009*	20423	24000
	Truck	3051	2702	2646	2319	2500
5. K.M. operated (in lakh KM)	Bus	38.31	32.42	24.82*	22.50	24
	Truck	5.20	4.73	4.79	4.50	4
6. Number of passengers - served (in lakh) and traffic handled in thousand M.T.	Bus	33.98	24.05	16.30	13.25	16.00
	Truck	19.86	16.00	33.77	10.56	12.00
7. No. of employees			1045	1009	974	971

* Due to increase in number of overaged Buses.

29.2. Approach to Annual Plan 1995-96 : Despite all out efforts the corporation could not induct required number of Buses and Trucks for replacement of its overaged Buses and Trucks and to augment its fleet strength during last few years mainly owing to acute financial crunch. As a result the fleet strength has reduced to an alarming level. This has posed severe problems in maintaining the scheduled passenger services & has caused immense public inconvenience mainly to the economically backward tribal people of remote localities particularly in view of absence of any alternative economic mode of transport.

Therefore, in order to improve the performance of the Tripura Road Transport Corporation it is aimed to revitalise the corporation by way of replacement of its overaged Buses and Trucks, improving the workshop facilities by way of installation of modern plants and machineries during the Annual Plan 1995-96.

29.3. Priorities :

- i) Augmentation of Bus & Truck fleet strengthen in order to :
 - a) Increase frequency of service in existing profitable Inter State and Domestic long distance routes.
 - b) Introduce Services in new routes specially in tribal belts and
 - c) Undertake City Bus (Town Bus) Service operation at Agartala and its vicinity.
- ii) Improvement of performance efficiency by way of modernisation of workshop facilities.
- iii) Improvement of standard of Physical and Financial performance by way of :
 - a) increasing daily vehicle utilisation rate
 - b) improving manpower productivity rate
 - c) increasing operating revenue and reducing cost of operation

29.4. Schemes :

29.4.1. Land & Building: For development of working facilities and passenger amenities it is proposed to renovate the available existing facilities at Ambassa midway station between Agartala to Dharmanagar and the Head Office complex at Agartala. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme during 1995-96.

29.4.2. Acquisition of Fleet : With a view to provide adequate, efficient and economic transport facility it is proposed to procure 15 nos. District Type Ordinary Buses, 5 nos. Deluxe Buses and 5 nos. Trucks during 1995-96. An amount of Rs.131.00 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose.

29.4.3. Workshop Facility : There is one Central Workshop at Barjala near Agartala. In addition, there are 2 Depot maintenance units at Agartala and Dharmanagar. For modernisation of these workshops, old plants & machineries are required to be replaced. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose during 1995-96.

29.4.4. Direction and Administration : Corporation is having 971 Nos. of staff of various categories. The average monthly staff cost is around Rs.30.0 lakhs. The Corporation cannot generate income to the extent required to meet its working capital requirement. Thus provision of Rs.372.00 lacs has been made in the plan for this scheme.

29.5. Tripura Hill Road Corporation (Subsidiary Corporation of TRTC) : Considering the importance of providing an efficient and economic transport facility in distressed tribal areas in particular, the Working Group of the Planning Commission suggested setting up of a subsidiary Transport Corporation/Company to cater to the transport requirement of the tribal areas. The suggestion of the Planning Commission in regard to setting up of subsidiary Corporation to cater the transport requirement of tribal people of HILL areas is under the active consideration of the State Government.

It has been proposed that the subsidiary corporation shall be provided with adequate number of new buses, efficient workshop facilities, amenities, rest house for passenger and operating staff etc.

CHAPTER : 30 : PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT CELL (TRANSPORT DEPTT.)

30.1.State of the Cell: The Planning and Development Cell was set up during the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-81) under the Transport Department with a view to making proper planning of goods as well as passenger Transport in State.

30.2.Objectives:The main objective is to collect data/information on the existing traffic and also to ascertain the future needs of both passengers and goods traffic together with the economic viability involved thereto.This cell generally conducts surveys of the following nature on transport activities.

30.2.1.Road survey for revision of bus fares & for grant of bus route permits.

30.2.2.Surveys to find out frequency of bus service on some selected routes.

30.2.3.Need-based survey on different roads and route transport.

30.2.4.Study of flow of passengers and trend of growth of passengers/goods traffic. Outlay for 1995-96 = Rs.12.00 lakhs.

30.3. State Plan Schemes :

30.2.2.Transport Bhavan : Construction of a Transport Bhavan for housing the offices of the Deputy Transport Commissioner and the State Transport Authority has been a felt need in the Transport Department since long.So, long these offices were functioning from rented buildings.Recently, this office has been shifted to a Govt.Building.This Building however is very old and in dilapidated condition.Most of the constructions are required to be pulled down and a new Transport Bhavan building is required to be constructed.The location of this building has been found to be very suitable both for public, tax payers and employees of the Transport Department.

Effort is being made to transfer the said land and structures in favour of Transport Department, so that Transport Bhavan may be constructed .A requisition has already been placed with Public Works Deptt. for preparing estimates for the building.Preparatory to the actual construction,improvement if land including drainage is necessary.The construction of the building is to be done in phases. For 95-96, a provision for Rs.15.00 lacs may be made in the Plan for this purpose.

30.2.3.(a) Enforcement Wing :In the absence of any enforcement wing in the Department the responsibility of enforcement of Transport and Traffic laws in the State rests with the police.Since police is constantly engaged in law and order responsibilities,there is hardly any checking of transport vehicles mainly running on Assam-Agartala Road.It is not surprising that quite a number of vehicles are violating the provisions of law and some of them are even plying without permits. If proper enforcement could be ensured, mainly at Choraibari(on Assam Border) and at some points on Assam- Agartala Road, the revenue earning of the State through Transport Deptt. will definitely show an improvement.

30.2.3(b) Even though the Transport Department would like to have police personnel on deputation for the purpose of enforcement but, at the same time, may not like to keep them in the Transport Depart-

ment on a day to day basis. It is therefore proposed to have an arrangement with police authorities so that specified officers and police personnel in the districts and sub-divisions are ear-marked for enforcement duties and are made available for work on short notice. Under this arrangement part of the salaries of the police personnel would be borne by the Transport Department

30.2.3(c) It is proposed to obtain the services of police personnel for enforcement work. Since the services of police personnel may be utilised by the department regularly, Transport Department may meet part of the salary and allowances of police personnel. The requirement in each of the 3(three) Districts would be one Sub-Inspector and 7(seven) Constables. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs may be provided in the plan budget for this purpose.

30.2.4(a) Computerisation : A decision to store data relating to vehicles in computer was taken by the Government of India quite sometime back. In line with this decision and to maintain uniformity, a new structure of the registration of vehicle numbers has been formulated across the country and this system of numbering has started functioning. Financial Assistance is also being extended on a case to case basis by the Central Government to various State Governments.

30.2.4(b) Attempts have been made in many States to initiate the process of creating vehicle data on computer. Although on-line operation on an intergrated basis is yet to be achieved, even creation of the entire vehicle data and off-in line operation of the same has also greatly helped the administration both for monitoring day to day activities and for raising revenue.

30.2.4(c) The need for computerisation in Tripura is acute because :

1. The surface transport sector is considered a right candidate for computerisation due to its multifaceted nature of work involving handling of a large volume of database.

2. The problem of managing a large no. of vehicles running throughout the State or beyond and of monitoring of tax collection persists in Tripura as well.

It is proposed to provide Rs.8.00 lakhs during 1995-96 for this scheme.

30.3. Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

30.3.1. Purchase of Smoke Meter in Transport Department(100% C.S.S): The costs of the instruments for checking vehicles pollution would be reimbursed by the Govt. of India. In Tripura such equipments are presently not available in the Transport Department. Test checking of some vehicle for the control of pollution has been made with the help of one set of equipment available with the State Pollution Control Board.

Large numbers of vehicles are plying on the roads of the State. It is proposed to have three sets of "Smoke Meter Analysers". Assuming the cost of a set of equipment to be Rs.2 lakhs, it is necessary to make a provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs during the year, 1995-96.

CHAPTER : 31 : ROAD SAFETY MEASURES(TRANSPORT)

31.1. Objectives:

31.1.1.The Capital Town along with District Headquarters and other important towns are having Manual Traffic signalling. Even though vehicular traffic has increased many folds during the last few years infrastructure for road safety has not kept pace. Immediate action is necessary for road marking, design and development of road crossings, proper lighting at vulnerable points & traffic islands. Except for the Assam- Agartala Road which is under B.R.T.F., there are hardly any road signs on important roads to alert vehicle drivers. So, road signs and road markings are essential to reduce the number of road accidents.

31.1.2.The State level Road Safety Council and the District Level Road Safety Committees have been constituted in Tripura. These committees have started functioning.

1.2.Road Safety Measures:The State Government is also keen to implement the scheme of Road Safety Measures to educate all the c, including school children on road safety. A scheme for periodical drivers training course is required to be introduced for road safety measures.The car parking facilities on road sides are also required to be made.Outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.14.00 lakhs.

CHAPTER-32. COMMUNICATION(HOME DEPARTMENT)

32.1. The law and order situation of the State continues to be sensitive. A certain militant section of the population of the state, in collusion with extremist outfits, is making determined bid to encourage insurgency.

32.1.2. Almost all the departments of the Government and the Judiciary are heavily dependent on Police communication services. The work load of police communication Net Work since 1989 has increased, from 588 lakhs words per annum to 1043 lakhs words of messages per annum. This is an increase of load by 77.39%

32.2. OBJECTIVE

32.2.1. The aim of the plan is to provide dependable police tele-communication network and thereby reduce the response time of police action in the State.

32.3. APPROACH

32.3.1. Speedy and reliable police Tele-communication network with modern equipments which can withstand adverse climatic conditions, and can function under difficult terrain and remote locations is essential to combat the existing insurgency to maintain law and order in State. Use of Automatic Message Switching equipments(AMSS) for improving speed and reliability enables to reduce response time for police action. This use of the existing HF,VHF and TP facilities will be optimised. The AMSS equipment and its terminals have to be backed up by Uninterrupted Power supply (UPS). It provides stabilised power supply for trouble-free operation of the communication equipments.

TABLE-1: Status of connection of Police Stations with AMSS

Existing	Projected for 1995-96
1.Kailashahar P.S.	1.Jirania P.S.
2.Dharmanagar P.S.	2.Sidhai P.S.
3.Kamalpur P.S.	3.Bishalgarh P.S.
4.Ambassa P.S.	4.Khowai P.S.
5.Udaipur P.S.	5.Sonamura P.S.
6.Belonia P.S.	6.Teliamura P.S.
7.Amarpur P.S.	7. Nutanbazar P.S.
	8.Manubazar P.S.
	9.Santirbazar P.S.
	10.Chamanu P.S.
	11.Fatik Roy P.S.
	12.Choraibari P.S.

32.1. SCHEMES

TABLE-2:

Scheme	Items	Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Targets to be Achieved.
Communi- cation Infrast- ructure	1. Terminal Units for AMSS	12.00	Ten more police station will be covered with Data terminals. This will cause improvement of speed in handling messages from these Police Stations thereby supporting Police functioning.
	2. Uninterr- upted power supply with battery back- up to support AMSS Terminal units	8.00	Message terminals of Twelve police stations will be supported with information in the memory of the terminal units.
	3. VHF repeaters and trans- receivers.	10.00	A reliable transmission channel to remotely located police stations will be extended by installation of additional repeater and Trans- Receivers.
	4. Purchase of equipment	7.00	Purchase of computer and other assesories.
		----- TOTAL:Rs.37.00 lakhs -----	

CHAPTER-33: SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
(SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT)

33.1.Objectives : The basic objective of the plan on "Science & Technology" are the development and extension of use of Appropriate technology , promotion & popularisation of Science, preservation & protection of Environment & utilisation of renewable sources of Energy. While doing so, emphasis will be given on the use of traditional skills and capabilities to generate employment.

33.2.Programmes: The department has been implementing the following programmes in the fields of Science, Technology & Environment:-

- 1) Science promotion programme.
- 2) Science Popularisation programme.
- 3) Development & Extension of Appropriate Technology.

33.3. The major schemes which will be continued by the Department during 1995-96, are as below :

33.(3.1). Establishment of Science Centre : The Govt. of Tripura took a decision in 1986-87 to set up a Science centre. For procurement of Exhibits and also for the remaining works, an amount of Rs.8.00 Lacs is proposed to be kept during 1995-96.

33.(3.2). Remote Sensing Centre: The North Tripura District has been selected by the Department of Space for Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD) project and preliminary works have already started. In order to take up this mission, it is required to arrange for Image Interpretation facilities in the State Centre. Moreover, some of the officers are also to be sent for training. Considering this, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1995-96.

33.(3.3). Entrepreneurship Development Programme: Training in different trades is being imparted to unemployed youths under this programme for development of skills during 1993-94. Mass Employment Generation through Science and Technology (MEGSAT) Programme has been taken up for creation of 220 No. of jobs. Training has been imparted in improved horticulture, mushroom culture, pisciculture, sericulture, floriculture to 170 Nos. of trainees up to 1994-95. Besides, training of 50 Nos. youth in multi-purpose mechanics and 20 Nos. in pisciculture will be completed by 31st March, 1995. An expenditure of more than Rs.4.00 lacs has been incurred in conducting the above training. An amount of Rs.1.00 lacs is also placed with the Director of Industries, Govt. of Tripura, for imparting training on coir based industry. The programme will be continued during 1995-96 and an amount of Rs. 5.00 lacs is kept for this purpose. Installation, maintenance and training on Vivek Darpan Programme launched by the Government of India will also be continued during 1995-96.

33.(3.4). Computerisation Programme: State level computer library is proposed to be set up in which various magazines on computers and important soft-ware will be available. Besides, provision for training of different categories of employees will be made under this programme. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is kept for 1995-96.

33.(3.5). Awareness Programme on Earthquake Disaster Mitigation: The entire North Eastern Region is in seismic prone zone. It is therefore necessary to generate awareness amongst the people of

the State about the possible preventive measures for minimising damage/ destruction. For this purpose some training programmes seminars/ workshops will be organised in the State. Information Booklets indicating the protection measures to be taken and also clues for forecast of Earth-quakes will also be published under this programme. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs is kept for 1995-96.

33.(3.6).Grant-in-aid to State Council for Science & Technology: In 1995-96 the Department shall provide financial assistance amounting to Rs.35.00 lacs to the State Council for implementation of various programmes related to science promotion and popularisation.

33.(3.7).Science Communication including Publication and S & T Library: During 1995-96 an amount of Rs.5.00 lacs is proposed for science communication including publication and science & technology library.

33.(3.8).Direction And Administration: An amount of Rs.15.00 lacs is proposed towards Direction & Administration under S & T sector.

TABLE- 1:

Name of the Schemes under Other Scientific Research	Financial Outlay'95-96 (Rs. in Lacs)
1. Establishment of the State Science Centre:	8.00
2. Setting up of Remote Sensing Centre:	5.00
3. MEGSAT Prog./ Entreprenureship Dev.Prog./ Training of Craftsmanship in Electronics/ Vivek Darpan :	5.00
4. Computerisation Programme:	2.00
5. Awarness Programme on Earthquake Disaster Mitigation:	1.00
6. Grant-in-aid to State Council for Science & Technology:	35.00
7. Science Communication including Publication and S & T Library:	6.00
8. Direction and Administration:	14.00
TOTAL : Other Scientific Research :	76.00

**CHAPTER-34: ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
(SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT)**

34.1. Tripura State Pollution Control Board had been set up in the State in 1988. The Board is the authorised agency of the State Govt. to assess environmental impact of developmental and industrial projects. The Board also monitors emissions of automobiles. So far the Board has issued 568 Nos. consent letters for setting up of new industries in the State. The Board also conducted smoke emission tests on 1164 No. vehicles to date.

34.2. Schemes :

34.2.1. Environmental Education Programme & Eco Development Camps: To organise the Eco Dev. Camps on Environmental Education Programme, an outlay of Rs.1.00 lacs is kept for the year 1995-96.

34.2.2. Environmental Awareness Programme: Seminar / Workshop, Display of Banners/Hordings, Environmental Education Programme are proposed for 1995-96 with a provision of Rs.1.00 lacs.

34.2.3. Assistance to the Municipality/Notified Area Authorities : Under the conservation programme assistance to Municipality and N.A.As. is Rs. 10.00 lacs during 1995-96.

34.2.4. Assistance to State Pollution Control Board: An amount of Rs.13.00 lacs will be given to the State Pollution Control Board for implementation of programmes related to environment and also for Secretariate Support.

TABLE -1:

1. Secretariate Assistance:	Rs. 9.00 Lacs
2. Impact Assessment of Rubber Plantation :	Rs. 2.00 Lacs
3. Celebration of World Env. Day/ Earth Day etc. :	Rs. 2.00 Lacs

Total: Rs.13.00 Lacs	

34.2.5. Other Environmental Programmes including Research: An amount of Rs.5.00 lacs is proposed for construction of Pollution Control Laboratory during 1995-96.

TABLE-2 :

Name of the Scheme under Ecology & Environment Prog.	Financial Outlay '95-96 (Rs, in Lacs)

1. Environmental Edn. Prog. & Eco. Dev. Prog:	1.00
2. Environmental Awareness Programme :	1.00
3. Assistance to Municipality & N.A.As.:	10.00
4. Secretariat Assistance to State Pollution Control Board :	9.00
5. Impact Assessment of Rubber Plantation :	2.00
6. Celebration of World environment day / Earth day etc:	2.00
7. Construction of Pollution Control Laboratory:	5.00
Total: Ecology and Environment Programme:	30.00

CHAPTER-35 SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES
(PLANNING & COORDINATION DEPARTMENT)

35.1. The State Planning Machinery (SPM) was set up under the Planning & Coordination Department in 1973 to help in the formulation of State Plan and to monitor of the Plan Programmes and schemes. During the 7th Five Year Plan, State Planning Machinery was elevated to the level of a Directorate. In 1988-89, the Department was extended to the districts with each office headed by a District Planning Officer. This was done to provide technical guidance and support to the Institutions of the Decentralised Planning.

35.2.(A).Objective of the Department:

1. To facilitate the process of giving a direction to the development effort, based on the felt needs of the State, subject to the resources that are available.

B)Strategy

- various models to the Government.
- i) Prioritise the needs of the State and Project
 - ii) Realistically evaluate the available Resources
 - Financial
 - Physical
 - Human
 - iii) Assist Development Departments to identify their objectives and formulate strategies to meet these, keeping in mind national and State priorities.
 - iv) Monitor the implementation of the Plan, Specially the earmarked /MNP Sectors.
 - v) Evaluate the quality of implementation.

35.3.Status:

35.3.1 Directorate of Planning: Administrative infrastructure for 4(four) functional units under the Directorate has been sanctioned and is filled up. These are : (a) Plan Coordination and Formulation Unit (b) Monitoring, Information and Evaluation Unit; (c) Manpower Planning Unit ; (d) Field Study Unit ;

35.3.2.State Planning Board (SPB) : Headed by the Chief Minister, there exists a Planning Board at the state level. This is the apex body on all policy issues related to Planning in the State. In a consensus at the State Planning Board meeting held on 8th October, 1993, it was decided that special Sub-Groups of the board should be set up to suggest policy prescriptions in these sectors. Sub-Groups of the State Planning Board for the following sectors have been constituted by co-opting the non-official members of the Planning Board :-

- i) Agriculture, Plantations, Industrial, Family Welfare, Social Services.
- ii) Infrastructure, raising of resources, preparation of approach paper.

The recommendations of the subgroups indicated at i) above have been received & placed before the State Planning Board. Concerned depts have been asked to take note of these suggestions.

35.3.3.Border Area Development Programme (BADP) :- The Border Area Development Programme is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme extended to the State of Tripura from the financial year 1993-94. The scheme will continue till the end of the Eighth Five Year

Plan. The Government of India in the Planning Commission have laid out broad guidelines within which the programme is to be implemented by the States. The basic objective is to achieve balanced development of Border Areas. The funds are released by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendation of the Planning Commission. At the State level, the Planning Department has been declared as the nodal department.

TABLE - 1. Department-wise allocation of funds and schemes implemented under BADP(Dec,1995):

SL. No.	Name of Deptt.	Scheme to be implemented under	Fund Allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	
			B.A.D.P.	Revised
1.	Revenue Deptt.	(a) Purchase of motor boat for SDO,Gandacherra, to increase the mobility.		1.67
		(b) Construction of new revenue/Police buildings		10.00
2.	R. D. Deptt.	(a) Purchase of a motor boat for BDO,Gandacherra.		1.67
		(b) Construction of 1(one) Community Centre, in Goan Panchayats adjoining the border.		20.00
		(c) Construction of new HQ buildings in two of the new border blocks.		40.00
		(d) Spot drinking water sources.		25.00
3.	Animal Resource Development Deptt.	(a) Provision of Piggery schemes to tribal beneficiaries in clusters along the Eastern Border.		50.00
4.	Health Deptt.	(a) Provision of drinking water facilities in PHCs		15.00
5.	P.W.D. (B & R)	(a) Phase-I BADP roads Projects		575.86
		(b) Phase-II BADP road Projects.		509.66
6.	P.W.D.(MIFC & PHE)	(a) Water supply Schemes in border areas through deep-tube-wells.		300.00
		(b) Provision of minor irrigation facilities in border areas.		47.00
7.	Home Deptt.	(a) Provision of identity cards to habitants of border areas.		28.00
		(b) Lighting through Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Police barracks in border outposts.		25.00
TOTAL : -				1648.86

35.3.4. MPLAP :- Members of Parliament are approached by residents of constituencies, quite often, for small works of capital nature to be done in their constituencies. Hence, there was a demand made by MPs that they should be able to recommend works to be done in their constituencies. Therefore, the Government of India announced a scheme namely "MPs Local Area Development Scheme" during the year 1993. The works under this scheme are primarily to be asset creation works and no purchases of inventory, equipment etc. or revenue expenditure is allowed. The State Planning Department is the Nodal Department at the State level for implementation of this scheme. The monitoring of the scheme is also being done by the Planning Department. The Govt. of India has released Rs.15 lacs under the programme during 1993-94 and Rs.2 Crores during 1994-95. Outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.2.00 crores.

35.3.5. Twenty Point Programme-88:(TPP-86): Under this programme, on a monthly basis, progress under 27 parameters is monitored. The Planning Department is the nodal Department at the State Level for the Programme.

35.3.6. Monitoring of NEC, C.S.S. and State Plan Schemes :- Monitoring of expenditure under plan and physical achievements presently is done on a quarterly basis for N.E.C. schemes, Centrally Sponsored schemes and State Plan schemes. Besides, the Planning Department sends periodic progress reports to the Planning Commission and North Eastern Council, Shillong for implementation of the Schemes. The department published a status report on Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the second quarter of 1994-95.

35.3.7. Information on Employees and Vehicles :- During the year 1994-95, an attempt was taken to list the total number of employees in Tripura under Plan and department wise the Annual liability thereof as on 30.10.94. The number of employees projected is 31,264 and the liability thereof is 89.00 crore. There are about 505 number of Vehicles on the road born from the plan head. A compilation of demand-wise liabilities under these heads was also published by the Department.

35.3.8 Innovations in Plan Formulation and Monitoring : The planning exercise has become resource based rather than need based from the financial year 1993-94 onwards. Prior to the Working Group Discussions with the Advisers of the Planning Commission, the total plan outlays and the sectoral outlays are decided. Since the financial year 1993-94, state level working group discussion have been held to ensure that departmental plans are in line with the state priorities. This also ensures that for taking up schemes which find mention in the State Plan document, a second concurrence of the Planning Department is not necessary. The total outlay under plan has been split into "Investment" and "Current Outlay" components. This would enable the State Govt. to monitor the percentage of plan funds being spent for developmental purposes. The whole Plan Exercise for the Annual Plan 1995-96 was made flexible by indicating the total plan outlays to the departments & giving them the liberty of fixing sectoral & subsectoral outlays. To facilitate uniformed use of head code against schemes, this Department published a booklet on the "Structure of Government Accounts".

35.4. State Plan Schemes :

35.4.1. Establishment Cell :- The salary of the officials, contingencies and other committed expenditure is met from this

scheme. Financial Implication (1995-96) Rs.20.50 lakhs

35.5. Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

35.5.1. Strengthening of SPM at State Level : (67:33)- This scheme is mainly Staff Oriented innature.

Financial Implication	Total	Central	State
	3.00	2.00	1.00

35.5.2 Negotiated Loan(NL) : The financing pattern of Annual Plan 1995-96 provides for a N.L. outlay of Rs.21.40 crores. Of the total available N.L., Rs.6 crore is for Rural Electrification, 0.90 crores is for water supply, Rs.6.50 crore is for P.W.D(R&B) during 1995-96. As the financing agency wise break-up of the remaining amount was not available at the time of finalising the B.E. 1995-96, the balance outlay to the tune of Rs.8.00 crores has been placed under this sector. Once the purpose and source classification of this component is known, it shall be sub-allocated amongst respective sectors.

**CHAPTER 36. OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES:
DISTRICT PLANNING ; EVALUATION:
(PLANNING AND COORDINATION DEPARTMENT)**

36.1 Decentralised Plan:- Tripura Panchayati Raj Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly. The elected three tier institution of local bodies is already in position. The Planning Deptt. proposes to provide assistance to the District Level Bodies in the following ways :-

(a) By making an inventory of the essential facilities available at the village, Block and District Level. This would cover items like Water Supply, School, Health Facilities Roads. Transport, Veterinary Centre etc.

(b) By helping the District Level Bodies identify thrust areas for different sectors within the District.

For the year 1995-96 District Plan exercise, the detailed guidelines have been formulated. District flow of continuing Plan Schemes was reflected in one of the publications of the Department for the guidance of the District Planning Committees.

36.2. Schemes:

36.2.1 Strengthening of SPM at District level (C.S.S.)(50:50): The salary and contingencies of the District level offices are met from this scheme.

Financial Implication :	Total	Central	State
	5.00	2.50	2.50

36.3. EVALUATION ORGANISATION

36.3.1. Evaluation has been recognised as an important component of planning since the beginning of the plan period. In the absence of an efficient evaluation system in a planned economy, one cannot know how far the programmes constituting the plan are achieving their intended targets and stated objectives. Considering its importance, both the central and State Governments have set up their own machinery for Evaluation of the schemes under taken. The main objective of Evaluation is to find out the areas of comparative success and failure as a result of implementation of social and Economic Development Programmes by the Governments at the Centre and the State.

36.3.2. Targets for 1995-96 : The State Evaluation Committee which met on 7.6.1994 had suggested to under take the following evaluation studies during the Annual Plan 1995-96.

1. Integrated Development of small and medium towns.
2. Updating of land records.
3. Minor Irrigation Scheme in Tripura.
4. Study on SREP in few selected Blocks.

5. Evaluation study on Tripura cooperative Milk producers Union and the Agartala Dairy.

36.3.4. Schemes : Strengthening of Evaluation Organisation: This is a State Plan Scheme. The scheme is mainly staff oriented in nature and the establishment related expenditure is met from this.

Financial Implication Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

CHAPTER - 37 : CIVIL SUPPLIES (FCS DEPARTMENT)

37.1. Status of Civil Supplies :

37.1.1 Geographical isolation of the state and dependence on import for almost all of the Essential Commodities makes the Food and Civil Supplies a sector of strategic significance. The department performs certain specific functions with the aim of making essential commodities available through out the state at reasonable prices all the year round.

- i) It feeds 1306 fair price shops through its godowns.
- ii) It enforces the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, and Rules & Regulations framed thereunder.
- iii) It monitors the prices of Essential Commodities prevailing in different markets of the state on a regular basis.

37.1.2 There are 1,306 nos. of Fair Price Shops throughout the state of which 506 are in ADC/TSP area.

Ownership wise break up of F.P.S. in Tripura

Co-operative Societies	304	Nos.
Sch. Caste dominated areas	89	Nos.
Sch. Tribe dominated areas	219	Nos.
Others	694	Nos.

Total: 1,306 Nos.

37.1.3 There are 5,47,626 card holders wherein 24.01 lacs adults & 4,26 lacs minors are registered. The card holders in ADC/TSP areas number 1,82,898.

37.1.4 Items distributed through Public Distribution System :

1. Rice	\	
2. Wheat/Atta		Already being sold through F.P.S.
3. Salt		
4. Leavy Sugar		
5. Edible Oil		
6. K. Oil	/	
7. Tea	\	
8. Soap		
9. Candle		
10. Pulses		Proposed to be sold.
11. Cloth		
12. Exercise Book		
13. Safety Match		
14. Baby Food	/	

37.1.5 During the period 1989-90 to 1993-94 the Department recovered a total sum of Rs. 30768.34 lakhs out of an expenditure of Rs.29880.75 lakhs.

37.2 State Plans Schemes :

37.2.1 Direction and Administration (Strengthening of Public Distribution System) : At present the Directorate has no office building of its own and is housed in Secretariat Complex having no proper accommodation for the Officers and Staff. As such the Directorate has to accommodate its different branches in private

hired buildings for which a large amount is spent as rent. To overcome this perennial problem, it is proposed to set up a Directorate building to house the entire infrastructural set up in a compact area for which a token outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1995-96.

37.2.2 Consumer Protection Scheme : The State has already set up State Council, State Commission and District Forums under the Consumer Protection Act. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1995-96 for the establishment cost including payment of honorarium to the Chairman of State Committee and District Committees etc.

37.3 Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

37.3.1 Purchase of Mobile Vans (100% CSS) : The pattern of Central assistance is 50% subsidy and 50% loan. Mobile Vans are necessary for effecting door-step delivery of foodgrains and essential commodities to the ration card holders of the remote areas under Revamped Public Distribution System. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1995-96 as Central provision for purchase of 10 number of Vans.

37.3.2 Strengthening and modernising of Consumer Redressal Commission at State and District Level (100% Central Plan Scheme) : State Commission and District Forums are facing great problems due to infrastructural constraints. The offices are now accommodated in rented house. The outlay proposed for State Commission is Rs. 50.00 lakhs and three District Forums is Rs.30.00 lakhs.

The details of the scheme is as below :

(A) State Commission :

1) Purchase of land through acquisition	10.00
2) Construction of double storied building	28.00
3) Purchase of Ambassador Car (2 Nos.)	4.00
4) Furniture & Fixture Library	3.00
6) Office equipments	1.00

	50.00

(B) District Forums :

1) Construction of Office building for District Forum for 3 District @ Rs.5 lakhs in each District	15.00
2) Ambassador Car @ 1 in each District @ Rs. 2 lakhs each	6.00
3) Furniture & Fixture @ Rs. 2 lakhs per district	6.00
4) Library books etc. @ Rs.0.50 lakh per district	1.50
5) Office equipments @ Rs.0.50 lakh per district	1.50

	30.00

CHAPTER-38. SURVEYS & STATISTICS (STATISTICS DEPTT.)

38.1. The State Directorate of Statistics plays a key role in the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of various types of Statistics and also guides and Co-operates with other Departments by providing both Statistical personnel and technical assistance. In 1986 the Government declared the Statistical Department as the " Nodal Agency " for all Statistical activities in the State.

38.2. The processing and compilation of the following publications/bulletins is being done on a continuing basis :-

- i) Tripura At A Glance - up-to 1993-94
- ii) Some Basic Statistics of Tripura. - up-to 1993
- iii) Statistical Abstract - up-to 1992 Tripura.
- iv) C.P.I. for middle Class Employees of Agartala. - up-to October, 1994.
- v) Fortnightly price Bulletin of Tripura - up-to - do -
- vi) Economic Classification of State Government Budget. - up-to 1993-94
- vii) District Socio-Economic Review & District at a Glance - up-to 1991-92
- viii) Parisankhyan Barta - up-to 1993

38.3. Improvement of the State Statistical System and decentralisation of data collection, Storage and processing to provide Statistical support to micro-level planning bodies is the main objectives of the Plan schemes of Statistical Department under the Eighth Five Year Plan.

38.4. SCHEME:

38.4.1. Strengthening of statistical organisation : The objectives of the scheme are to (i) ensure quality of data by improving system of inspection, (ii) Improvement of office efficiency, (iii) Processing of data through effective use of Electronic Data Processing (EDP) system, (iv) Computerisation of data collected through NSS and other large scale surveys, (v) Timely publication of quality data at disaggregated levels, (vi) Training of Computer personnel at Government/Authorised organisations, (vii) Block-level price collection and preparation of monthly Bulletins, (viii) Collection of data and preparation of " District Socio-Economic Review ", and (ix) To undertake other Ad-hoc Surveys.

Under this scheme, the salary and allowances of statistical personnel is born.

Financial Implication :-Rs. 25.00 Lakh for 1995-06 is provided.

CHAPTER -39. TOURISM(INFORMATION, CULTURAL AFFAIRS & TOURISM DEPTL.)

39.1. General Introduction.

39.1.1. Tripura is endowed with a rich variety of tourist attractions and thus offers vast potential for the growth of tourism. The most important task for promotion and development of tourism is to develop infrastructural facilities in respect of tourism related activities in the State which covers transport, accomodation, beautification of tourist centres within the identified travel circuits including professional management by skilled personnel with a commercial outlook and aggressive marketing of tourism products. Essentially and ultimately, tourism has to be handled by the private sector. Government can only play an encouraging role by providing a healthy climate for progress of Tourism in the State.

39.1.2. While the great potential of Tourism in Tripura can not be denied, what is required is tourism awareness among the people, better care of existing assets with improved services, development of infrastructure in a phased manner within laid down time frame, better image projection through joint promotions and making correct information available to potential tourists.

39.1.3. Tourism has already been given the status of an industry in the State. The Indian Tourism Development Corporation is preparing a prespective Plan for promotion and development of Tourism in the State on the request of the State Government. Special attention is proposed to be given by the Department for developing the different tourist spots within the identified travel circuits.

39.1.4. On earlier occasion considering the importance of promotion and development of Tourism in the State the Planning Commission has agreed to set up a seperate Directorate for Tourism. The State level Tourism Advisory Committee has also recommended for the same. Hence it is proposed to set up a seperate Directorate.

39.1.5. The programmes in the Annual Plan 1995-96 is as follows:-

Name of the Scheme/Item	Physical Target	(Financial Outlay) (Rs. in lakhs)

1. Dir. & Admn.		

(i) Salary and wages of Staff	-	12.00
(ii) In service training of officials		4.00
(iii) Cost of Stationaries/Telephones/-furniture/Office expenses incl.office equipments		12.00

2. Tourist Accommodation		

(i) Development of tourist sites by providing accomodation.	Tourist Lodge at Agartala Lembucherra, Jatanbari, Mandirghat, Gandacherra Bhangmun, Halflong-	19.00

Name of the Scheme/Item	Physical Target	(Financial Outlay) (Rs. in lakhs)
	cherra, Wayside Amenities at Bagufa, Ambassa, Rudrasagar, Panisagar and Kumarghat, Yatri Niwas at Udaipur, Cafeteria at Old Agartala, Mandirghat and Kamalasagar.	
(ii) Construction of staff quarter at Tourist Lodges & Yatri Niwas.	Melaghar, Jatanbari Mandirghat, Dumboor Lake Gandacherra, Vaughnum Halflong-cherra etc.	15.00
(iii) Purchase of land for development of accommodation.	For the proposed accommo. facilities at Kanchanpur, Mongpui, Belbari, Sikaribari, and Churaibari Brahmakunda, Kanchanpur, Mongpui.	5.00
(iv) Tented accommodation facilities	Jumpui Hill, Dumboor Lake, Mandirghat, Trishna Wild Life Sanctuary	5.00
3. Development of Tourist Centres.		
i) Beautification of tourist spots and providing of drinking water and toilet facilities.	Brahmakunda, Kamalasagar, Neermahal, Udaipur, Mandirghat, Jatanbari, Coconut Island, Dumboor lake, Gandacherra, Unakoti and Jumpui Hill area.	10.00
ii) Water sports facilities	Agartala, Melaghar, Dumboor and other lakes of the State.	5.00
iii) Installation of Ropeway	Dumboor Lake.	3.00
iv) Treking facilities	Jumpui hill ranges and Tirthamukh.	2.00
v) Tourist Centre	SAL show & flood lighting at Agartala Melaghar & Udipur.	10.00
4. Tourist Information and Publicity		
i) Setting up of Tourist information counters at Railway Station and Airport.	Delhi, Agt. Gauhati and Calcutta Airports including Howrah, Sealdah and Gauhati Railway Stations.	3.00
ii) Setting up of Information Centres.	Calcutta (Salt-Lake), Delhi and Gauhati	2.00
iii) Tourism Publicity.	(a) Publication Advt./ Supplementary/Tourist Literature/Calendar/ Posters/Boardings.	10.00
	(b) Organisation of Tourism Festival within the State & participation in	

Name of the Scheme/Item	Physical Target	(Financial Outlay) (Rs. in lakhs)
	National Tourism Festival including other Festivals Outside the State.	10.00
	(c) Organisation on Exhibition on Tourism.	5.00
5. Tourist Transport Services:		
	(a) Other Expenditure	40.00
	(b) Maintenance of existing tourist coaches and cost of fuel.	8.00
	TOTAL:	180.00

. CAPITAL CONTENT: Out of the total proposed allocation of 30.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.90.00 lakhs has been provided as capital content during the plan period 1995-96.

**CHAPTER-40(A); GENERAL EDUCATION
(SCHOOL EDUCATION)**

40.A.1. Status of school education sector in Tripura

40.A.1.1. The All India rank of Tripura, in terms of literacy rate remains the same (15), according to census reports, during 1981 and 1991. The literacy rate in Tripura (60.4%) is lower than that none other than Mizoram(82.3%) and Nagaland(61.7%) in the North Eastern Region. The growth of literacy in Tripura has been quite impressive. Upto 1961, this growth has been about 0.5% per year while during the period 1961-81 and 1981-91, this growth was about 1% and 1.5% per year respectively (Table I). From mid sixties onwards, the literacy rate in Tripura remained above the national average. However, the growth of literacy has been extremely uneven among the caste groups and sexes. The literacy rate of the male population is 20% to 25% higher than that of female population. The literacy rate for the scheduled Tribe population is about 20% lower than the state average, while the ratio is only about 4% lower for the SC population. Hence the major task during Eighth Five Year Plan is to concentrate on spread of literacy among the women, SCs, STs.

TABLE-1 : Literacy Ratio (%) in Tripura and India during 1931-91.

Year	TRIPURA						Total		
	Sch. Tribe			Sch. Caste			M	F	T
	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1931	NA	NA	NA	: NA	NA	NA	: 4.9	0.4	2.8
1941	NA	NA	NA	: NA	NA	NA	: 12.7	2.4	7.9
1951	NA	NA	NA	: NA	NA	NA	: 22.3	8.0	15.5
1961	17.4	2.3	10.0	: 22.1	4.1	13.4	: 29.6	10.2	20.3
1971	23.6	6.0	15.0	: 30.3	10.1	20.5	: 40.2	21.2	31.0
1981	33.5	12.3	23.1	: 43.9	23.2	33.9	: 51.7	32.0	42.1
1991	52.9	27.3	40.4	: 67.3	45.5	56.7	: 70.6	49.7	60.4
: INDIA :									
1931	NA	NA	NA	: NA	NA	NA	: 15.6	2.9	9.5
1941	NA	NA	NA	: NA	NA	NA	: NA	NA	NA
1951	NA	NA	NA	: NA	NA	NA	: 25.0	7.9	16.7
1961	NA	NA	NA	: NA	NA	NA	: 34.4	13.0	24.0
1971	NA	NA	NA	: NA	NA	NA	: 39.5	18.7	29.5
1981	24.5	8.0	16.4	: 31.1	10.9	21.4	: 46.9	24.8	36.3
1991	52.88	27.34	40.37	: 67.25	45.45	56.66	: 70.08	50.01	60.44

Note: Upto 1981, literacy rates have been taken as percentage of total literates to total population; for 1991, literacy rate has been calculated as percentage of population aged 7 years and above to total population.

40.A.1.2. Educational Infrastructure: By March 1994, there were 2029 primary, 434 middle, 337 high and 151 higher secondary schools in the State. Expenditure on education sector in the state has been around 12 % of the total plan outlays during the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans. Tripura has had a very favourable teacher-pupil ratio. The infrastructure of primary & middle schools, though well developed, lags behind the national average.

40.A.1.3. General Educational Status in Tripura.

TABLE-2: COMPARATIVE STATUS OF EDUCATION SECTOR: TRIPURA & INDIA

Indicators	TRIPURA	INDIA
1. Rural popn. served by schools (%) (1986-87)		
(a) Primary (I-V)		
(i) Within habitation.	57.0	80.3
(ii) Upto 1 Km.	84.1	94.6
(b) Middle (VI-VIII)		
(i) Within habitation.	25.8	37.0
(ii) Upto 3 Km.	86.3	85.4
(c) High School (IX-X). Within 4 KM.	63	N.A.
(d) H.S. School. Within 6 KM.	40	N.A.
2. Teacher pupil ratio (1989-90)		
a). Primary.	29	42
b). Middle.	27	36
c). High.	24	30
d). H.S.	24	23
3. Female Teachers per 100 male teachers (1989-90).		
(a) Primary.	25	28.0
(b) Middle.	26	33.0
(c) High	34	32.0
(d) H.S.	45	30.0
4. Percentage of primary schools with (1987-88)		
(a) One teacher.	6.2	28.9
(b) Two Teachers	24.9	31.9
(c) Three teachers.	27.0	15.1
(d) Four Teachers	17.8	8.9
(e) Five or More Techers	24.1	14.8
5. Percentage of plan outlay on Education to total.		
(a) Seventh Five Year Plan expdr.	11.7	3.0
(b) Eighth Five Year Plan Outlay.	11.5	4.5
6. Percentage of total expdr. on Education to total N.S.D.P/G.N.P. (1989-90)	12.9	3.6

Source :- Selected Educational Statistics, Deptt. of Edun. G.O.I. 1990

40.A.1.4. Enrolment & attendance: The average enrolment ratio at the primary level during 1991-92 has been reported to be 113.30% of the children in age group of 6-11 years. Due to underestimation of population in the age group 6-11 years by the NCERT by about 10%, the enrolment ratio reported is more than 100%. At the High School stage, enrolment ratio increased from 32.7% in 1984-85 to 37.23% inscheduled tribes is the maximum (20%)

TABLE-3: ENROLMENT RATIO (%) AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL DURING 1991-92.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Total	133.47	113.30	123.53
ST	163.22	122.41	143.11
SC	160.12	138.00	149.22

40.A.1.5. As per the report of the 43rd round of the National Sample survey, NSS (1987-88) the rate of attendance of children in

age group 5-14 years in the elementary level of Education (Classes-I- VIII) in the State was between 40-50% for scheduled Tribes, 65-89% for the scheduled castes and 70.79% for other students.

TABLE-4: Literacy rates & attendance by castes in Tripura and India during 1987-88 (NSSO SURVEY, 43RD ROUND).

Scheduled Tribes: Scheduled Castes: Others(excl. neo Buddhists)						
	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes		Others(excl. neo Buddhists)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Literacy ratio (%) for all age groups.						
TRIPURA.						
(a) RURAL	48.3	26.4	66.1	44.4	71.1	55.7
(b) URBAN	*	*	73.8	49.2	83.7	74.4
INDIA						
(a) Rural	32.5	13.4	37.5	15.5	53.7	30.5
(b) Urban	60.8	43.0	57.5	33.6	74.8	59.7
Attendance ratio(%) of children in schools(5-14 Years).						
TRIPURA.						
(a) RURAL	48.8	40.1	65.7	63.0	70.6	68.8
(b) URBAN	*	*	71.2	89.5	79.8	76.8
INDIA						
(a) Rural	44.5	26.2	49.8	31.1	63.4	45.8
(b) Urban	67.2	62.3	68.2	53.8	78.0	

Source : 43rd Round of NSSO (1987-88, Report No,371A.)

*Results Not Reported as the number of sample households size was less than 20 A.I.G. DROP OUT:

TABLE-5: DROP OUT RATE (%) in Tripura & India.

Year	TRIPURA								
	Primary (Classes I-V)			Elementary (Classes I-VIII)			High Stage (Classes I-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1977-78	71.9	72.6	72.2	77.8	76.7	77.4	87.0	87.6	87.3
1979-80	68.4	68.2	68.3	82.6	82.8	82.7	85.7	86.1	85.9
1981-82	55.9	55.4	55.7	74.2	74.5	74.3	85.0	86.5	85.6
1983-84	58.3	55.3	57.1	70.0	71.6	70.7	81.0	82.3	81.6
1987-88	59.1	58.0	58.6	74.0	76.0	75.0	77.3	77.6	77.4
INDIA									
1977-78	56.9	66.7	62.7	73.9	81.7	76.9	82.1	88.7	84.7
1979-80	57.3	63.7	59.8	73.5	81.5	76.6	81.2	87.8	83.7
1981-82	51.1	57.3	53.5	68.5	77.7	72.1	73.4	86.8	82.3
1983-84	59.1	56.3	52.1	66.1	75.3	69.3	76.4	84.8	79.7
1985-86	45.8	50.3	46.6	60.7	70.0	64.4	74.0	83.2	77.6
1987-88	43.3	49.4	47.0	58.8	67.6	62.3	72.1	80.1	75.3

Source: Directorate of School Education(Survey & Statistics).

It is evident from the Table above that the drop-out rate declined sharply at the primary level for both boys and girls, while

at the Elementary level(I-VIII) and High stage (I-X),the decline has been very slow.The rate of decline of drop-out rate is less in Tripura than at the All India level.

40(A)2.Objectives and Strategy of the School Education Sector:

Elementary Education :-

1. Bringing schooling facilities closer to the homes of the children
- 2 Making the school environment cheerful for securing enrolment and retention.
3. Shifting the emphasis from mere enrolment to regular attendance at the primary stage.
4. More enrolment and retention at the middle stage.
5. To improve physical facilities in schools and to provide all weather class rooms to more number of schools.
6. To give more emphasis on the education of girls especially tribal girls.
7. To improve the quality of education in schools.
8. To introduce suitable evaluation and testing systems for elementary schools in non formal education centres.
- 9 .To introduce work education at the upper primary stage.
- 10.To give incentives to economically backward students for attendance and performance.
- 11.Introduction of a system of monitoring from the block level to the state level.
- 12.To streamline the administrative and supervisory machinery from the block level to the state level.

SECONDARY EDUCATION: In view of the large number of unserved habitations,100 new High schools are proposed to be started during the Eighth Plan period. 14,000 additional children are proposed to be enrolled at the High School Stage to cover 41.22% children of the age-group 14-16 years.

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT : The programme of Language Development comprises mainly of two sectors (i) Development of oriental languages like Sanskrit, Arabic etc. and (ii)Development of tribal languages and dialects.As a matter of policy,it has been decided to impart education,particularly elementary education in mother tongue of the child(6 to 11 years).

40.A.3. STATE PLAN SCHEMES.

(Outlay 1995-96) (Rs. in Lakhs.)

Sub-sector.	El. Edn.	Sec.Edn.	Lang. :Dev.	Gener-ral.	Total.
Current Outlay. (Revenue)	:2399.00	:1135.64	:19.00	:21.36	:3575.00
Investment. (Capital)	: 1.00	: 108.00	: -	: 1.00	: 110.00
Total.	:2400.00	:1243.64	:19.00	:22.36	:3685.00

40A.3.1 ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

a.Direction & Administration: Establishment of a Non-Formal Education Cell. To achieve the goal of universal elementary education,Non-formal education cell will be started. The outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.0.50 lakhs.

b. Equipment: (Teaching equipments.) The elementary schools in the state are suffering for want of furniture, equipments like black board etc. Hence, supply of furniture, equipment etc. to primary schools and middle schools is essential. Moreover all the new primary schools will have to be provided with teaching & learning equipments. The outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.100.00 lakhs.

c. Maintenance of Building: (Repair/Reconstruction of building): The physical condition of majority of schools buildings in Tripura is very poor. Most of the school houses are made of temporary bamboos & thus provide poor quality of accommodation facilities. Rainfall is heavy in the state and its often accompanied by cyclonic storm and flood with the result that these weak structures do not last even a full season. So, reconstruction of these structures is a regular charge on the Plan budget. The proposed outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

d. Government Primary School. (Minor works share of JRY & assured employment scheme : At present there are 2050 Govt. primary schools in the state. As per the Fifth All India Educational Survey, there were 103 Govt. primary schools having pucca/partly pucca buildings upto 31.3.1987. Construction works of 534 more primary school building were completed during 1987-1993. So, buildings for the remaining 1413 schools (2050-103-534) will have to be constructed. Moreover, 100 new primary schools are proposed to be started during 1995-96. Thus it is proposed to construct some kutcha houses and some semi permanent/durable structures in a phased manner. Most of the primary and middle schools, particularly in rural areas, have no urinal/latrine. It is, therefore proposed to construct latrines and urinals for the primary and middle schools. Further a considerable number of elementary schools, particularly in remote areas have no drinking water facilities. So, it is also considered essential to provide such facility to the primary & middle schools. The proposed outlay for these workers during 1995-96, is Rs.280.00 lakhs.

e. Assistance to Non-Govt. Elementary Schools: (Banasthali Vidya-pith): There are 34 Non-Govt. Primary Schools in the state getting grants-in-aid. The Scheme proposes to meet the actual requirement of these institutions by providing grant of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for each set of construction of school building, supply of books, teaching equipments etc. Further the scheme proposes to meet the additional requirement of teaching/ non-teaching staff SC/ST girl students are sponsored for studies to Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan. The Institute is to be provided with ad-hoc grant of Rs.0.50 lakhs for construction of addl. boarding houses for girls. Further, it is proposed that assistance of Rs.1.65 lakhs be given to the R.K.Mission authority for setting up of a primary school at Agartala for providing quality education to S.T. students. Rs.5.00 lakhs is the outlay for this scheme during 1995-96.

f. Inspection. (Contingencies minor works, repair of building): With the expansion of educational facilities at the elementary stage, it is now necessary to strengthen the inspectorate at the block level. The outlay proposed during 1995-96 is Rs.35.85 lakhs.

g. Non Formal Education. (Introduction of non formal education): Introduction of Non-formal education system in the state will be done in one of the blocks. The outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.3.00 lakhs.

h. Teachers & Others Services. (Teachers & other services): Expenses

on salaries and establishment will be met from this scheme. Rs.1770.15 lakhs is the outlay during 1995-96.

i. Teachers Training. (Examination reforms & training of Science & mathematics orientation of Primary teachers): The Sub-schemes under this scheme are as under:- A. Examination Reforms at the Elementary Stage. B. Training of Science and Mathematics Orientation of primary stage teachers in the use of Schools. Rs.5.50 lakhs is earmarked for the 1995-96.

j. Text Books. (Construction of publication distribution store preservation printing charges): The main objective of the scheme is to nationalise the text books & teachers guide books at the primary stage in a phased manner and also to ensure timely distribution of text books already nationalised. The outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

k. Scholarships and Incentives. (Scholarship for ST/SC students): The scheme proposes to extend the benefit to all the ST/SC students of classes (I-V). The scheme proposes enhancement of existing rates which will act as an incentive to the students. Further, payment of opportunity cost to the economically backward guardians will encourage the guardians to send their children to schools. The proposed scheme will not only encourage the students to attend schools but also help retention. Rs.40.00 lakhs is the outlay during 1995-96.

l. Other Expenditure. (Annual sports, Parents day, Childrens day): All the new primary schools and one old school will be provided with sports goods, play materials, books and journals, musical instruments etc. by the State Govt. as per O.B. scheme. The State Govt. will also have to provide contingency fund @ Rs.500/- per school to the existing and new primary schools as per O.B. Scheme. The outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.60.00 lakhs.

40A.3.2. SECONDARY EDUCATION

a. Direction & Administration: Staff and establishment related expenses will be met from the scheme. The outlay for 1995-96 is Rs.0.50 lakhs.

b. Equipment. (Replacement of furniture , equipments): The secondary schools in the state are suffering much for want of sitting arrangement for students, teaching and non-teaching staff, office machines and equipments, furniture and utensils for boarding houses etc. It is proposed to meet the said requirements in a phased manner. The outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.100.00 lakhs.

c. Research and Training. (Repair & maintenance of office machine and equipment, contingency purchase of books etc): The state council of educational research and training (SCERT) is working on curriculum reform, comprehensive valuation, improvement of text-books and other learning materials, educational and vocational guidance, teacher enrichment programme, improvement of science and Mathematics Education, preparation of audiovisual aids, educational technology, non-formal education, vocationalisation of education etc. Also the SCERT is expected to maintain liason with reputed national agencies. The outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

d. Maintenance of building. (Repair of reconstruction of building): A good number of Secondary School buildings as well as boarding houses are of temporary nature. The physical condition of

such structures is essential. The outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

e. Non-Formal Education. (Vocational contingency, teaching materials, minor worksetc): This programmes is intended to provide the students working know how and skill in differnt vocations so that they can qualify themselves for various fields of employment. So far, vocational courses could not be introduced in the State. During 1995-96 it is proposed to start vocational courses at the +2 Stage in schools. The outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.7.50 lakhs.

f. Teacher and Other Services. (Teaching and other services): During the year, 20 middle schools are proposed to be upgraded to high schools and 10 High schools are proposed to to be upgraded to H.S.Schools. During 1995-96 the outlay is Rs.587.64 lakhs.

g. Scholarships. (Scholarships for ST & SC students): Under the scheme it is proposed to give post matric scholarships to lower income group students and to award scholarships to the boys admitted to Sainik school, Imphal against the state quota to meet the educational fee. It is further proposed to give assistance to purchase bicycle to ST/SC students attending schools from a distance beyond 3 K.M. The outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

h. Talent Search Examinations. (National Talent Search Examination): The main object of the scheme is to finance conduct examinations by the State Instiute of Education to find out talented school students and to award scholarships to them. These examinations are (I) National Scholarship Examination and (II) National Talent Search Examination etc. The outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.1.00 lakh.

i. Government Secondary Schools (Minor Works): There are 323 Govt. High and 125 Govt. H.S.Schools in the state. During the year it is proposed to upgrade 20 Sr. Basic Schools to High Schools and 10 High Schools to H.S.(+2 Stage) Schools. As per the Fifth All India Educational Survey Report, there are 163 High and Higher Secondary schools in the state having pucca/partly pucca buildings. Construction works of pucca buildings for 56 are schools have been completed during the last four years and works of 15 schools would be completed during 1993-94. Moreover, construction works of addl. class rooms for Govt. High and H.S.schools are being done every year departmentally and also through PWD to meet the accommodation shortfall. During 1995-96 Rs.210.00 lakhs are to be provided for construction of 20 schools and completion of 30 school buildings.

j. Assistance to Non-Govt. Secondary Schools. (Grant to Non-Govt. Secondary Schools & Ramkrishna Mission): There are 33 schools getting grant from the Govt. It is proposed to help the schools toprocure equipment for imparting better instruction. Grant for the construction of these school buildings is also proposed to be given. Further, a Primary school with provision for hostel facilities for tribal students has been set up by the R.K.Mission with assistance from the State to enable the students from the interior tribal areas to have better schooling facilities. Grants are to be given to the R.K.Mission for constructional works and running of the school. The outlay during 1995-96 is Rs.187.00 lakhs.

k. Assistance to local bodies for secondary education. (Grant to Tripura Board of Secondary Education): Tripura Board of Secondary Education has undertaken the new scheme of printing of

National Policy on Education. Moreover, different schemes for the advancement of learning have been proposed. The Board has taken up different schemes for examination reforms and improvement of the existing system of evaluation. Outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs for providing grant for construction, works and strengthening the administrative set up has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1995-96.

I. Expenditure.(Books & Journal,Sports goods, Annual Sports, parants day, contingencies): The following two sub-schemes have been propose under this scheme.

i).Science exhibitions,science seminar and other related programmes for the school children on a competative basis: The state's organised winners are sent to the Eastern India Science Camp conducted by BIRM, and Jwahar Lal Nehru National Science Exhibition conducted in Delhi by NCERT. During 95-96, a sum of Rs.0.80 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose.

ii).Supply of sports goods, books etc. to Secondary Schools.Under this sub-scheme Rs.59.20 lakhs has been earmarked for books and journals,sports goods,annual sports meet, materials for work education,teaching aids,parents day, postage,contingencies,liveries,children day,teachers day, prize giving ceremony etc. for secondary schools.

40.A.3.3.LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

a.Promotion of Modern Indian Language & Literature.(Grants to Madrassas/Maktabs): The scheme is proposed for strengthening the existing 37 nos of Madrassas/Maktabs and getting the Madrassas/Maktabs recognised to meet the needs of the minority community. The scheme also proposes to develop the curriculum for these institutions. The outlay for 1995-96 is Rs10.00 lakhs.

b.Sanskrit Education.(Grants to tols): The sanskrit schools that have been toiling hard to run the 24 toles and Chatuspathis for the development of Sanskrit language deserve patronage.Keeping the same in view it has been proposed to recognise and assist the new toles also.Moreover,the Sanskrit College at Agartala which prepares students for different titles & examinations is proposed to be strengthened by equipping it with books,journals and teaching materials. The outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.0.50 lakhs.

c.Other Language Education(Development of Tribal & Manipuri language). The entire primary education(classes I-V) is already being given in Kok-borok in ADC schools. Apart from writing of kok-borok text books, Tribal Language Cell has undertaken the task of compilation of kok-borok works and printing of a dictionary in three languages. Side by side, publication of booklets on tribal life and culture, folk tales and legends have also been taken up. The Tribal Language Cell also deals with other tribal languages such as Chakma,Halam,Kuki & Lushai besides non-tribal Manipuri language. Some preliminary exercise has been done by the Education Department to introduce Chakma language as the medium of instruction at the primary level through their own script.

The compilation work of Halam & Kuki vocabularies has been undertaken in the Tribal Language Cell.In the context of Lushai language education, the Education Department have introduced Lushai primers for class I and II. There are two groups of Manipurians with their distinctive languages, the Moithili and the Bishnupuriya. The Linguistic Minorities Commission has recommended to impart primary

education in Manipuri language in all schools where Manipuri children are reading. The outlay for 1995-96 for this purpose is Rs.8.50 lakhs.

40.A.3.4.80 = GENERAL

a. Direction and Administration: Under the scheme of Direction and Administration there are the following three sub-schemes.

i). Strengthening of Engineering Cell (allocation Rs.5.30 lakhs).

ii). Strengthening of the District level offices (allocation Rs.5.36 lakhs) 1995-96.

iii). Strengthening of the School Education Directorate (allocation Rs.9.70 lakhs for monitoring, supervision etc. during 1995-96).

b. Other Expenditure. It is proposed to take up computerisation of Management Information system with the help of NIC Agartala with an allocation of Rs.2.00 lakhs during 1995-96. It is also proposed to establish school-cum-village libraries in the rural areas.

40.(A).4. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES(100%).

40.(A).4.1. Financial assistance to Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances (100% Central Share): The scheme envisages giving of financial assistance to Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances @ Rs.330/- per month. In the event of death of the Pandit, his widow is awarded such assistance provided there is none to support her. During 1995-96 a sum of Rs. 2.10 lakhs is proposed for giving assistance to 57 Pandits.

40(A).4.2. National Scholarship Scheme(100% Central Share): The scheme envisages giving of Post-Matric Scholarships to students of classes XI and XII securing at least 60% marks in aggregate in the qualifying exam. provided income of their parents does not exceed Rs.25.000/- per annum. Scholarships are given to day scholars @ 60/- p.m. and hostellers @ Rs.100/- p.m. During 1995-96 a sum of Rs.0.20 lakhs will be spent for award of National Scholarships to 76 students.

40(A).4.3. Operation Blackboard (100% Central Assistance): During 1995-96, a sum of Rs.42.23 lakhs will be spent to meet the expenditure for salary of teachers and teaching, learning equipments for 3rd phase and 4th phase.

40.(A).4.4. Construction of Shikshak Sadan (100% Central Assistance): The main purpose of establishing of Shikshak Sadan is to provide accommodation to teachers/retired teachers, coming to Agartala on visit or for treatment from outside. It is proposed to construct 10 rooms of Shikshak Sadan in the campus at Agartala, Basic Training College. During 1995-96 Rs. 6.83 lakhs has been proposed for Shikshak Sadan.

40(A).4.5. District Institute of Education and Training (DIET)(100% Central Assistance): Under the scheme it is proposed to establish three DIETs in the state by upgrading two existing Basic Training Colleges and starting one new DIET. A sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1995-96 for continuance of two DIETs and setting up of one new DIET.

40(A).4.6.Environment Orientation to School Education (100% Central Assistance) Objective of the scheme is to see that the students are exposed to various activities which contribute to make students aware of the needs of protection and development of environment. The scheme envisages a project activity covering all the primary, upper primary, Secondary and higher Secondary Schools. A sum of Rs. 5.80 lakhs will be spent on orientation activities in schools during the year 1995-96.

40(A).4.7. Improvement of Science Education in schools (100% Central Assistance)

The Scheme has the following components :-

- i) Provision of Science kits to upper primary schools.
- ii) Upgradation and strengthening of science laboratories secondary and H/S schools.
- iii) Library assistance to Secondary and H/S schools.
- iv) Setting up of District Resource Centre for Science Education for Teachers' training.
- v) Training of Science and Mathematics Teachers.

During 1995-96 a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent for supply of science kits to 150 upper primary schools and laboratory equipment etc. to 110 high and higher secondary schools.

40(A).4.8.Vocationalisation of Secondary Education(+ 2 stage)(50:50 sharing scheme) : After identification of the vocations in demand through block level survey, 5 Institutions will be selected for introduction of vocational training next year. Rs.7.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year to meet Central share for introduction of vocational courses in five schools at the +2 stage.

40(A).4.9. Educational Technology Scheme - Provision of Radio-Cum-Cassete Recorder(100% Central Assistance): Radio-Cum-Cassete players will be supplied to 30 primary and upper primary schools in Tripura. The proposed outlay is Rs.1.00 lakhs for 1995-96

40(A).4.10. Scheme of upgrading merit of ST & SC students(100% CCS): A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs will be spent on books, stationeries, fees, boarding charges, pocket money, honorarium, TA/DA to teachers and experts for upgrading the merit of SC & ST students.

40(A).4.11. Starting of Non-formal Education Centre. (75:25)(Central Assistance): As per revised scheme of the Central Government, Central Assistance will be available for starting of NFE Centres in the states. The scheme could not be implemented in Tripura as yet. Survey has been conducted in one block to identify location of the centre. During 1995-96 it is proposed to start 40 NFE centres (20 for primary stages and 20 for middle stage.) A sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year.

40(A).4.12.Integrated Education for Disabled Children.(100% Central Assistance): The scheme has already been introduced in Tripura. A lump sum provision of 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1995-96. This year a sum of Rs.2.01 lakhs will be spent under this project.

40(A).4.13.Computer Literacy & studies in schools(class).

The scheme was introduced in Tripura from 1984-85 in 10 schools. The objective is :-

- i. To provide students with a broad understanding of Computers

and their uses.

- ii. To provide hands on experience.
- iii. To familiarise students with the range of computer applications.
- iv. To demystify the computers and to develop a degree of ease & familiarity with computers which would be conducive to developing individual's capacity in identifying and developing applications relevant to their immediate environment.

In addition to above it is proposed to bring 25 more High/Higher Sec. Schools under the programme during 1995-96. A sum of Rs.57.50 lakhs will be required to meet the recurring & non-recurring expenditure during 1995-96. So the total proposals is for Rs.65.50 lakhs including already covered 10 School.

40(A).4.14. Establishment of School-cum-Library:

The main objective of the scheme is to open small libraries in the selected Middle/High Schools in rural areas. The library will cater to the needs of the students in day time and to the public of the villages in the evening. It is proposed to start School-cum-village libraries in schools during 1995-96. A sum of Rs.1.20 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1995-96.

CHAPTER 40(B). GENERAL EDUCATION ADULT (SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT)

40.(B).1. Status: During 7th Five year plan (1985-90) about 1.20 could could be made literate. Total enrolment and the actual no. of successful candidates during last 3 years are as follows.

Year	Below 15 years		15-35 years		Above 35 years		Total	
	Enrol-ment	Liter-ate	Enrol-ment	Liter-ate	Enrol-ment	Liter-ate	Enrol-ment	Liter-ate
1990-91	2161	483	38753	12097	1114	257	42028	12837
1991-92	1938	N.A.	42099	N.A.	1289	N.A.	45327	N.A.
1992-93	2604	924	37159	15945	3560	2336	43323	19105
1993-94	5618	Exam. not conducted	30453	Exam. not conducted	2301	Exam. not conducted	38372	Exam. not conducted

40.(B)1.2. It may be observed from the above table that about 45% of the total persons enroled in the Adult Literacy Classes could complete their course successfully. Lack of motivation may be one of the main reasons for such high drop-out rate.

40.(B).2. TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN(TLC). The state Government has decided to launch a programme to eradicate illiteracy from Tripura by 1996. At present, the target group of adult illiterates in the state in the age group of 9-45 is estimated at 5.39 Lakhs. In order to achieve this objective, it is planned to drive optimum result through the 1225 Adult Education Centres. It is proposed to take up the programme in collaboration with the voluntay organisations as well as agencies like Nehru Yuva Kendra and Anganwadi centres under I.C.D.S. The State Government has accepted the norms and strategies of the National Literacy Mission for taking up the Total Literacy

Campaign. Three Zila Saksharata Samities have been formed in the districts with the D.M & Collectors as the Chairman. Officials of different Government Departments and the public representative of the districts have been co-operated into these Samities. These bodies have got registered under the Societies Registration Act. The objective of the Zila Saksharata Samity is to remove illiteracy from the people belonging to 9 to 45 years of age group by 1996 at the latest. Accordingly, the Zila Saksharata Samities have formulated detailed schemes for the 3 districts which have been duly approved by the Government of India. Salient points of the scheme are as follows.

	West.	North.	South.	Total
1) Name of the Project.	Total Literacy Campaign.	Total Literacy Campaign.	Total Literacy Campaign.	
2) Date of approval.	March, 1994.	November, 1993.	March, 1994.	
3) Age group prescribed.	9-45 years.	9-45 years.	9-45 years.	
	West.	North.	South.	Total
4) No. of illiterates projected under the prescribed age group.	2.30 lakhs.	1.00 lakh.	2.09 lakhs.	5.39
5) Implementing Agency.	Zila Saksharata Samity.	Zila Saksharata Samity.	Zila Saksharata Samity.	
6) Total cost of the project.	Rs.1,61,73,000/-	Rs.75,00,000/-	Rs.2,08,27,000/-	
7) Central Share.	Rs.1,07,82,000/- Rs.296.66 lakhs.	Rs.50,00,000/-	Rs.1,38,84,000/-	
8) State Share.	Rs.51,91,000/- Rs.148.34 lakhs.	Rs.25,00,000/-	Rs.69,43,000/-	
9) Ratio.	2 : 1	2 : 1	2 : 1	
10) Time span of the project. w.e.f. 1994-95.	15 months.	11 months.	12 months.	

40. (B). 3. State Plan Schemes.

Name of the Scheme.	Objective	1985-86	
		Target.	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)
1. Strengthening of supervision at district/circle level.	Support of Administrative set up.	---	---
2. Strengthening of Directorate of Social Welfare & Social Education.	Strengthening of inspections. Supervision at Block level & circle level, including R.F.L.P.	---	60.00
3. Rural Literacy Programme.	To continue Rural Functional literacy project (RFLP) and Adult Education Programmes. (SAEP)	A)75,000 nos. to be made literate. B)170 S.E.C. be renovated.	8.50
4. Training and Orientation Programme.	Training of Adult Literacy teachers.	700 Nos in term & long term course.	3.15
5. Development & Expansion of Audio visual aids programmes.	To organise puppet shows, films & photographic displays to motivate the target groups.	---	2.00
6. Incentive award to Adult Edn. workers and centres with best performance.	To award Rs.45/- per ST. & SC. learner and Rs.35/- & 3 centres for other students securing 50% or above marks, be rewarded. Rs.1000/-for best teacher & Rs.2000/-for three best centres in each Block.	10, teachers - per block to be rewarded.	---
7. Establishment of Jana Shiksha Nilayam (State).	To organise post-literacy, Prog. like awareness with various dev. activities setting up of library & reading room etc.	Running of 35 No. of J.S.N.	2.50
8. Introduction of condensed courses on primary Edn. for Neo-literates.	To start condensed primary course of 2 years duration.	1500 Centres.	---
9. Total Literacy campaign. (C.S.S. 2:1)	To launch 3 TLC Projects in Tripura.	5.39 lakhs Nos (6 to 45 age groups) to be made literate.	66.00
TOTAL: ADULT EDUCATION.			142.15

40.(B).4.National Adult Education Programme (Centrally Sponsored Schemes 100%) The scheme is a part of NLM. The govt. of India has sanctioned an administrative set-up for proper implementation of various adult education programmes in this state. The set-up will carefully conduct periodical monitoring and evaluation alongwith practical improvement of administrative side of all adult education programme. This set-up will continue during the 1995-96, Outlay of Rs.3.50 lakhs during 1995-96.

40.B.5.Jana Shiksha Nilayam,JSN(100%). The main objective of this scheme is provided for made literate to facilities for post-literacy and continuing education programmes is to ensure retention of literacy skills provision of facilities to enable the learners to continue their learning beyond the literacy and to create scope for application of their learning for improvement of living condition. To creation of awarness about national concerns such as national integration, conservation and improvement of environment. The principal instrumentality is JSN centre which is set-up for a clusters of 4-5 villages having about 5000 population. Outlay of Rs.6.82 lakhs is proposed during 1995-96.

Name of Sub-scheme	Objective.	(1995-96) Target.Financial (Rs.in lakhs)
1. National Adult Educational Programme.(NAEP).	The scheme is a part of NLM. The Govt. of India has sanctioned an administrative set up for proper implementation of various adult education programme in this state.The set up will carefully conduct periodical monitoring and evaluation of all adult education programmes. This set up will continue during 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.3.50 lakhs.	--- 3.50
2. Jana Shikha Nilayan(JSN). JSN. centres are set up for a cluster of 4 - 5 villages having a population of above 5000.	To institutionalise post literacy and continuing education. To ensure retention of literacy skills, provision of facilities to enable the learners to continue their learning beyond elementary stage and to create scope for application of their learning for improvement of living conditions.	--- 6.82
TOTAL: (CSS 100%)(ADULT).		10.32

CHAPTER - 40C. GENERAL EDUCATION (HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT)

40C.1.Status. In Tripura during the VIIth five year plan period the number of under -graduate Educational Institutions increased by 5; But the number of students has increased substantially during this period .The current enrolment at the post-graduate (General) and Graduate (General) level is 500 and about 10,000 respectively.About 17,000 Graduates and about 5,000 post Graduates (including Engi- neering & Technical Graduates) have registered their names in the Employment Exchanges.

40C.2.Strategy. The strategy for develement of Higher Educa- tion in Tripura has been evolved keeping in mind the following two feathers of manpower requirement viz-s-viz Supply.

A) Supply of all categories of educated manpower from the Higher Education System in the state during both 8th and 9th five year plan is more than the projected demand for these categories.

B) The state does not possess educational facilities for those categories of manpower in respect of which considerable demand is expected by 9th five year plan (vide-Table 1). These are first degree or above in other Technical/ Professional fields including chartered Accountancy,Management,Computer Science ,ITI & certificate courses.

40C.3.The State Government has decided to give major emphasis on the above areas under higher education during 8th & 9th five year plan period. Moreover, efforts would be made to expand the capacity and to increase enrolment in the vocational stream in the secondary education.

40C.4.Special attention is to be paid to the needs of the under privileged, rural people and the unemployed youth by providing management,vocational and educational streams in the general degree colleges.

TABLE-I: Total Estimated Requirement and Total Estimated Outturn for VIII and IX plans according to Broad Educational Level(Tripura).

Educational Level/ Speciality	Total Estimated Requirement		Total Estimated outturn for each plan period
	VIII plan	IX plan	
1	2	3	4
<u>A. First Degree or above</u>			
1. First Degree or above in Arts/ Science/ Commerce and other general Subjects	3102	5093	8465
2. First degree or above in Agriculture	261	490	--
3. First degree or above in Vety.Science	36	62	--
4. First degree or above in Medicine	84	167	--
5. First degree or above in Engineering & Technology.	83	137	405
6. First degree or above in other Tech/professional fields including chartered Accountancy/Management/Comp. Sc/Lib.Sc.Nursing/Law etc.	26	52	-
Sub-Total			

1	2	3	4
B. Diploma (Below First Degree)			
7. Diploma in Agriculture	--	--	--
8. Diploma in Vet. Science	3	3	--
9. Diploma in Engg & Tech	209	316	475
10. Diploma in Nursing and Midwifery	--	--	--
11. Other Diplomas	25	35	935
Sub-Total	237	354	1410
C. Certificate (Below Diploma)			
12. ITI Certificate	482	831	595
13. Certificate in Education	539	516	973
14. Other Certificate	620	1227	616
Sub-Total	1641	2574	2184
15. Matric	6087	8943	-
Total :	11557	17872	-

Source : A study for Assessment of Manpower Requirements for the states of NER, IAMR, 1993.

40C.5. Thrust areas during 1995-96.

- 1). Expansion of College building at Khowai, Dharmanagar and Udaipur for opening and consolidation of Science course; construction of two Halls at Women's College, Agartala.
- 2). Construction of Girls Hostel at Agartala to accommodate girl students of all Degree Colleges situated at Agartala.
- 3). Strengthening of Science laboratories in existing colleges.
- 4). Construction of College buildings for Kamalpur and Sabroom degree Colleges.
- 5). Provision for acquisition of land for construction of College buildings for Sonamura and Amarpur degree Colleges.
- 6). Grant-in-aid to Tripura University, specially for opening of 3 non-laboratory based Departments, construction of buildings at Surjyamaninagar, purchase of science equipments.
- 7). The Annual Plan 1995-96 under General Education has been prepared with acquirment and consolidation of assets as the main target as envisaged in the State Annual Plan policy.
- 8). Opening of vocational streams at M.B.B. College and Ramthakur College.

40C.6. State Plan schemes.

Name of the scheme.	Objective.	1995-96	
		Target. c	Outla (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Teachers training.	Construction of laboratories, purchase of equipments.	---	4.2
2. Direction & Admn.	To strengthening the Directorate of Higher Education.	---	8.0

		1995-96	
Name of the scheme.	Objective.	Target.	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)
3. Development of Tripura University.	To start 3 new P.G. Courses, construction works of library rooms in the new campus.	---	80.00
4. Govt. Colleges and Institutions.			
a). Setting up of one degree college at Fatikroy, North District.	Introduction of Addl. 2 Arts subjects, Acquisition of land for College building.	---	9.20
b). Strengthening of M.B.B. College/ B.B. Evening College at Agartala.	To Start Hons. course in Sociology & Education, construction of science building, purchase of Laboratory equipments & materials computer machine etc.	---	8.60
c). Scheme for dev. of Women's college at Agartala.	To increase intake capacity by construction of 2 Halls; to start Bio- Science courses.	---	7.85
d). Development of 3 taken over Colleges.	To start Hons. courses in 14 subjects.	---	11.30
e). Three 6th Plan College (Development of degree College in rural areas).	To open new pass & Hons. Courses, purchase of furnitures & equipments. expansion of College buildings in Arts/Science subjects.	---	34.25
f). Dev. of consolidation of 4 degree colleges started during 7th plan period.	To open one Hons. course in each College, Acquisition of land for College building.	---	54.85
g). Dev. of M.B.B. college as an Autonomous College.	To support the creation of Infrastructure.	---	0.10
h). Govt. Law College.	To Provide Addl. Accommodation books, furnitures etc.	---	4.10
5. Faculty Development programme.			
a) Scheme for career advancement Teachers.	To sponsor for obtaining of Ph.D/M.Phil, Degree.	---	0.25
b) Staff Dev. for under-graduate College teachers.	To sponsor College teachers to Academic staff College.	---	0.25
c) Council of Higher Education.	Setting up of Tripura Council of Higher Education.		0.50
6. Scholarships.			
a) Monthly Scholarship to Degree & P.G. students.	To offer Scholarship to all under graduate and Post-graduate students inside & out side the state.	---	2.50

		1995-96	
Name of the scheme.	Objective.	Target.	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)
b) Scheme for grant-in-aid in the field of Research and Post-graduate fellowship.	To give one time grant to College teachers to undertake & complete post-graduate Research fellowship.	---	0.50
OTHER EXPENDITURE			
a) Expansion of Hostels for Minority Community in Degree Colleges (Muslims students) at Agartala.	To provide furniture, equipment etc.	---	0.85
b) Expansion & consolidation of the student's Hostel in Calcutta.	To complete the construction works at Salt Lake, Calcutta.	---	0.25
TOTAL. HIGHER EDUCATION.			227.60

CHAPTER.41: TECHNICAL EDUCATION (HIGHER EDUCATION).

41.1.1.Status: In Tripura, there exists one Polytechnic Institute offering 3-year Diploma courses in civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, one Professional Institute offering Cost Accountancy course, One Government College of Arts & Crafts offering Diploma/Degree and Certificate Course in Painting, applied sculpture, decorative Arts & Crafts.

The Annual Plan 1995-96 has been prepared under Technical Education with acquirement and consolidation of assets as the main target as envisaged in the State Annual Plan policy.

41.1.2.Thrust areas.

For Tripura Engineering College.

- a) Improvement of Physical facilities, Modernisation of Laboratories and Workshops.
- b) Creation and appointment to teaching and non-teaching posts as per norms of All India Council for Technical Education (A I C T E).
- c) Construction of Hostel building for girl students.

41.1.3. For Popytechnic Institute, Narshingarh.

- a) Modernisation of laboratory and Workshops.
- b) Construction of Hostel building for girl students at Agartala and creation of infrastructures for establishment of Women's polytechnic.
- c) Strengthening of 1.5 (One & half) year Diploma Courses of computer Application at Narshingarh Polytechnic Institute.
- d) Opening of Diploma course in Electronics Engineering.

41.1.4. For Govt. College of Arts & Crafts.

- a) Consolidation of Degree course in different branch of Govt College of Arts & Crafts.
- b) Strengthening of existing Govt. College of Arts & Crafts by way of developing infrastructural facilities.

41.2. State Plan Schemes.

Name of the Scheme	OBJECTIVE	1995-96	
		Target	Outlay (Rs.Lakhs)
1.Direction and Administration.	To strengthen the Technical Education - Unit under Education Department.		0.10
2.POLYTECHNIC.			
a)Govt. Polytechnic.	To increase the intake capacity;moder-nisation of workshops.		8.65
b)Establishment of women's polytechnic in Agartala.	Construction of girls Hostel & acquisition of land.		2.50
3.Award of Scholarships/stipends to the Technical students.	To cover students studying in Degree/ Diploma courses of technical Education inside & outside the state.		2.00'

Name of the Scheme	OBJECTIVE	1995-96	
		Target	Outlay (Rs. Lakhs)
4. Setting up of Tripura Board of Joint Entrance Examination.	To strengthen the existing Board.	-	1.10
5. Consolidation & Development of Tripura Engineering College.	Modernisation of Workshops/laboratories; purchase of technical books/Journals; Faculty Dev. Programmes.	-	19.86
6. Development of Institute for professional studies in Tripura.	Strengthening of existing oral coaching Centre for cost Accountancy course and opening of MBA course.	-	0.75
7. Strengthening of Govt. College of Arts & Crafts.	To increase the intake capacity; organization of Arts Exhibition. Strengthening of Government of College.	-	3.14
TOTAL: TECHNICAL EDUCATION.			38.10

CHAPTER-42A : SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICE (HIGHER EDUCATION)

42A.1. Thrust area for 1995-96 plan.

42A(1.1). NCC activities in Tripura.

- i) Adequate provision for conducting Trainings for NCC Cadets, both inside and outside the State.
 - ii) Adequate fund for payment of remuneration, washing allowance and refreshment costs to NCC cadets and officials.
- 42A(1.2). Regional college of physical education, Panisagar.

- i) Development of Swimming pool, different Courts/Fields at the Regional College of Physical Education, Panisagar.

42A.2. State Plan Schemes.

Name of the Schemes	Objectives	1995-96	
		Target	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
SPORTS			
i) Dev. of Training in Physical Education at Degree level.	To strengthen the existing Regional College of Physical Education by improving water supply system, Development of play field etc.	To increase intake capacity from 40 to 45.	4.90
ii) Grant-in-aid to Tripura College Sport Board.	To Organise inter College competitions on Athletics & Sports establishment of sports laboratory.	--	0.50
YOUTH WELFARE.			
i) Youth services- Planning Forums	To introduce Planning forum in the Degree & Technical Colleges; Strengthening of 5 existing NCC Battalions.	---	0.25
ii) Development of NCC Activities in Tripura.			2.95
<u>42. B. 3. CCS.</u> Centrally Sponsored Schemes(7:5)			
National Service Scheme.	To introduce NSS in all the Degree/Technical Colleges and Tripura University; to organise orientation training programme of NSS Officer and Volunteers.	---	5.50
TOTAL: OUTLAY SPORTS(HIGHER)			14.10

CHAPTER 42 B.SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES.

42.B.1.Objective & Thrust Areas:

42.B.1.1 In order to do justice to the National Sports Policy, framed at the National level it is essential to create requisite infrastructure for ensuring total development of sports in the state.

42.B.1.2.The infrastructure for sports in the state lags behind that available in the other North Eastern States. It is important to mention here that Tripura is having proven ability in some of the principle game events nemely: Gymnastics, Swimming, Football and Athletics.It is important to provide necessary infrastructure in these disciplines so that the performance of Tripuras boys & girls in these fields can be developed.

42.B.1.3.The Government has decided to lay thrust on five principle games namely:-

- i). Football.
- ii). Volleyball.
- iii). Gymnastics.
- iv). Swimming.
- v). Athletics.

42.B.2. Review of Physical Achievements:

42.B.2.1. Construction of a sports complex at Badharghat, Agartala, construction of District stadium at Kailashahar and Chandrapur (Udaipur) and construction of a cricket stadium at Agartala are some of the important on going works. The Badharghat stadium complex includes an indoor stadium, a football and athletics stadium with 400 metres track and a swimming pool. State Govt. has already prepared drawings and estimates for this project with total estimated cost of Rs.586.00 lakhs. The target of the Department is to complete the work within 18 months from the start of the work. The proposal for 2 nos. low cost swimming pools and setting up of one Sports Project Development Area(SPDA) centre is under active consideration.

42.B.2.2.List of Sports equipments distributed.

Sl.No.	Item.	1993-94 achieve- ment.	1994-95 target.	1994-95 anticip- ated achiv.	1995-96 target.
1.	Football.	1,500 Nos.	2,000 Nos.	2,000 Nos.	2,200 Nos.
2.	Volleyball.	254 Nos.	450 Nos.	450 Nos.	500 Nos.
3.	Volleyball Net.	203 Nos.	300 Nos.	300 Nos.	350 Nos.
4.	Table Tennis Board.	8 Nos.	50 Nos.	50 Nos.	75 Nos.
5.	Table Tennis Bat.	25 Nos.	50 Nos.	50 Nos.	75 Nos.
6.	Hockey Stick.	25 Nos.	50 Nos.	50 Nos.	75 Nos.
7.	Hockey Ball.	20 Nos.	50 Nos.	50 Nos.	60 Nos.
8.	Hardel.	100 Nos.	200 Nos.	200 Nos.	250 Nos.
9.	javelin.	50 Nos.	100 Nos.	100 Nos.	150 Nos.
10.	Discus.	25 Nos.	50 Nos.	50 Nos.	100 Nos.

42.A.2.3.Number of Schools Benefited(Upto 1994-95)

1. Higher Secondary School	-	151
2. High School	-	343

42.B.3. TRIPURA SPORTS COUNCIL: The Tripura Sports Council, established in 1972, is an Autonomous body under the Government of Tripura working for the promotion of Sports and Games. The objective of the Council is to advise the State Government on matters relating to development of Sports and Games and to co-ordinate the activities of different Associations in the interest of Games and Sports.

The Tripura Sports Council organises various Sports Programmes through different Sports Associations. These associations conduct competitions in Football, Hockey, Badminton, Weight lifting (light and heavy), Swimming, Judo, Basketball, Handball, Kho-kho, Kabadi. Sports meets, including rural Sports (both men & women for all events) meet are also staged by these associations.

42.B.4. State Plan schemes.

Sl.No. :	Name the scheme.	1995-96	
:	:	-----	
:	:	Financial	I Physical
:	:	Target	I Target
:	:	:(Rs. in lakhs)I	

2204--Sports-
& Youth Prog.
101-Physical
Education.

Games & Sports.	Direction & Administration.	Rs. 27.00	----
	Sports & Stipend to talents.	Rs. 1.80	300 Nos.
	National sports talent contests(N.S.T.C.)	Rs. 1.50	300 Nos.
	Games & sports at Middle, High & H.S. level including coaching & mini games.	Rs. 30.70	35000 Nos.
	Introduction and Dev.of long term coaching.	Rs. 2.00	1000 Nos.
	Games & sports for Deaf , Dumb & physicaly Handicaped.	Rs. 0.30	200 Nos.
	Purchase of Sports equipments for Gaon Sabhas/Schools.	Rs. 12.00	----
	Development of play fields	Rs. 7.00	10 Nos.
	Trag. of untrained Phy. Instructors.	Rs. 1.25	75 Nos.
	Creation of welfare Fund.	Rs. 0.20	5 Nos.
	Incentive to outstanding Sports men.	Rs. 0.30	50 Nos.
	Development of Indiginous Games.	Rs. 0.55	50 Nos.
	Development of Special	Rs. 1.00	5 events.

Area Programme.

Repair/Renovation of Existing Gymnasium hall & Swimming Platform. Rs. 0.00 -----

Acquisition of land for Youth Hostel Development Programme (Y.H.D.P). Rs. 1.00 -----

 Total.101 . Physical Education: Rs. 86.60

102 & 103- Youth Programme for Students & Non- Students.	Direction & Administration	Rs.	0.00	-----
	Development of Youth Hostels.	Rs.	0.00	-----
	Dev. of Existing youth Hostel at Sonamura & Agartala.	Rs.	1.00	-----
	Publicity expenditure on Youth activities.	Rs.	10.00	-----
	Purchase of furniture & equipments for Youth Hostel.	Rs.	8.00	-----
	Purchase /Acquisition of land for Youth Hostel (at Dharmanagar.)	Rs.	0.00	-----
	Organisation of Scouting Programme.	Rs.	1.01	1000 Nos.
	Organisation of Youth & Womens Festival.	Rs.	4.00	20,000 Nos.
	Long distance Swimming.	Rs.	0.50	200 Nos.
	Dev. of Bratachary & Folk Programme.	Rs.	0.30	500 Nos.
Long distance cycling.	Rs.	0.25	70 Nos.	
Dev. of H.Q. for Bharat Scouts & guides.	Rs.	0.30	-----	
Honorarium to 65 Volunteers on Scouting, Guiding & Adventure Prog. @ Rs.300.00 p.m.	Rs.	2.34	65 Nos.	
Observation of National Day & Centenary of Great People.	Rs.	0.15	-----	
Youth Parliament competition.	Rs.	0.20	2000 Nos.	

Sl.No.	Name the scheme.	1995-96		
		Financial Target	Physical Target	
		:(Rs. in lakhs)I		
	Publication of Booklet on Youth activities.	Rs. 0.35	----	
	Grant-in-aid to Youth Club.	Rs. 0.00	----	
	Trag. of 100 Clubs officials.	Rs. 0.20	100 Nos.	
	Trag. for 100 Women.	Rs. 0.30	100 Nos.	
Total: 102 & 103 Youth Programme.		Rs. 28.90		
221	4202 - Capital Outlay on Sports & Youth Programme. 104-Sports & Games.			
	Construction of state capital Sports complex (Stadium/Swimming Pool and Indoor Stadium at Badharhat. (CSS.75:25)	Rs. 40.00	----	
	Construction of Chandrapur Stadium at Udaipur. (CSS.75:25)	Rs. 4.00	----	
	Development of Kailashahar Stadium	Rs. 5.00	----	
	Completion of boundary wall at N.S.R.C.C.	Rs. 5.00	----	
	Construction of Sports Hostel.	Rs. 0.00	----	
	Special Repair of Dist. Sports Building at K.B.I. Ground.	Rs. 0.50	----	
	Construction of Swimming pool at Udaipur.	Rs. 0.00	----	
Total: 4202 Capital Outlay.		Rs. 54.50		

Sl.No.	Name the scheme.	1995-96	
		Financial	Physical
		Target	Target
		:(Rs. in lakhs)I	

800-Other Expenditure

Grant-in-Aid to Tripura Sports Council.

General Grant including Association Grant.	Rs.	10.00	----
General grant for Office expenses including salary of staff,contingency.	Rs.	5.00	----
Grant for purchase of Sports equipt. for N.S.R.C.C.	Rs.	3.00	----
Maintenance of Vehicles.	Rs.	1.50	----
Orgn. of Coaching Camps.	Rs.	3.00	----
Contingency of N.S.R.C.C.	Rs.	2.50	----
Orgn. of Rural Womens Sports.	Rs.	5.00	5000 Nos.

TOTAL : 800- Other Expenditure. Rs. 30.00

GRAND TOTAL : SPORTS & YOUTH AFFAIRS. Rs. 200.00

42.D.5.Centrally Sponsored Schemes.100%

42.B.5.1. Establishment of Yuva Institute in Tripura: The scheme of the National Youth Festival was introduced in 1994-95 by the department of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India. The State Govt. is assigned the responsibility to organise the "Yuva utsava" upto the State level. Outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed during the year 1995-96.

42.B.5.2. Introduction of Yoga in schools in Tripura: The scheme was introduced in the state in 1990-91 with 100% Central Assistance, but could not be implemented so far. The revised scheme intends to provide financial assistance to the States/UTs/Yoga Institutions as per recommendation of the Government of India. The department propose to introduce Yoga in schools(Govt./Non-Govt.). Outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed during 1995-96.

42.B.5.3. Development of play fields in Senior basic/Secondary schools in rural areas. The scheme was first introduced in the state with 100% Central Assistance in 1993-94. The Government of India had decided to develop one play field in each block under this scheme. The outlay proposed during 1995-96 is Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

42.B.6. N.E.C. SCHEME.

Development of Sports & Youth activities in North Eastern Region:- The scheme was first introduced in the state in 1992-93 i.e. for the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan. The NEC has sanctioned the entire amount of Rs.18.91 lakhs. The entire amount has fully been utilised and the utilisation has already been sent in due time. The NEC authority has not yet released the amount of Rs. 11.23 lakhs and Rs.10.07 lakhs earmarked for 1993-94 and 1994-95. The scheme and year-wise(8th Five Year Plan 1992-97) outlays as under :-

<u>YEAR-WISE/ITEM-WISE BREAK-UP OF OUTLAY.</u>						
<u>STATES:MEGHALAYA:MANIPUR:MIZORAM:ARUNACHAL PRADESH:NAGALAND:TRIPURA.</u>						
Item	8th Five Year Plan 1992-97	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1. Provision of equipment, kits etc. of various sports and adventure activities.						
2. Improvement in critical areas of infrastructure for Sports and Youth activities excluding heavy civil construction works and structures.	13.11	6.22	2.39	2.06	1.22	1.22
3. Assistance for training and other promotional inputs for improving the performance of players of exceptional qualities.	3.98	0.70	0.70	0.86	0.86	0.86
4. Organisation of Regional and National level Sports and Youth activities.	8.55	1.38	2.04	1.71	1.71	1.71
5. Organisation of Adventure activities like Mountaineering etc.	8.55	1.38	2.04	1.71	1.71	1.71
6. Youth Exchange Programme.	8.55	1.38	2.04	1.71	1.71	1.71
	57.01	18.91	11.23	10.07	8.40	8.40

CHAPTER.43A. ART & CULTURE (HIGHER EDUCATION).

43A.1.Thrust areas for 1995-96.

43A.1.1.Developmen of existing Govt. Music College by introducing Instrumental Music and Dance in B.Music Degree Course, grand-in-aid to non-govt. cultural organisations or development of Music & Fine Arts and establishment of State Kala Academy.

43A.1.2.Renovation of Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhavan.

43A.1.3.Shifting of Archaeological unit to the Campus of Museum.

43A.1.4.Creation of infrastructure for setting up of Archives.

43A.1.5.Repair/renovation of Public library buildings in Tripura; Organisation of seminar/workshops, National book-week and book exhibition etc. construction of building for Bir Chandra State central library.

43A.1.6.Development of govt. museum, Tribal cultural gallery , Publication of catalogue.

43.A.2. State Plan Schemes.

Name of the Scheme	Objective	1995-96	Financial
		Target.	Outlay
			(Rs. in lakhs).

1) Fine Arts Education.

a) Development of existing Govt. Music College.	Development of existing Govt. Music College by starting Ins-trumental Music & Dance Courses. Organisation of Musical competi-tions conference etc.		5.30
b) Grant-in-aid to Non-Govt. Cult-ural Organisat-ion.	Giving of grant-in-aid to non-Govt. cultural organisations for development of music & dance.		0.05
c) Establishment of State Kala Academy. (CSS:2:1)	Establishment of State Kala Aca-demy.		0.50

2. Promotion of Art & Culture.

Rabindra Sata-barshiki Bhavan.	Rabindra Sataba-rshiki Bhavan.		1.65
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3. Archaeology.

Strengthening of the existing Archaeology Unit.	Strengthening of the Archaeological unit by acquiring accommodation, Tech-nical staff.		2.00
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Name of the Scheme	Objective	Target.	1995-96 Financial Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).
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4. Archives.

Setting up of state Archives at Agartala.	Establishment of full fledged state Archive under the Education Deptt. (Higher Education) and adopting modern scientific methods of documentation and preservation.		0.25
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5. Public libraries.

Development/ expansion of the library Services in the State.	Strengthening of the existing Public libraries and starting of new public libraries in the state, State Govt. contribution to Raja Rammohan Roy library foundation, Calcutta.		6.25
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6. Museum.

Development of existing Govt. Museum.	Development of Govt. Museum, Tribal Cultural Gallery, preservation laboratory, Publication of catalogue, Book-let.		3.10
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7. Other Expenditure.

Antiquities and Art Treasurers Act, 1972.	-----		1.10
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43.A.3.CSS.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme.(2.1) Re-activation of 1961.

Financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters Arts and such other walks of life who are in indigent circumstances.	Financial assistance to distinguished persons.	----	
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TOTAL: Art & Culture: (Higher)			20.20
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CHAPTER-43.B. ART & CULTURE (I.C.A.T.DEPTT.)

42.B.1. The Objective is to achieve cultural integration of 19 tribal communities, tribal & non-tribal communities in the State. Besides, the Department proposes to send cultural teams outside the State in consonance with the programmes of Sangeet Natak Academy at the national level and Eastern Zonal/North Eastern Zonal Cultural Centres and also to receive cultural teams from outside the state. The Department has taken up the programmes for the revival and development of the rich cultural heritage of the State. Steps have been taken to revive, nourish, develop and promote the rich cultural heritage of different ethnic groups residing within the State.

42.B.2. Tripura is the Home of 19 tribes who have got their distinctive and rich cultural heritage. Due to historical reasons, refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan had to come to this State and settled down here who have also have a rich cultural tradition. Due to the geo-physical isolation and the poor economical condition, the rich cultural heritage of different communities residing within the State is almost decaying. The State Government intends to revive, nourish, develop and promote this cultural heritage of different ethnic groups. To achieve the Stated objective of achieving cultural integration, the state govt. has adopted a calender of activities. Through this cultural calender, different types of Arts & cultures of all the communities residing within the State are being nourished and developed. Besides the department proposes to send cultural teams outside the State in consonance with the programmes of Sangeet Natak Academy at the national level and Eastern Zonal/North Eastern Zonal Cultural centres and also to receive cultural teams from outside the State.

42.B.3. Identified Thrust Areas: Strengthening of emotional integration through Cultural Exchange & Organisation of Cultural programme in different Fairs & festival in the State as well in other parts of the country and observance of birth anniversary programmes and BookFair. The revitalisation of Art & Culture, holding of workshop/training and Exhibition on Arts are also the other thrust areas.

42.B.4. Schemes Performing Art & Culture

Sl. No.	Components	Programmes	Financial Outlay 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Performing Art & Culture	Non-Salary Component	1.50
2.	Fine Arts (Dance & Music)	Organisation of Cultural Workshop.	0.30
3.	Assistance to Voluntary Orgn.	Financial assistance to Voluntary Organisation.	0.50
4.	Promotion of Art & Culture.	i) Agrtala Book Fair.	3.00
		ii) Cultural exchange Progm.	1.00
		iii) Organisation of cultural forums/festival/competitions as per Cultural Calendar of the State Government.	1.50
		iv) Award & Scholarship (Rabindra Puraskar, Salil Smriti Puraskar).	0.20
		v) Procurement of one Jeep	2.00
		Total:-	10.00

CHAPTER - 44 : MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH (HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE)

44.1 Status

44.1.1 In accordance with the National Health Policy to attain "HEALTH FOR ALL" by 2000 AD, a vast network of institutions at primary, Secondary and tertiary level have been established in Tripura. Primary Health Care has been accepted as the main instrument for achieving the goal. Attempts have been made to develop health care facilities especially in the hilly, inaccessible and needy areas by establishing Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres for rendering preventive, promotive and curative services. Special attention has also been given to population control, maternal and child health care, control to communicable diseases and environmental sanitation. Attention is also being given to the development and modernisation of secondary and tertiary curative services by providing inputs to the extent possible.

44.1.2. TABLE-1 Status of Health Infrastructure in Tripura

Item	Achievement (Cumulative No.)			1994 -95	1995 -96
	Upto 7th Five Year Plan 1985 - 90	1990-92	1992-94	Anti. Achiev. (Addl NO.)	Target (Addl.No).
1.State Hospital	3	3	3	-	-
2.Dist. Hospital	2	2	2	1	-
3.Sub-Division Hospital	8	8	8	-	-
4.Community Health Centre (Rural Hospital)	8	8	10	1	1
5.Primary Health Centre	46	47	54	3	3
6.Sub - Centre	506	531	536	-	-
7.Dispensary :					
a)Homeopathy	39	44	44	-	10
b)Ayurvedic	17	20	30	1	-
8.Total Beds	1929	1953	2087	62	92

44.1.3. TABLE-2 Status of Rural Health Services in Special Category States (30.9.92)

State	Rural Population served by one Center			Maximum Radial Distance covered (KM)			Ratio of PHC to Sub-Centre		Ratio of CHC to Sub-Centre		% of PHC with 1/Doctor	Population served per PHC	PC Expd/Health	Couple Protec- tion	C.B.R. Rural	C.D.R. Rural	I.M.R. Rural
	Sub-Center	PHC	CHC	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC	Sub-Centre	PHC	Sub-Centre	PHC	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	rate(%)	1991	1991	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Arunachal Pradesh																	
2. Assam	3879	41.39	2.91	2.20	7.18	19.08	1:11.5	1:7.0	3.5	8750	74	28.2	30.0	10.6	83		
3. Himachal Pradesh																	
4. Jammu & Kashmir	3458	19.93	1.58	6.44	15.45	43.65	1:5.7	1:7.9	N.A	N.A	172	21.1	32.6	8.3	70		
5. Manipur	3144	18.35	1.10	4.09	9.90	24.24	1:6.0	1:6.3	51.4	2629	125	26.2	24.8	7.0	N.A		
6. Meghalaya	4902	21.37	2.86	4.93	10.10	37.70	1:4.4	1:16.2	64.2	5357	238	5.0	33.6	12.6	N.A		
7. Mizoram	1513	10.25	0.73	5.20	13.54	38.34	1:6.1	1:6.3	97.2	5123	434	41.4	33.6	N.A.	N.A		
8. Nagaland	5002	30.47	3.35	5.11	12.60	41.79	1:6.1	1:11.0	87.9	5401	257	4.8	20.8	4.8	N.A		
9. Sikkim	5297	16.02	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	1:6.2	N.A	82.6	N.A	250	20.6	32.8	10.1	N.A		
10. Tripura																	
11. All India	4795	30.08	3.04	2.76	6.92	22.03	1:6.3	1:10.1	30.7	2380	74	44.1	32.2	11.1	86		
Norm																	
Plain area	3000	20	0.8	-	-	-	1:6	1:4	-		Hilly area	5000	30	1.2	-	-	-
Hilly area	5000	30	1.2														

C.B.R. : Crude Birth Rate

C.D.R. : Crude Death Rate

I.M.R. : Infant Mortality Rate

SOURCE : Bulletin of Rural Health Statistics in India, September-1992.
Ministry of Health.

44.1.4 Status of Health Facilities : The statistical data on comparative health and family welfare indicators and spread of primary Health Care infrastructure in the special category states reveals that:

a) Primary Health Care infrastructure in Tripura compares favourably with the national average except for the set up of P.H.Cs and Doctor population ratio. Tripura ranks amongst the special category states, somewhere in the middle.

b) Indicators of Health care namely Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality rate, Couple Protection Rate are more favourable in Tripura than the Country as a whole. Amongst the special category States, only Manipur and Nagaland have vital rates better than those of Tripura. Only Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya have CPR higher than that of Tripura.

c) Manipur, Assam & Arunachal Pradesh have more developed health centre infrastructure backed by adequate manpower and higher per capita expenditure on health. The health care system in Himachal Pradesh & J & K, Meghalaya, Mizoram is backed by adequate number of health personnel. Thus it can be seen that a favourable ratio of health infrastructure is not necessarily accompanied by better health care. Realising this the Govt. of Tripura have decided to consolidate the gains achieved so far rather than go for expansion.

44.2 Strategy

44.2.1 Rural Health Services : Consolidation and operationalisation rather than major expansion of Sub-Centres, primary Health Centres and Community Centres for optimum performance. To achieve this goal, it will be necessary to strengthen the physical facilities in all the existing primary health institutions besides providing adequate manpower, equipments, laboratory equipments etc. By completing the ongoing construction works of 3 CHCs, 11 PHCs & 13 Sub-Centres, it is expected that the existing pressure of patients on hospital beds can be relieved.

44.2.2 Urban Health Services : To raise the standard of treatment in the secondary and tertiary medical care institutions by providing adequate manpower, specially nursing staff, equipments & furniture, water supply & medicine etc.

44.3 Special Programmes: Status & Strategy

44.3.1 Malaria The position of Tripura in the field of malaria eradication needs special mention. The special characteristics of Tripura w. r.t. Malaria eradication Programme during last decade are : -

- i) The Annual Parasite Index (API) is declining but it is still around 2.5. PA.
- ii) Plasmodium Falsiparum Malaria (P.F) is very high ranging between 75% to 85%.
- iii) The international border with Bangladesh is about 840 K.M. and Bangladesh, particularly Chittagaong, is ill-famed for Malaria.
- iv) Reporting of Malaria outbreaks have declined since mid-eighties but the current annual reported death from Malaria is about 5.
- v) Drug resistance problem was recorded in two areas of South Tripura District.

Moreover, during 1978-93, the P.F incidence has increased by about 11% while the incidence of malaria has increased by about 43% during last 15 years. The year wise Epidemiological position is given below:-

TABLE-3 EPIDOMOLOGICAL STATISTICS OF MALARIA IN TRIPURA

Year	BSP Examination No.	POS Total positive	P.F. cases	No. of Death	AB ET %	SPR (%)	SFR (%)	API per "000	PF %
1978	1,64,953	12,918	8,143	35	9.2	7.7	4.8	7.2	63.1
1979	1,38,187	10,769	8,653	27	7.7	8.1	6.1	6.0	80.1
1980	1,22,607	6,463	4,945	5	6.5	5.1	4.0	3.5	77.7
1981	1,20,656	6,182	5,180	12	5.6	5.1	4.3	3.0	85.4
1982	1,88,792	10,596	8,545	17	9.0	5.7	5.6	5.1	82.2
1983	2,01,538	10,174	8,144	13	9.6	5.0	4.0	4.8	80.7
1984	2,25,207	13,126	11,581	25	9.7	5.8	5.1	5.6	88.2
1985	1,72,900	8,336	6,932	8	7.8	4.8	3.9	3.7	82.8
1986	1,53,417	9,318	8,090	11	6.4	6.1	5.2	3.8	86.8
1990	2,07,595	6,633	5,068	4	8.7	3.1	2.4	2.7	86.0
1991	1,70,912	6,992	5,337	7	6.3	3.9	3.0	2.3	73.3
1992	1,75,393	9,350	6,970	6	6.5	5.3	3.9	3.3	74.5
1993	1,86,365	9,206	7,223	19	6.8	4.8	3.8	3.3	74.4

44.3.2 Tuberculosis (TB) In the case of T.B. control programme, total cases treated upto Sept'93 since 1963 is 39,779. The prevalence rate is 1.8 % . The details of T.B. case detection during last 5 years are as follows :

TABLE-4 No. of T.B cases detected and the sputum found positive since 1990-91

Year	No. of New T.B. cases detected	Sputum examination	
		Examined	Sputum +ve
1990-91	2049	4633	298
1991-92	2101	5295	216
1992-93	2272	5965	251
1993-94	2416	7651	234
1994-95	1398	5221	150

(Up to Sept'94)

44.3.3: Leprosy : The objective of the State Govt. is to eradicate Leprosy by 2000 A.D., by detecting all leprosy cases in early stages and bringing them under Multi Drug Therapy (MDT). About 80 per cent. of the total population of the state has so far been surveyed for the detection of Leprosy. The achievements under the Leprosy eradication programme in terms of detection and treatment of Leprosy since 7th plan are as follows :

TABLE-5 No. of new Leprosy cases detected and total cses (including old) treated during last 10 years.

Year	New Cases detected/ Brought under treatment	Cases treated (including old)
7th FYP (1985-90)	1984	1636
1990-91	355	591
1991-92	208	479
1992-93	208	434
1993-94	222	640
1994-95 (Up to Sept '94)	95	173

44.3.4 : Family Welfare Programme : As on March 1994 the total number of eligible couples is estimated to be about 4.58 lakhs. Out of which 1.46 (32%) lakh cauples have been protected by all methods of birth control. The aim of the state is to protect at least 60 % of the eligible couples by 2000 A.D. Hence about 5 % of the couples would need to be protected per year. Universal Immunisation programme is also one of the major components under this Scheme. The progress of Family Welfare programme is given below

TABLE-6: The progress of family planning and Immunisation of children

Year	Family planning (No.)		Immunized (No.)		
	Sterilisation	Equivalence * of IUD,CC,OP	DPT 3rd dose	OPV 3rd dose	BCG
7th FYP (1985-90)	36833	3796			
1990-91	7670	1279	43028	43432	78020
1991-92	7579	-	34822	35089	61240
1992-93	7347	1027	43213	43351	64715
1993-94	13369	1602	53607	53770	72176

* Started from 1987-88

TABLE-7 Socio-economic characteristics of family planning acceptors (as revealed in a survey during 1993-94)

Characteristics	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total Sterilisation	I.U.D. Insertion
Total Acceptors	50	13319	13369	3123

1. Religion

a) Hindus	92.0	89.9	89.9	90.9
b) Muslims	-	5.7	5.7	4.6
c) Christians	-	1.4	1.4	2.4
d) Buddhist & Others	8.0	3.0	3.0	2.1

Characteristics	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total Sterilisation	I.U.D. Insertion
2. Castes				
a) Scheduled Castes	28.0	18.7	18.7	20.9
b) Scheduled Tribes	-	25.6	25.5	16.6
c) Others	72.0	55.7	55.8	62.5
3. Age Group of Wife				
a) Below 15 years	-	-	-	0.3
b) 15 to 29 years	42.0	64.2	64.1	73.1
c) 30 to 44 years	5.8	35.6	35.7	26.8
d) Above 44 years	-	0.2	0.2	0.1
4. No. of living Children				
a) 0	-	-	-	1.3
b) 1	8.0	0.5	0.5	30.7
c) 2	32.0	26.5	26.5	33.2
d) 3	44.0	37.5	37.5	19.6
e) 4 and above	16.0	35.5	35.5	15.2
5. Education of wife				
a) Illiterate	32.0	55.0	54.9	31.7
b) Below primary	10.0	20.1	20.1	21.8
c) Primary but below middle	30.0	14.3	14.4	21.0
d) Middle but below secondary	16.0	7.3	7.3	16.7
e) High School passed & above	12.0	3.3	3.3	8.8
6. Education of Husband				
a) Illiterate	14.0	48.0	47.9	28.0
b) Below primary	24.0	20.1	20.1	18.4
c) Primary but below middle	18.0	17.6	17.6	22.3
d) Middle but below Secondary	26.0	9.7	9.8	17.6
e) High School passed & above	18.0	4.6	4.6	13.7

Source : Survey Report of Health Department, Government of Tripura.

44.4 Brief Description of the Schemes.

Name of the Scheme	Objective and Content	Physical Target	(No)	Financial Outlay	Spill Over	New	Total	Medicine	Construction
(2210-4210/01/001) Direction & Administration.									
a) Strengthening of Health Directorate	To strengthen Adm- Engineering cell & modernisation of Store facilities.	1	--	88.73	--				5.50
b) Strengthening of District Health Administration	Accommodation for North C.M.O's office & Strengthening District Admn.	1	--	5.40	--				4.00
c) Engineering Cell	Health Engineering Cell.	--	--	2.07	--				2.00
d) C. M. Store.	Renovation & Modernisation of C. M. Store.	--	--	1.00	--				--
(03/101-02/103/104)-Rural Health Services (Allopathy) (MNP)									
a) Renovation of Sub-Centre (MNP)	To renovate 40 Sub-Centres.	13	--	40.00	10.00				30.00
b) Construction & modernisation Primary health Centre(MNP)	To complete the spill-over construction & provide Ancillary services in 15 PHEs.	3	3	300.00	80.00				70.00
c) Community Health Centre (Rural Hospital)(MNP)	To complete construction works.	1	1	78.00	10.00				43.00
d) Upgradation of Sub-divisional Hospital(SDH)	To add 20 beds in 2 Sub-Div. Hospital; Additional input to existing SDHs.	--	--	42.00	10.00				17.50
(02/101-30/101) Other System of Medicine (Urban)									
a) Ayurvedic Dispensaries	To strengthen existing dispensaries and purchase of equipments.	--	--	7.15	--				6.00
b) Homeopathy Dispensaries	Estt. of Homeopathy Dispensaries.	--	--	5.80	--				4.00

Name of the Scheme	Objective and Content	Physical Target (No)	Spill Over	New	Total	Medicine	Construction
(04/101) (03/101)	Other system of Medicine (Rural)						
a) Ayurvedic Dispensaries	To strengthen existing dispensaries and purchase of equipments.	--	--	4.20	0.85	2.00	
b) Homeopathy Dispensaries	To open 10 new Dispensaries & to start 20 beded State Homeopathy Hospital.	10	--	15.55	2.50	7.00	
(01/110)	Urban Health Service-Allopathy						
a) Renovation, Modernisation of G. B. Hospital	i) To purchase a C.T. Scan Mach. ii) To complete commissioning of Air conditioning & Gas pipe line in 4 O.Ts.	--	--	149.40	10.00	139.00	
b) Modernisation of I. G. M. Hospital	Provision of modern facilities; like 2 Gynae O.T. etc.	--	--	31.50	8.00	11.50	
c) Expansion of Cancer Hospital	Laboratory for clinical Pathology and Histo-Pathology	--	--	12.00	2.00	3.00	
d) Renovation & Modernisation of District Hospitals.							
i) West District.	To complete the construction works and transfer of some units from G.B. & I.G.M. Hospitals.	--	--	56.00	5.00	30.00	
ii) South Dist.	Facilities for 10-beded Eye Ward and renovation of O.T.	--	--	16.55	2.00	5.00	
iii) North Dist.	Modernisation O.T. & O.P.D. Complex.	--	--	18.45	2.00	8.00	
e) (01/109)- School Health Services	To create health wareness among the school children regarding communicable diseases, dental health & personal hygiene.	--	--	2.50	--	--	
f) (01/200)-Other Health Schemes.	National progarmme for prevention of visual impirement and control of blindness.	--	--	20.00	--	--	

Name of the Scheme	Objective and Content	Physical Target (No)	Financial Outlay	Spill Over	New	Total	Medicine	Construction
(05/105-03/105) Education, Training and Research - Allopathy Education								
a) Education & Training	i) Contribution to Regional Medical College, Imphal.	--	--	90.00	--	--	--	--
	ii) Strengthening of 3 nursing Training Institutes.	--	--	3.25	--	--	0.50	--
	iii) Training in B. Pharma, B.A.M.S., B.H.M.S., B.Sc. Nursing etc.	--	--	12.00	--	--	--	--
	iv) Stipends & book grants for Medical, B.Sc. Nursing & BDS courses.	--	--	12.00	--	--	--	--
b) (05/200) Regional pharmacy Institute.	To strengthen the teaching staff.	--	--	5.40	--	--	--	3.00
(06/04) Public Health.								
a) De-Addiction Centre	To strengthen the psychiatry unit.	--	--	2.00	--	--	1.00	--
b) State Health Education Bureau	Strengthening of I. E. C.	--	--	1.30	--	--	--	--
c) Public Health (Food) Laboratory	To prevent adulteration of food.	--	--	1.25	--	--	--	--
d) Modernisation of the Pharmaceutical Services in Govt. Institutions.	Overall supervision of Pharmaceutical services in the State & preparation of hospital formulary scientific and better store management.	--	--	5.50	--	--	--	5.50
Total :				1050.50	143.35	396.50		
				State Share	Central Share			

44.5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Sharing)

e) National T.B. control Programme (50:50)	i) To vaccinate maximum No. of children with BCG.			17.00			17.00	
	ii) To diagnose maximum No. of patients (above 5 years) attending hospital.							

Name of the Scheme	Objective and Content	Physical Target (No)		Financial Outlay	
		Spill Over	New	Total	Medicine
b) National Malaria Eradication Programme (50:50)	To open Entomological cell.			61.50	61.50
c) State Drug Control Machinery (Enforcement) (50:50)	To strengthen enforce wing.			8.00	8.00
d) National Leprosy Eradication Programme (State Sector)	To create a wareness and eradicate Leprosy.			58.00	13.50
e) (80/004) Health Statistics and Evaluation. (Civil Registration & vital statistics) (75:25)	Strengthening of Civil Registration & Vital Statistics.			5.00	10.00

44.6 Cent percent Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

1) Iodine Deficiency Disorder (Goitre) control Prog.	To conduct a Survey in one district to assess the status of Endemicity.	-			3.30
2) National Programme for Control of visual Impairment. (Blindness)	To strengthen state ophthalmic cell, central mobile units and district hospitals.	-			25.50
3) National Leprosy Eradication Programme.	To detect maximum No. of leprosy patients & bring them under M.D.T. 100%	-			13.50
4) AIDS Prevention and control programme (World bank aided)	i) Surveillance and Monitoring ii) Information, Education & Communication iii) STD control & blood safety.	-			56.05
5) Family Welfare Programme	i) To protect 5% of eligible couples per year. ii) To reduce Infant Mortality Rate to below 60%.	-			811.54
6) State Drug testing laboratory	i) Construction of building & purchase of equipments. (100%)	-			30.00
7. Improvement of Laboratory Services in P.H.C. (New)	To provide Lab. equipments & materials to 28 P.H.C. 100% Grant	-			8.40
8. National Center control programme (central assistance for District Project)	For cancer research, early detection & treatment. 100 %	-			30.00

Total: CSS: 149.50 1074.79

Hence the size of the State Plan is Rs.1200.00 lakhs comprising of the State Plan Schemes(Rs.1050.50 lakhs) and the State share of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme(Rs.149.50 lakhs).Total Central share of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme is Rs.1074.79 lakhs under Health Sub-sector.

44.7 North Eastern Council Scheme.

Expansion of Regional pharmacy Institute,Agartala.

Regional pharmacy Institute (RPI) was established during 1979 with the financial assistance from the North Eastern Council (NEC)with the initial estimated cost of Rs.33.94 lakhs during 6th plan. During 7th plan the proposal to increase the number of seats from 50 to 60 has been accepted by the NEC and additional fund of Rs.43.56 lakhs has been sanctioned by the NEC. Total expenditure upto the end of 7th plan is Rs. 62.41 lakhs against the total release of fund of Rs. 70.94 lakhs during this period. It is estimated that by the end of 1994-95,total sanctioned fund for this scheme would be utilised. During 1995-96 the project is expected to be completed. In order to complete some marginal construction works for the principal's quarter and Laboratory fixtures,Rs. 2.00 lakhs would be required over and above the estimated cost, during 1995-96.

The distribution of seats among the states in the RPI is given below :-

Tripura	25	Arunachal pradesh	3
Manipur	15	Nagaland	2
Mizoram	15		-----
			60

CHAPTER: 45A:WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (PUBLIC HEALTH
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT)

45A.1. Status:

45A.1.1.Objective and Strategies : Except for Urban Water Supply and Urban Sanitation of Agartala Town, Urban and Rural Water Supply Programmes of the State are being looked after by the PHE wing of PWD. The Planning, design, execution, running and maintainance of Agartala water Supply is being carried out by the PHE wing as deposit work.

45A.1.2.Physical Achievements : Status Survey Report in 1992 revealed that out of 7412 Nos. Habitation, 3469 Nos. had no source of Drinking Water , 2614 were fully covered and 1269 were partially covered.

During 1992-93 total of 468 Nos. NC Habitations were fully covered - 280 Nos. with spot sources by R.D.Department and 206 Nos. with piped Water Supply by P.H.E.Department. During 1993-94 a total of 500 Nos.NC Habitations were fully covered - 285 Nos. by R.D.Department and 215 Nos. by P.H.E.Department.

Therefore, as on 1.4.'94 there were 2483 Nos. of NC Habitations in the State. The target is to cover all NC Habitations with safe Drinking Water Supply by the end of 8th Plan. As per the action plan finalised in the State Level Coordination Committee (S.L.C.C) meeting, 698 Nos. NC Habitation will be covered with piped Water Supply by P.H.E.Department and the remaining 1785 NC Habitations will be covered by the State R.D.Department along with the ADC by the end of 8th Plan.

Revised programme for covering the NC Habitations by the P.H.E.Department is as follows:

1994-95	--	179 Nos.Habitation.
1995-96	--	363 Nos.Habitation.
1996-97	--	156 Nos.Habitation.

TOTAL:	--	698 Nos.Habitation.

45A.1.3.Mini-Mission Project which was a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme was closed by the GOI but the balance works are to be completed. The R.D.Deptt.is now entrusted with the completion of Mini-Mission works in the North Tripura District. The fund for the same is being met up from ARWS scheme.

45A.2. Schemes:

45A.2.1.Rural Water Supply (Minimum Needs Programme):The outlay proposed for Rural Water Supply (MNP) during 1995-96 is only Rs.428.00 lacs of which Rs.63.00 lacs shall be available for works. The District wise breakup of RWS-works both physical and financial, for 1995-96 and flow of funds to TSP and SCP are given below:

TABLE-1

Districts	Outlay proposed for 1995-96 (Rs. in Lacs)	Flow to TSP SCP		Physical Target '95-96(Habitatn)
West	288.00	0.00	49.00	10 (NC-FC)
South	33.00	0.00	6.00	7 (NC-FC)
North	107.00	0.00	18.00	3 (NC-FC)
TOTAL:	428.00	0.00	73.00	20

Outlay proposed for operation and maintenance during 1995-96 is Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

A proposal has been initiated by the State PHE Wing of P.W.D. for mobilising additional resources for different piped water supply schemes in the State under Sub-Mission Programme on removal of excess iron from the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The proposal inter alia provides for commissioning of 110 Nos. of PWS schemes (both RWS & ARWS) which are awaiting commissioning including the provision for Removal Plants.

Provision of 31 Nos. of new piped water supply schemes, augmentation of 161 existing piped water supply schemes and replacement of 20 Nos. of existing Deep Tube Wells which have crossed their normal expected life is targetted during the financial year 1995-96. This proposal, including the provision of 0.5 % for IEC (Information, Education and Communication) and 10 % for infrastructural support, works out to be Rs.26.85 crores which is under active consideration of the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Rural Development. Outlay proposed for Operation and Maintenance during 1995-96 is Rs.35.00 lakhs.

45A.2.2. Urban Water Supply(U.W.S) : Total number of towns in the State is now 13 Nos. In two Towns, namely Udaipur and Sonamura, water supply schemes were contemplated to be completed during 1994-95. Dharmanagar water supply scheme is expected to be started during 1994-95. The outlay under the scheme during 1994-95 (Rs. 166.00 lakhs) includes the loan component of Rs. 85 lakhs and during 1995-96 (Rs. 197.00 lakhs) includes a loan component of Rs. 90.00 lakhs. Provision under the Urban Water Supply includes Rs.10.00 Lacs for improvement of Drainage system of Agartala in West Tripura..

ABLE-2 Targets for Urban Water Supply Scheme(1995-96)

Districts	Urban Water Supply	Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)		Physical
		Total	of Which	
			Loan	
West Tripura :	1.a) Sonamura	74.00	20.00	2 Towns(PC)
	b) Agartala		30.00	
South Tripura :	2. Udaipur	96.00	20.00	1 Town(PC)
North Tripura :	3. Dharmanagar	27.00	20.00	1 Town(PC)
Total :		197.00	90.00	4 Town(PC)

45A.2.3. Technology Mission : It is relevant to mention that while communicating sanction of the revised estimate for an amount of Rs.467.925 lakhs for the North Tripura Mini-Mission Project, it has been stipulated that Rs.194.445 lakhs is to be met out of ARWSP fund

to complete the ongoing works in Mini-Mission District of North Tripura. Since, the Mini-Mission works are now being carried out by the R.D. Department, it has been decided that the said amount of Rs.194.445 lakhs should now be placed with the R.D. Department by the PHE. Therefore, allocation under ARWSP for 1995-96 also includes Rs.195 lakhs against Mini-Mission works which is to be placed at the disposal of the state R.D. Department.

45A.2.4.Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme(100% C.S.S) : Incomplete piped water supply schemes taken up in the state under ARWSP have been given the top most priority during 1994-95 as well as 1995-96. Since the allocation is inadequate compared to overall requirement for the ARWSP, there are 110 nos. of pipe water supply schemes awaiting commissioning. During 1995-96 the outlay for the scheme is Rs.995.00 lakhs including Rs.195.00 lakhs to be placed to the State R.D. Department for ongoing works of North Tripura Mini-Mission District.

Table-3

TABLE-3 Outlay and Physical Target for 1995-96 & Flow to TSP, SCP

District	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical Target (no. of habitations)		
	Total	TSP	SCP	TOTAL	TSP	SCP
West Tripura	300.00	93.00	51.00	125	38	21
South Tripura	200.00	62.00	34.00	93	28	15
North Tripura	495.00	154.00	84.00	125	38	21
Total :	995.00	309.00	169.00	343	104	57

Outlay under Operation and Maintenance proposed is Rs.100 lacs during '95-96.

45A.2.5.Border Area Development Programme(100% C.S.S) : In order to accelerate the supply of drinking water in the border areas of the state a proposal of Rs.12.07 crores was sanctioned by the Govt. of Tripura under BADP. Of this, Rs.869 lakhs has been approved for 38 nos. of new piped water supply schemes in border areas of the state to cater drinking water requirement of 199 N.C. habitations while Rs.338 lakhs is earmarked for creation of 592 Nos. of schemes of spot sources of drinking water. During 1994-95 an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been approved for water supply scheme in Border Areas through the Deep Tube Wells.

During 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.300 lakhs has been proposed under BADP of which Rs.100 lakhs shall go to the state R.D. Department for creation of spot sources of drinking in the border areas and the balance of Rs.200 lakhs shall be utilised to provide drinking water facilities through piped water sources to 56 N.C. Habitations.

TABLE-4 Outlay and Target for the year 1995-96

Programme	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical Target (No. of Habitatsn.)		
	Total	TSP	SCP	Total	TSP	SCP
B.A.D.P.	300.00	0.00	0.00	56	00	00

45A.2.6. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme(50:50-C.S.S) : To ensure financial support to the State Govt. and local bodies for providing water supply facilities in the towns having population less than 20,000(1991 Census) the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Urban Development has launched the AUWSP from 1993-94. Accordingly the Govt. of India had identified 13 nos. of such towns in our state having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 Census. PHE has also accordingly sent proposals to the Govt. of India for six such identified towns and two other towns not exactly identified by the Govt. of India but by and large in line with the Govt. of India criteria for AUWSP. The proposals for remaining towns are also being sent to the G.O.I. for approval and funding.

AUWS Programme at Kamalpur town in North Tripura District has already been approved by the G.O.I. for an estimated cost of Rs.41.30 lakhs. State's contribution is proposed to be provided during 1995-96 under this scheme. Some other towns are likely to be cleared by Govt. of India during 1995-96 under this programme.

TABLE-5 Synopsis of Schemes for the year 1995-96

Name of Schemes	Financial(Rs.in lacs)				Physical			
	Works	D & A	Total	TSP	NC-FC/PC-FC	TSP	SCP	TOTAL
1.Urban W. Supply (including loan)	137.00	60.00	197.00	0.00	0.00	00	00	00
2.Rural Water Supply (MNP)	98.00	330.00	428.00	0.00	73.00	20	00	00
3.A.U.W.S.(50:50)	30.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	00	00	00
4.A.R.W.S.(100%CSS)	995.00	0.00	995.00	309.0	169.00	343	104	57
5.Monitoring Cell (100% CSS)	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	00	00	00
Total :P.H.ENGG.:	1260.00	405.00	1665.00	309.0	242.00	363	104	57

CHAPTER : 45B : WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION(URBAN DEVELOPMENT)

45B.1 Status of Water Supply & Sanitation in Urban Areas of Tripura Planning Commission sanctioned an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs during 1993-94 earmarked for development of Agartala Town. Of this, Rs.300.00 lakhs was earmarked for Sewerage & Sanitation, Rs.300.00 lakhs for Construction of Roads and Rs.400.00 lakhs for Water Supply. A project proposal was initiated with an outlay of Rs.1189.00 lakhs for taking up water supply schemes in Agartala Municipal area. This involves construction of 4 MGD capacity water treatment plant at Badharghat, an overhead plant and also for expansion of capacity of treatment plant by 1.5 MGD, cleaning water reservoir & extension, distribution lines. One scheme has already been taken up for implementation out of the fund received during 1994-95 from Planning Commission.

For drainage and sewerage system of Agartala, a Master Project has been prepared with an outlay of Rs.2767.00 lakhs. This has been divided into 4 groups viz. Kata khal basin, Howrah basin, Akhour basin and Kalapania basin. The detailed project has been sent to Planning Commission. The project is formulated with an objective of relieving the Agartala town of water logging during rainy season and for building a proper sewerage system for Agartala Municipal area.

45B.2 Schemes :

45B.2.1 Urban Water Supply : Works are proposed to be taken up in the areas where water supply facilities have not so far been extended. During 1995-96 an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs.20.00 lakhs is for Agartala Municipality and Rs.20.00 lakhs for Nagar Panchayats.

45B.2.2 Sewerage & Sanitation : During 1995-96 an amount of Rs.65.00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs.40.00 lakhs is for Agartala Municipality and Rs.25.00 lakhs for Nagar Panchayats. It is proposed to construct small drains in Agartala Municipality and Nagar Panchayats in order to avoid water logging during rainy season.

Name of Scheme	Outlay for 1995-96(Rs.in lakhs)		
	Total	Agt. Municipality	Nagar Panchayat
Urban Water Supply	40.00	20.00	20.00
Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	65.00	40.00	25.00
Total :	105.00	60.00	45.00

CHAPTER: 45C: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (R. D. DEPARTMENT):

45.C.1. Status of Rural Water Supply:

45.C.1.1. As per guidelines of the Government of India a village having no source of safe drinking water within 1.6 KM or within an elevation of 100 Mtrs. or a depression of 15 MTRS. is to be considered as a no source village. Similarly, villages having water source with chemical contamination like excessive iron, fluoride etc. or having water source with bacteriological contamination are also to be taken as no source villages. A source should normally cater to a population of 250. At the same time, attempt is to be made to increase availability of water per source so that the availability in Ltrs. per capita per day (LCDP) may be increased initially to 40 and finally to 70.

45.C.1.2. Though the Technology Mission Project which was a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme was closed by the GOI, still the balance works are to be completed. The R.D Department is now entrusted with the task of completion of Mini-Mission works in the North Tripura District. The fund for the same is being met up from A.R.W.S. Programme. Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) concentrates on a TTAADC area whereas RD Deptt. take care of Non-ADC rural areas.

45.C.2. Strategy: Mark-II tube wells are proposed to be sunk extensively in the State in view of its effectiveness in high land areas and relative low maintenance requirements. Except for re-sinking and replacement of shallow tube wells, no fresh shallow tube wells are being sunk. It is proposed to sink adequate number of Mark-II tube wells in the un-covered villages as determined by the survey undertaken by Public Health Engg. wing of PWD. Proper Co-ordination is sought to be achieved in selecting villages to be covered by schemes of R.D. and PWD (PHE) Department.

45.C.3. Schemes:

Name of Schemes	Salient features	Target for 1995-96	
		Physical (in Nos.)	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)
R.S.P. (50:50-CSS)	a)Duel pit sanitary Latrines & bore hole Latrines are constructed for STs/SCs & others/ below poverty line.	1440 Nos.Latrine	40.00
R.W.S.	a)Installation of Mark-II T.Well, replacement of ordinary T.Well, Construction of Sanitary Wells.	** 678 Nos.Mark-II T.W. ** 540 Nos.Sanitary Well 3000 Nos.Ordinary T.W.	725.10
	b)Dir.& Administration.		74.90
Water Supply & Sanitation:			840.00

** Including Target for T.T.A.A.D.C.

CHAPTER : 46A HOUSING (P.W.D./R & B)

- 46A.1. The plan has three components :
- a) General Pool Accommodation
 - b) Housing Board
 - c) Setting up of Building Centre

46A.2. Objectives & Policies: The main objective for implementation of different housing schemes under "Housing(PWD/R & B)" is to create necessary infrastructure for overall development of the state besides providing residential accommodation to Govt. employees.

While formulating the plan, stress has been given on use of locally available materials and expertise to the maximum extent possible in order to economise the cost of construction and to generate maximum employment. Greater emphasis is also being given to complete as many continuing schemes as possible and to take up only those new schemes for which there is a pressing demand.

46A.3. General Pool Accommodation:

46A.3.1. Introduction & Status of Sector : For a total population of 27.57 lakhs (1991 census), estimated housing stock in the State is 5,06,221 Nos. out of which 426445 houses are located in rural areas and 79,776 Nos. in urban areas. The total housing stock of 5,06,221 Nos. at 1991 includes houses both in private sector as well as in public sector.

46A.3.2. The typology of the housing stock can be broadly classified into three categories :

1. Permanent type
2. Semi permanent type
3. Temporary type

While both the permanent and semi-permanent types of houses are being constructed with conventional building materials like cement, bricks, steel and GCI sheet, the temporary type of houses are generally constructed with locally available materials like bamboo, thatch, leaves, mud etc. Life span of these kutcha structures is 3 to 4 years as against 50 to 70 years life span in case of permanent /semi-permanent ones. It is estimated that about 78% of the houses in the State are made of temporary specifications and 22% of housing stock comprises of permanent and semi-permanent specifications.

46A.3.3. Total plinth area of Govt. quarters of permanent specifications as assessed upto 1992 is 356,000 sqm. Total plinth area of temporary buildings is about 50,000 sqm. Thus, 406,000 sqm. of residential buildings were built in the State upto 1992 under public sector.

46A.3.4 Total number of quarters completed upto the end of 7th five year plan under general pool accommodation and police housing is 3453 numbers. It is expected that by the end of 1994-95, total number of houses under general pool accommodation will stand at 3040 numbers. Housing has not received due attention it deserved in Govt. sector. As a result, there has been a lot of unfulfilled demand for Govt. quarters for employees. For police housing only 13% of demand in the State has been met as against national target of 60%. More Govt. residential quarters are planned to be constructed during 1995-96.

TABLE : 1 : Cumulative Physical Achievement (No. of Quarters)

	Base Year Level March 1990.	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Rental -	2257	2305}	2420	2590	2770	3040
Police -	1196	1248}				
Total :	3453	3553	2420	2590	2770	3040

46A.3.5 The table below indicates the total number of works continued from the preceeding years and also the spill over amount. A tentative outlay has also been proposed for the year 1995-96 in respect of different sub-heads of development for both continuing and new schemes. Against 316 nos. of spillover schemes total committed liability has been assessed to be Rs.471.72 lakhs as on April,1995.

TABLE : 2 : SPILLOVER WORKS UNDER HOUSING SECTOR (Rs.in lakhs)

SL.No.	Sub-Head of Deve- lopment.	Amount of spill- over	Proposed outlay 1995-96		
			Contd.	New	Total
<u>General Pool Accommodation:</u>					
1.	General Administra- tion.	26.07	25.00	163.00	188.00
2.	Police residential.	302.91	135.00	15.00	150.00
3.	Jail.		-	27.00	27.00
4.	Administration & Justices	75.30	5.00	5.00	10.00
5.	Civil Work.		-	100.00	100.00
6.	Parliament & Lagislature	-	-	30.00	30.00
7.	Fire protection.	17.29	17.00	30.00	47.00
8.	Loan from LIC	50.15	30.00	5.00	35.00
9.	Community Development		-	66.00	66.00
10.	Direction & Administration	-	30.00	-	30.00
Sub-Total :		471.72	242.00	435.00	683.00
11.	Housing Board.	-		15.00	15.00
12.	Building Centre.	-		2.00	2.00
Total :		471.72	242.00	458.00	700.00

46A.4. TRIPURA HOUSING BOARD:

46A.4.1. Loan Schemes: Cash loan housing schemes has been undertaken for extending housing loan to Tripura Govt. employees against mortgage of their land and building on the income level and estimate of building under construction. So far 224

employees have been benefitted by this scheme. The board is now considering enhancement of the loan amount upto Rs.1.50 lakhs depending on income level and estimated value of construction.

46A.4.2. Housing for Urban Poor: This scheme is implemented by Housing Board through various Notified Area Authorities with HUDCO loan. Under this scheme 596 families have been covered with a loan of Rs.6000 each.

46A.4.3. Housing Scheme at Krishnanagar, Agartala: At Agartala the board has completed construction of three storeyed buildings of 36 HIG-I flats and 12 HIG-II flats which have already been sold.

46A.4.4. Housing scheme at Subhashnagar: The board has constructed 93 LIG houses and 51 EWS houses at Subhashnagar, Agartala and have allocated to the people of said income categories.

46A.4.5. Other Schemes: The board has constructed 18 type-I quarters in three blocks as deposit work of Tripura Jute Mills. The board charges 13% over the estimated cost as its agency charge. Besides, the board has undertaken construction of compound wall of I.T.I. Indranagar as deposit work of Industries Department.

46A.4.6. Construction of house at 79 Tilla (Kunjaban): It was decided that 50% of the piece of land belonging to Health Department at 79 tilla would be handed over to the board and in the remaining 50% residential accommodation for Health Department would be constructed by the Housing Board.

During 1995-96 Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided for Housing Board under plan.

46A.5. BUILDING CENTRE:

46A.5.1. One building centre has been set at Suryamani Nagar Agartala to train local artisans in improved low cost building technologies under marginal technology improvement scheme so that rural people themselves can construct improved wall and roof with materials available to them.

46A.5.2. Marginal Improvement in Thatched Roof: CBRI technique will be imparted to make roofing, made of temporary materials like Sun Grass, Bamboo mat etc., water proof and fire retardant and at the same time more durable. Basically, CBRI technique consists of providing pressed thatched roofing with non-erodable mud plaster.

46A.5.3. Improvement in Bamboo Walling: Durability of bamboo walls may also be enhanced by using non-erodable mud plaster on both faces. A thin mud slurry mixed with cow dung may also be used on either side of bamboo walling to prolong the life as an alternative to non-erodable mud plaster developed by the CBRI. The treatment may be provided mixed with BHC dust in recommended proportion to protect bamboo walls from attack of termite/white ants.

46A.5.2. Improvement of Mud Wall: Rice huck, jute fibre and straw cutting may be added to soil during puddling as a strengthening agent. Addition of cowdung and fibres would minimise shrinkage & cracks and increase cohesion. To stitch the soil blocks integrally it is recommended to use bamboo reinforcement on either side of mud wall which would improve the ductility of mud wall houses. The mud wall houses will be required to be provided with non-erodable mud plaster as suggested by CBRI on both faces with a coat of cut-back bitumen applied upto 4' high above ground level. A demonstration project will be launched during the financial year to impart improved techniques.

46A.6. Employment Content : The use of locally available materials and expertise will generate some employment as a by-product. Investment of Rs.700 lakhs against " General Pool " will generate employment of about 379575 man days against construction and 56 man days of long term employment.

46A.7. Tribal Sub-Plan : Out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.683 lakhs under general pool during 1995-96 an outlay of Rs.130 lakhs has been earmarked towards Tribal Sub-Plan area to complete 58 Nos. (18 Nos. of type-I, 20 nos. type-II, 17 Nos. type-III & 3 Nos. type-IV).

CHAPTER : 46B : HOUSING (URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPTT.)

46B.1. Status of Housing Sector in Urban Areas of Tripura : It has been estimated that greater Agartala will have a population of about 5.14 lakhs by 2011 AD. The estimated number of households works out to be 99,436. The estimate will be more with the inclusion of other urban areas i.e. Nagar Panchayats(Transitional Municipal Area). The estimated shortage is 4,156 dwelling units in Agartala Municipal area. Due to change in Socio Economic conditions it is anticipated that the family size will be reduced to the range of 4-5 by 2001 to 2011 AD.

46B.2. Objectives, Strategy & Programmes : A master plan for construction of houses in the Urban Areas is required to be prepared for the Economically Weaker Section people. During the year 1995-96 emphasis has been given for construction of 3(Three) unit of Night Shelter for footpath dwellers in Agartala Municipal Areas/Nagar Panchayat Areas under Urban Development Department.

46B.3. Cummulative Physical Progress : Out of the target for construction of 112 units of type-I quarters in the Municipal Area during 7th Plan period, 56 units have been completed. During 8th Plan period some more units are required to be constructed. Construction of Night Shelters for footpath dwellers in Municipal Area/Transitional Municipal Area is the basic need for Urban Development.

46B.4. Schemes :

46B.4.1. Collection of Housing & Building Statistics(Statistical Cell) : At the instance of Government of India, the scheme for collection of housing & building statistics was launched in Tripura during 1967. This was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was transferred to State during 1973. To implement the scheme a Statistical Cell was set up under Urban Development Department. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1995-96 for this scheme.

46B.4.2. Model Housing Colony(incl. Night Shelter) : At present Urban Model Housing scheme is being implemented in the Agartala Municipal Area. By this housing facility are being provided to the ST/SC people of the Municipal Area as per guide lines. Under this scheme additional 20 numbers of houses are targeted for construction in the Municipal Area. Construction of Night Shelter for footpath dwellers has also been proposed in the Municipal/Nagar Panchayat Areas. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1995-96 for this scheme.

TABLE : 1 : Annual Plan, 1995-96(Housing/Urban Development Department)

Name of schemes	Outlay for 1995-96(Rs.in lakhs)			
	Total	Dte.of U.D.	A.M	N.P.
Model Housing Colony :	10.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
Collection of Housing & Building Statistics :	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
Total :	12.00	2.00	5.00	5.00

CHAPTER-46C. HOUSING (R. D. DEPARTMENT):

46C.1. Status of Housing Sector: It has been estimated that in Tripura, there is a shortage of 1.56 lacs Rural and 59,000 Urban Houses. 45.3% of Urban Houses are Un-servicable Katcha whereas 4.1% of Rural Houses are Un-servicable Katcha(1981). No. of unservicable Urban Residential Houses is much higher than the National Average of 4.4 percent.

46.C.2. Schemes: A new scheme called "Housing for Weaker Sections and People Below Poverty Line" is being implemented from 1994-95 under which construction of Houses, Upgradation of shelters and Development of sites and services of selected colonies are undertaken through financial assistance from Government of India, State Govt. and contribution from beneficiaries.

Name of Scheme	Salient features	Target for 1995-96	
		Physical (in Nos.)	Financial (Rs.in lacs)
46C.3. Housing (Construction Assistance) (MNP)	One time assistance of Rs.2000 is provided to each beneficiary whose income is within Rs.11000/annum for Dev. of Housesites.	4250 Families	85.00
46C.4. L.I.G.H.	A loan of Rs.23500 is given to each family for construction of buldng.with GCI sheet roofing.Families with annual income between Rs.8412 & Rs.18000 are elligible.	00	00.00
46C.5.E.W.S.H.	A loan of Rs.15000 is provided to a family whose income does not exceed Rs.700 per Month.	00	00.00
46C.6.Housing for Weaker Sections & People Below Poverty Line (CSS-50:50)	a).Rs.12000 is made available for comst- ruction of Houses & Rs.6000 for upgrada- tion of shelter.Rs.2700 is provided for dev.of sites & services.. b).Contribution of beneficiaries is a min. of 10%; balance cost is shared between GOI & State Govt.on 50:50 sharing basis. c).This scheme is meant for selected colonies.	a) Construction of 275 Nos. Houses. b) Upgradation of 462 Nos. Shelter.	125.00
Total : Housing (Rural Development) :			210.00

CHAPTER 46.D HOUSING /POLICE HOUSING(HOME DEPARTMENT)

46.D.1. Police Residential Housing : The Residential Accommodation for Police personnel in the State is very poor. For this purpose, out of the plan allocation for the year 1995-96 of Rs.160.00 lakhs in favour of Home Deptt. an amount of Rs.123.00 lakhs has been reserved for construction of Residential accommodation for the Police functionaries at the following locations. The type-wise details are as below:-

Location	Type-wise details				Total Quarters
	IV	III	II	I	
(1) Raishyabari PS	0	0	2	2	4
(2) Silachari OP	0	0	2	2	4
(3) Manu Bankul OP	0	0	2	4	6
(4) Birgonj PS	0	4	0	0	4
(5) Sonamura PS	0	2	4	2	8
(6) Bishalgarh PS	0	2	4	4	10
(7) Police Line A.D.Nagar	2	0	0	0	2
(8) 2ND TSR Bn Head Quarters R.K. Nagar.	4	4	4	10	22
T O T A L : -	6	12	18	24	60

46.D.2. It has also been decided that the works of the Police Residential Housing will be reflected in the Public Works Departments' budget during the year 1995-96.

CHAPTER : 47 : URBAN DEVELOPMENT (URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPTT.)

47.1 Status

47.1.1. As per 1991 census the Urban population of the State is 4.22 lakhs out of a total population of 27.57 lakhs. The percentage of Urban population in Tripura is 15.29%. The local bodies under Urban Development Department have hardly any Financial resources of their own and are dependent on grants-in-aid from the State Government. At present the total Urban Area comes to 100.50 sq.km. including the Agartala Municipal Area. National Commission on Urbanisation has recommended giving of special emphasis on the problems of Urbanisation in Tripura during 8th five year plan 1992-97.

47.1.2. At present, there are 12 Nagar Panchayats besides the Agartala Municipality administering urban areas of the state. These bodies work independent of each other. To have a centralised Urban Development agency and for coordinated implementation of the Urban Development Programmes a Directorate of Urban Development has been set-up in the State during the year 1991. The existing Town and Country Planning Organisation and Statistical Cell, have been brought under the Directorate of Urban Development of the Urban Development Department.

47.2. Objectives, Priorities and Agency :

47.2.1. The objective of the Govt. is to give maximum civic amenities to the people living in the Urban Areas. The main problems of drainage and sewerage, Water Supply, Public Health and Sanitation in Urban Areas are to be tackled in a systematic and sustained manner.

47.2.2. In order to achieve the above objectives, it has been proposed to construct and develop existing Town Roads, drains, construct Super Market/Mini Markets in different pockets of urban areas. Urban infrastructure development like augmentation of Water Supply, Sanitation & drainage and electrification of town roads are also included in the Annual Plan 1995-96. The following continuing Schemes under Urban Development Department have been proposed to be taken up during the year 1995-96. The schemes will be implemented through the Local Bodies under Urban Development Department. The Directorate of Urban Development with its technical wing "Town & Country Planning Organisation" and "Statistical Cell" will act as Coordinating agency for implementation of State Plan/C.S. Schemes under Urban Development Department.

7.3 Schemes :

7.3.1. Direction & Administration (Town & Regional Planning including Directorate of Urban Development) : The Directorate of Urban Development shall function independently from the financial year 1995-96. Some infrastructural facilities are being created during 1994-95. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed during 1995-96.

7.3.2. Urban Basic Services (UBS) : This is transferred Central Sector scheme. An amount of Rs.12.50 lakhs has been proposed during 1995-96 for this scheme.

7.3.3. Assistance to local bodies, Agartala Municipality, Nagar Panchayats, Urban Development Authorities etc. : During 1995-96 an amount of Rs.280 lakhs has been proposed, details of which are as follows : (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of works	Agartala Municipality	Nagar Panchayats	Total
Construction of Roads	40.00	22.00	62.00
Construction/Development of Drains.	50.00	20.00	70.00
Constr. of Bus Terminal/ Development of Bus stand etc.	40.00	19.00	59.00
Development of parks.	10.00	2.00	12.00
Extension of Electric lines.	10.00	22.00	32.00
Construction of Office Building/ Salary & Allowances/sitting fees etc. of Chairmen, Vice-chairmen and members of Agartala Municipality and Nagar Panchayats.	40.00	5.00	45.00
Total :	190.00	90.00	280.00

In accordance with the provisions of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act. the Tripura Municipal Act., 1994 has been enacted and it is expected that election of Agartala Municipality and 12 Nagar Panchayats would be held during 1995-96. Elected representatives will be paid salaries, TA & DA under this scheme.

47.4. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

47.4.1. Nehru Rozgar Yojana(60:40) : During the 7th Five Year Plan the Government of India launched the scheme in Tripura. The programme consists of the following:

- Scheme on Urban Wage Employment(SUWE).
- Scheme on Urban Micro Enterprise(SUME).
- Scheme on Housing and Selter Upgradation(SHASU).

NRV is being implemented by the local bodies under Urban Development Department as per guidelines of the Govt. of India. During 1995-96 an amount of Rs.20.50 lakhs is proposed as State Share and an amount of Rs.30.75 lakhs is expected from Govt. of India being Central Share.

47.4.2. Urban Basic Services for the Poor(60:40) : The scheme has been launched in the State during 1991. Initially four sub-division towns of South Tripura Dist. were included under the programme. Since 1993 the capital town, Agartala has been included under the programme. The Addl. District Magistrate of South Tripura District is functioning as co-ordinator for South District and the Administrator, Agartala Municipality for Agartala Town. During 1995-96 an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed as State Share and Rs.30.00 lakhs is expected from Govt. of India as central share.

47.4.3. Integrated Development of Small & Medium Town (60:40) : During 1981 Udaipur Town has been selected under the scheme. During 6th & 7th Five Year Plan Kailashahar, Dharmanagar, Amarpur and Belonia town had been selected under the scheme. Agartala town had been selected under the scheme during 1991. During 1994, Khowai town had also been selected under the scheme. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed during 1995-96 for this scheme and Rs.75.00 lakhs is expected from Govt. of India being central share.

47.4.4. Construction of Slaughter House (50:50) : This scheme is in implementation in the state since 1993-94. Earlier the scheme was implemented by the Animal Resources Development Department and now

Urban Development Department has been implementing the scheme in the state. During 1995-96 an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed as state share and similar amount is expected from Govt. of India being central share.

47.5. Schematic Synopsis :

Name of Scheme	Highlights	Outlay for 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Total	A. M.	N. P.	Dte. U. D.
A. State Plan					
1.	Dir. & Admn. (incl. Town & Regional Plg. & Directorate of Ur. Dev.)	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
2.	Urban Basic Services	12.50	0.00	12.50	0.00
3.	Assistance to local bodies	280.00	190.00	90.00	0.00
4.	Slum Improve- ment(MNP).	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
B. C.S.S :					
1.	N.R.Y.(60:40)	20.50	10.00	10.50	0.00
2.	U.B.S.P.(60:40)	20.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
3.	I.D.S.M.T.(40:36:24 Centre:HUDCO:State)	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Const. of Slaughter House (50:50)	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
Total :		483.00	320.00	153.00	10.00

NP : Nagar Panchayats.

AM : Agartala Municipality.

CHAPTER - 48. INFORMATION & PUBLICITY (INFORMATION CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT)

48.1. Status & Objective :

48.1.1. The Schemes under Information & Publicity aim to communicate effectively the plans and programmes, specially the welfare activities of the State Government to the people, chiefly those residing in the rural areas. These also seek to establish a two-way communication with a view to resolve conflict of ideas and interests by seeking common ground or areas of mutual interests as well as to establish understanding based on truth, knowledge and full information. The schemes in the Information & Publicity sector aim at involving people from all walks of life actively in the developmental process as well as ensuring effective steps to remove information imbalance.

48.1.2. The reach of the existing Stations of All India Radio at Agartala, two F.M. auxillary Stations at Kailashahar and Belonia and one low power TV station at Agartala does not extend to the remote and hill areas of the State. Hence the State Government has to depend upon the inter personnel communication through the field level communicators & field organisations like Sub-Information Centre/Readers Corner/Lokaranjan Sakha/Radio Rural Forum/Community viewing centre etc. Information is disseminated in the remote areas through the rural people with a view to remove the information imbalance as well as to motivate the people for active participation in the nation building activities through opinion leaders. Group meetings and group talks are organised in these rural Centres to make the people aware about the welfare and developmental activities taken up by the Government. 39 Information Centres are running throughout the State.

48.1.3. The challenging task before State Government is to inform the people about the facts as well as to imbibe a spirit of oneness to ensure emotional and cultural integration.

48.2. Identified Thrust Areas:

48.2.1. Disemination of information on healthy living, nutrition hygiene, family welfare and extension practices in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and forestry.

48.2.2. Strengthening of Information Services offered by media for awareness of the poeple.

48.2.3. Strengthening of two-way-communication to keep the Government informed in advance of the views/reactions of the people on the activities of the Government including the law and order situation.

48.2.4. Training of information personnel on modern communication systems.

48.2.5. Launching of multimedia campaign to ensure emotional & cultural integration amongst the ethnic groups.

48.3. Schemes

Name of Scheme	Physical target	Financial Outlay 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Direction and Administration	i) Salary & Wages of existing staff.	120.00
	ii) Office expenses/equipments/ telephone Charges etc.	10.00
	iii) Extension of Directorate building, const. of offices at Khowai, Udaipur, Dharmanagar, Kanchanpur, Amarpur, Kailash-ahar and Information Centers at Kakraban, Santirbazar.	8.00
2. Films	i) Purchase of Colour Feature Film.	1.50
	ii) Organisation of film festival	0.50
3. Photo Services	i) Purchase of photogoods.	1.50
4. Research & Training	i) Inservice training in Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi	2.25
5. Publication	i) Publication of monthly magazines/newspapers in kokborak/Manipuri/Chakma/English/Bengali languages	18.00
	ii) Publication of posters/leaflets/booklets/folders/calenders etc.	2.00
6. Advertising , Visual Publicity	i) Holding of exhibitions at Sub-divisional/Block Level/Panchayat level and outside Tripura	1.00
	ii) Display advertisements	1.00
	iii) Hoardings	0.50
	iv) Participation in Republic Day Programme at New Delhi.	1.25
7. Press Information Services	i) Purchase & Distribution of newspapers	5.00
	ii) Teleprinter services	1.50
	iii) Conducted tours of Journalists/workshop for working journalists	0.50
8. Information Centres	i) Supply of newspapers to Information Centres.	8.00
	ii) Opening of five information centre, 25 new sub-information centres, 10 Readers Corners, furniture for new and old Information Centres Community Viewing Centers-25	2.00
9. Community Radio & Television	i) Financial assistance to Sub-Information Centres/Reader's Corner	2.00
10. Field Publicity	i) Cost of fund /maintenance of vehicles/Audiovisual	5.00

Name of Scheme	Physical target	Financial Outlay 1995-96 (Rs. in lakhs)
11. Songs & Drama Services	ii) 8-Projectors, 8-Generators and 8-P.A.Sets etc. to mobilise audiovisual units in the field iii) House rent and office Expenses.	8.00 8.00
	i) New Loka Ranjan Sakhas ii) Opening of four new Dress Bank.	0.50 2.00
	Total: Information & Publicity	Rs. 210.00

CHAPTER 49.A : WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES & OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES. (S.C. WELFARE DEPARTMENT)

49A(1). Status of SC population in Tripura: The department of welfare for scheduled castes & scheduled tribes was bifurcated in 1982 to form separate departments for the welfare of scheduled castes & Scheduled tribes. According to 1991 census, the Sch. Caste population of the State is 4,51,116 which in terms of percentage stands at 16.36% of the total population. The social disabilities faced by the Sch. Castes are minimal. Atrocities against the Sch. Castes and the untouchables are un-known. There are no bonded labourers in the State. The members of this community occupy the lowest rung of the social ladder. About 70% of the Sch. Caste population is engaged in agricultural activities as small or marginal farmers, share croppers or as agricultural labourers. Practically, all the fishermen in the State belong to Scheduled Castes. 90% of the Sch. Castes are displaced persons from the erstwhile East Pakistan. During 1990-91 the Sch. Castes Welfare Department conducted a socio-economic survey to find out the present status, economic condition etc. of the community in Tripura. This is under compilation. However, some tentative indicators in brief are :

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Total number of SC families in Tripura. | - 88,683 |
| (2) Number of SC families living below poverty line. (Below annual income of Rs.6000/-). | - 55,628 (62.7%)
(against total SC families) |
| (3) Number of SC employees engaged in government and non-government Organisations. | - 12,312 (10.06%
against total employees). |
| (4) Number of SC families engaged in Agriculture. | - 20,703 (23.3%
against total SC families). |
| (5) Number of SC families assisted under IRDP. | - 13,649 (15.4%
against total families). |
| (6) No. of SC families assisted under Settlement programmes. | - 7,077 (7.9%
against total families). |
| (7) Number of SC families assisted under Margin Money Loan Programme. | 21,377 (24.1%
against total SC families). |

49A.(2) The Sch. Caste population is 20% or above in 169 Revenue Villages and 50% or above in 29 villages. Literacy percentage of Sch. Caste population of Tripura is 56.66% against the state literacy percentage of 60.44% (1991 census). The literacy rate amongst Sch. Caste has no doubt increased over the years but the progress is still below expectation. The Sch. Caste Welfare Department is striving to increase the rate of literacy among the Sch. Castes with a view to making a quick and tangible progress. This Department has also undertaken various activities in economic sector to promote the economic condition of the Sch. Caste families.

49A.(3) Plan objectives :

- (i) The economic development of Sch. Castes through family oriented income generating schemes.
- (ii) Extension of common benefit to the Sch. Castes through various development schemes.
- (iii) Extension of job opportunities through specialised education and specialised training in traditional and non-traditional vocations.
- (iv) Ensure payment of minimum wages to agricultural labourers and to prevent them from exploitation.
- (v) Providing minimum literacy and vocational training.
- (vi) Programmes for vulnerable groups mainly Harijans, to promote their social status.

48.65% of the total plan outlay of SC Welfare Department will be spent for educational development of the Sch. Castes during the year 1995-96.

49A(4) Review of the Cumulative Physical Achievement : During the 7th Plan period 24,918 families were covered under income generating schemes against a target of 22,750 families. During the period 1990-91 to 1993-94, 22069 families were covered as against a target of 26525 families under various income generating schemes. During 1994-95 a target for 4649 families has been earmarked out of which 1460 families have so far been covered.

TABLE-1: Achievements under schemes involving institutional finance.

Scheme	7th Plan (achievement) physical.	1990-93 (achievement) physical.	1993-94 (achievement) physical.	1994-95 (achievement anticipated) physical.	1995-96 (Target.)
1) Margin money loan programme). (MMLP)	9014	4158	812	1000 families.	1000 families.
2) I.R.D.P.	8697	4358	2712	2000 families.	--- families.

49A. (5). SCHEMES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

49A(5.1)(i). Settlement of landless Sch. Caste families with Agri/Non-Agri. component schemes: The scheme is meant for those SC landless Agri. families to whom lunga and/or nal land ranging between 0.04 and 0.80 standard hac, has been allotted and who cannot utilise this because of poverty. Unit cost of settlement scheme is Rs.31,500/- which includes a housing component of Rs.15,000/-.

Financial = Rs.124.40 lakhs. Physical = 634 families.

(ii) Settlement scheme for non-agri S.C. workers: Assistance of Rs.31,500/- will be given per family for settlement schemes based on pisciculture & animal husbandry over a period of two years.

(iii) Settlement scheme based on Horticulture: The scheme will be adopted for those families who have only tilla land. It will be implemented over a period of three years. Financial assistance Rs. 31,500 per family will be given.

(iv) Settlement scheme based on Animal Husbandry: Assistance Rs. 31,500/- per family will be given to those SC families who have no suitable plains land for agriculture.

(v) Settlement scheme based on Pisciculture: Assistance Rs. 31,500/- per family will be provided to those who have suitable land for creation of at least 0.1 hac. of water areas.

49A(5.2) Development/Improvement/Purchase of Housesites for Harijans and other Scheduled Caste families: The object of this scheme is to improve the living conditions of vulnerable group of Scheduled Castes and other Scheduled Caste families residing at various places in Tripura. In the scheme there is provision for purchase of land for them & for giving them any other common benefit in urban and rural areas.

Financial. Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

Physical. Need based.

49A(5.3) Aid to Non-Official Organisations: Under this scheme 90% of expenditure of Non-Official organisations towards welfare of SC community is borne by the State Government. Harijan Sevek Sangha which is engaged in such activities is likely to be assisted.

Financial. Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Physical. 2 Organisations.

49A(5.4) Nucleus Budget : Under this scheme implementing offices draw innovative and need based income generating schemes. There are some special schemes viz.

i) Financial assistance for treatment of Sch. Caste patients; upto Rs. 2500/- can be sanctioned for treatment within the State and an amount of Rs. 5000/- can be sanctioned for treatment outside the state.

ii) Financial assistance to Scheduled Caste families for repair/renovation of their houses upto a maximum of Rs. 500/-.

iii) Financial assistance to SC candidates for appearing in competitive examinations conducted by TPSC/UPSC for various services: Under this scheme financial assistance of Rs. 20/- per day is paid to those SC candidates who have their residence at a distance of 10 kms away from the examination centre inside the state. For examination outside the state Sch. caste candidates are paid Rs. 30/- per day for the days of examination, and in addition an amount of Rs. 200/- towards cost of journey.

iv) The Tripura Inter-caste marriage award scheme: For marriages solemnised between caste Hindu and Sch. Caste by Registration, an amount of Rs. 25,000/- is awarded to the couple.

v) Financial assistance to Sch. Caste under beneficiary oriented income generating schemes is sanctioned. Some of the schemes assisted are business, cottage industry, supply of fruit-plant, supply of Agri-inputs, sewing machine & carpentry tools for small trade and etc.

49A(5.5) Construction of Cobblers Shed/Community Hall: This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to create community assets of durable nature for the Welfare of Sch. Castes, particularly in those areas which are not covered under normal plan scheme.

Financial = Rs.10.00 lakhs. Physical =5000 families.

49A(5.6) Distribution of Boat/Net/Fishing Implements etc. to the SC Fishermen:(Development of SC Fisherman): SC Fishermen, who are living below the poverty line will be entitled to get the benefit under the scheme. A financial assistance upto a maximum of Rs.8000/- can be sanctioned under the scheme for each family.

Financial = Rs.8.00 lakhs. Physical= 960 beneficiaries.

49A(5.7) Payment of Subsidy & Margin Money Loans for the Sch.Caste Corporative Development Corporation Ltd.: Under the Margin Money loan programme (MMLP) poor Sch. Caste families in the State who are not covered by I.R.D.P. and having annual income below Rs. 12,000/- are assisted financially, to take up Family Oriented Income Generating Schemes.

Pattern of funding	Funding Agency	% of project cost.	Ceiling	Remarks.
Subsidy	State Govt.	50%	Rs.6000	
Loan	Banks	37.5%	-	
Marging Money(interest)	Corporation	12.5%	-	4% p.a. interest

Financial.Rs.1.00 lakh. Physical=16 families.

49A(5.8) "B" Class Share Capital Assistance for the Tripura Sch.Caste Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd.(CSS.49:51)

The Government of India and the State Government contribute to the share capital of the Corporation in the ratio of 49:51. The paid up share capital of the Corporation as on 31.3.93 is Rs.571.30 lakhs against the authorised share capital of Rs. 20.00 crores. As per the directives of the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India the pattern of assistance have been revised and now Margin Money can be provided to the extent of 25% of the scheme. The Corporation also implements poverty alleviation programmes in collaboration with the National Sch. Caste & Sch.Tribes and Finance Development Corporation and the Banks. About 50% to 60% of the projects financed by the National Small Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC) are for:-

- (i) Purchase of transport vehicles.
- (ii) Purchase of mechanised passenger boats
- (iii) Purchase of auto-rickshaw.

Financial = Rs.2.00 lakhs. Physical=200 "B" class share.

49A(5.9) Direction and Administration :

Financial Outlay = Rs.38.00 lakhs.

49A.(6) SCHEMES FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Name of Scheme	Objects	Target(1995-96)	
		Financial	Physical
1. Repair /renovation of SC boys & girls hostels.	For maintenance of the old hostels.	Rs.2.00 lakhs.	Need based.
2. Supply of furniture and utensils for SC boys and girls hostels.	To keep the hostels running.	Rs.2.50 lakhs.	Need based.
3. Construction of SC girls hostel (50:50 sharing)	To encourage education of SC girls.	Rs.15.00 lakhs.	A 100 seated hostel at Agartala.
4. Construction of SG boys hostel (50:50 sharing)	To encourage education of SC boys.	Rs.6.00 lakhs.	A 100 seated hostel at Agartala and to continue on going work of 2 hostels (Kamalpur & Belonia).
5. Construction of Wardens quarter & boundary walls.	To run the hostels properly.	Rs.2.00 lakhs.	Need based.
6. Boarding House stipend (Class-VI to Class X).	Rs.10/-per day per student i.e.Rs.300/- per month for 10 months in an academic year.	Rs.23.80 lakhs.	660 boarders.
7. Payment of stipend/ scholarship to SC students who are residing in Mission Schools including Banasthali Vidhyapeeth, Rajasthan.	For both hostellers and day scholars.	Rs.2.00 lakhs.	120 students.
8. Pre-matric scholarship to SC students reading in classes from VI to X.	Day scholars reading in any class from VI to VIII @ Rs.40/-per month and those reading in class IX and X @ Rs.50/-per month for 10 months in an academic year.	Rs.100.00 lakhs.	30,000 Students

Name of Scheme	Objects	Target(1995-96)	
		Financial	Physical
9. Supplementary grant(additive) to pre-matric scholarship to the children of those whose guardians are engaged in unclean occupation.	<p><u>Rate fixed by(in Rs.)</u> Rs.2.50 lakhs.</p> <p>Govt. of India. Govt. of Tripura</p> <p>under CSS. supplementary grant.</p> <p>Class Rate of Supplementary grant.</p> <p>C.S.S.</p>	Rs.2.50 lakhs.	1700 Students
	<p><u>Hostellers.</u></p> <p>1toV Rs.25/- Rs. 15/-</p> <p>VItoVIII Rs.200/- Rs.100/-</p> <p>IX to X Rs.250/- Rs. 50/-</p>		
10. Pre-matric scholarship for the children of those whose guardians are engaged in unclean occupation.(50:50).	<p><u>Rate fixed by(in Rs.)</u> Rs.14.00 lakhs.</p> <p>Govt. of India.</p> <p>under CSS.</p> <p><u>Day students. Hostellers.</u></p> <p>1toV Rs.25/- Rs.200/-</p> <p>VItoVIII Rs.40/- Rs.200/-</p> <p>IXandX. Rs.50/- Rs.250/-</p> <p>(per month)per month)</p> <p>In addition to the scholarship, all students within the purview of this scheme will get an ad-hoc grant of Rs.500/- per year.</p>	Rs.14.00 lakhs.	6500 students.
11. Supplementary grant to post-matric scholarship.	<p>Such students are getting post-matric scholarship from the Govt.of India. Since the rate of the post matric scholarship is lower than the boarding house stipend in the State. The State Govt.is paying supplementary grant to make the amount equal to the rate of boarding house stipend.</p>	Rs.19.00 lakhs.	1700 students.
12. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar memorial award to meritorious SC students.	<p>Those who secure at least 60% marks in the annual examination/Finanl examination are paid @ Rs. 500/-in Classes VI to VIII,@ Rs. 700/-to students of class IX, @ 1500/- in Madhyamik and HS+2 stage,@ 1600/- for honours graduates, pure science graduates with distinction and 1st class in technical/professional degree courses and master degree courses.</p>	Rs.3.50 lakhs.	675 Students.

13. Out-fit allowance to SC students who are going out side the state for higher studies.	A lumpsum amount of Rs. 2000/- towards their initial cost of journey paid. So long, it was paid to all SC students whose guardians monthly income does not exceed Rs.5000/-.	Rs.1.00 lakhs.	50 Students
14. Special coaching in core subjects.	Imparted to students of Madhyamik stage and about in subjects like Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, English to prepare them for Annual Examination & Joint entrance Examination.	Rs.4.00 lakhs.	200 Students.
15. Book Bank for SC students persuing engineering and other professional courses(50:50).	One set of books for Medical and Engineering courses @ Rs. 7,500/- for Veterinary courses @ Rs.5000/- for Agriculture courses @ Rs.4,500/ for Polytechnic courses @ Rs.2,400/- is given to a batch of two students.	Rs. 0.60 lakhs.	12 sets.
16. Pre-recruitment coaching and allied Schemes			
i) Pre-recruitment Coaching for Competative examinations. (50:50).	Stipend paid to S.C. Students during the coaching besides a book grant of Rs.100/-	Rs. 0.60 lakhs.	100 students
ii) Training in Stenography & Typewriting. (50:50).	Previously the scheme has been run by the ESMP. Now the scheme will be implemented by the department directly.	Rs. 0.60 lakhs.	100 Candidates.
17. Stipend to I.T.I. trainees. (50:50).	Day schoolars are paid @ Rs.200/-per month and hostellers @ Rs.300/-per month.	Rs. 1.50 lakhs.	120 Students.
18. Folk Arts/Culture/Publicity/Festival/Exhibition/Conference/Seminar etc.	To create awarness about the constitutional safe guards among the S.C. population.	Rs. 4.00 lakhs.	Need Based.

TOTAL: WELFARE OF SCH.CASTES:		Rs.400.00 lakhs.	

49A(7). POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP TO THE SCH. CASTE STUDENTS
(100% C.S. SCHEME):

This is a continuing 100% C.S. Scheme for the students of Post-Matric stage. The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the S.C. students to enable them to complete their Post-matric level of education.

Under the scheme, the scholarship is awarded to the S.C. students whose guardian's monthly income does not exceed Rs.2000/- per month.

The Government of India has been giving cent percent financial assistance to the State Government for implementing the scheme. But the committed level of expenditure has to be borne by the State Government from its non-plan resources. Outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs is projected for 1995-96. Physical target is 5500 students.

As per pattern of the scheme, the S.C. students are eligible for getting the scholarship at the following rates :-

Course	Rates (in Rs.)	
	Hostellers	Day scholar
<u>Group-A.</u> Medical/Engineering/B.Sc(Agri) B.V.Sc and all professional course etc.	280	225
<u>Group-B.</u> Degree and Diploma level course like Ayurvedic Homeopathic etc.	190	125
<u>Group-C.</u> Engineering Technology/Architecture Medicine & Diploma in Agriculture/ Pharmacy/Veterinary/Fishery/Diary Development etc.	190	125
<u>Group-D.</u> General course up to graduate level (2nd year and onwards)	175	90
<u>Group-E.</u> XI & XII	115	65

49.A.(8). WELFARE OF O.B.C.

49.A(8.1). In Tripura, as in other parts of the country, the Sch.Tribes and the Sch.Castes are getting special attention for their economic and educational development. In view of the low social and educational status of other backward classes in Tripura, the State Government have decided to launch special schemes for them. With this end in view, the State Government constituted a commission to identify the OBCs in Tripura. The OBC Commission has submitted its report on 24th February, 1994 to the State identifying 43 communities as OBCs. The State Government has accepted the report and recognised the following 43 communities as OBCs in the state. Out of these 43 communities Govt. of India have approved a list of 35 communities so far, the Govt. of India has been moved to approve the list of remaining 8 communities.

As per report of OBC Commission, the other backward communities constitute 34.5% of the total population. Now the State Government has decided to implement various schemes for the Welfare of these 43 communities.

ABLE-STATE LIST OF OBCs AND THE COMMUNITIES BY THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

<u>State list</u>	<u>Whether approved by</u>	<u>State list</u>	<u>Whether approved by</u>
	<u>the Govt. of India.</u>		<u>the Govt. of India.</u>
1. Acharji (Ganak).	Not yet.	23. Kuri.	Not yet.
2. Badyakar, Dhuli, Nagarchi, Sabdakar.	Yes.	24. Kurmi.	Yes.
3. Baishnab.	Yes.	25. Lohar.	Yes.
5. Bauri.	Yes.	26. Manipuri.	Yes.
6. Bhar, Rajbhar.	Yes.	27. Marar.	Yes.
7. Bhumij, Bumij.	Yes.	28. Modak.	Not yet.
8. Bin.	Yes.	29. Nat, Natta.	Yes.
9. Bishnupriya Manipuri.	Not yet.	30. Napit, Shil.	Yes.
10. Bind.	Yes.	31. Nayak.	Yes.
11. Chouhan.	Yes.	32. Nepali (Matwali, Rai).	Yes.
12. Dosadh, Dosad.	Yes.	33. Nuniya, Nunia.	Yes.
13. Gara.	Yes.	34. Pan.	Yes.
14. Gareri.	Yes.	35. Panki, Painak.	Yes.
15. Goala, Gope, Yadav, Aheer.	Yes.	36. Pasi.	Yes.
16. Heledas, Halladas, Haloadas.	Not yet.	37. Rai (Oriya).	Not yet.
17. Jhara.	Yes.	38. Raily.	Not yet.
18. Kandh.	Yes.	39. Sutradhar.	Yes.
19. Kapali.	Yes.	40. Telenga.	Not yet.
20. Karmakar, Kamar.	Yes.	41. Tanti, Tati.	Yes.
21. Koiri.	Yes.	42. Teli (Oriya).	Yes.
22. Kumbhakar, Kumar, Rudrapal.	Yes.	43. Yogi, Jogi, Nath.	Yes.

Note: The above serial No. 1, 9, 16, 23, 28, 37, 38 & 40 are not included in the list as Notified in the Ministry of Welfare resolution No. 12011/68/93-BCC(C) Dated, 10th September, 1993 and published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary-Part I-Section-I No. 186 New Delhi.

49.A(8.2) Brief description of the schemes.

The scheme for welfare of other Backward classes (OBC) are broadly divided into the groups (A) Scheme for educational development and (B) the schemes for economic development.

49A(8.3) Group: A Educational Development.

<u>Name of the scheme.</u>	<u>Objective.</u>	<u>Target.</u>	<u>1995-96</u> <u>Financial.</u> <u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
(a) Book grant for OBC Students of classes vi to viii (for poor students).	Class VI @ Rs.150/- Class VII @ Rs.200/- & Class VIII @ Rs.250/- for purchase of books.	10000 Students.	Rs.23.50 lakhs.

Name of the scheme.	Objective.	Target.	1995-96 Financial. Rs. in lakhs.
(b) Merit Scholarship for OBC students (for Class IX and X who secure 60% marks).	@ Rs.70/- per month for 10(ten) months in an academic year.	1000 Students.	Rs.7.00 lakhs.
(c) Post-matric Scholarship for OBC students (who secure first division in Madhyamik or equivalent examination).	Scholarship @ Rs. 150/- P.M. will be paid to the OBC students who are reading in class XI to XII. (for 10 months in a year).	500 Students.	Rs.7.50 lakhs.
(d) Seminar/Conference/Publicity/Festivals/Exhibition etc. for socio-economic development of OBCs.	---	Need based.	Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Total : Educational Development. Rs. 41.00 lakhs.

49A(8.4) Group: B. Economic Development.

The scheme are for OBCs engaged in traditional/Professional trades and are unable to run their business for want of adequate capital. It is proposed to granted financial assistance to them. Community-wise financial assistance and physical target during 1995-96 under the schemes are as given below :

Name of the Community.	Object.	Target.	1995-96 Financial. Rs. in lakhs.
a) Need based scheme for Promotional & Development of Traditional Occupations.	-----	Need based.	Rs. 23.50 lakhs.
b) Scheme for Women members of weaver community.	Assistance towards yarn and looms.	Need based.	Rs.7.00 lakhs.
c) Conduct of detailed survey .	-----	Need based.	Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

Name of the Community.	Object.	Target.	1995-96 Financial.
d) Sericulture.	Income generating scheme.	Need based.	Rs.8.00 lakhs.
e) Creation of Rubber Plantations.	Settlement of the 100 hac. for OBC families in Rubber cultivation @ Rs.3600/-per beneficiary.	50 families.	Rs.18.00 lakhs.
f) Nucleus Budget.	For income generation and treatment.	Need Based	Rs.20.00lakhs.
g) Share Capital Assistance to Tripura Sch.Caste Co-Op. Dev.Corporation.	For purchase of "B" class share of SC Corporation for OBCs Welfare.	2500 "B" class share.	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
h) Direction & Administration.	-----	-----	Rs. 1.50 lakhs.
Total : Economic Development.			Rs.109.00 lakhs.
TOTAL:OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES(OBC):			Rs.150.00 lakhs.

CHAPTER-49B : WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

49(B).1. The scheduled Tribes constituted 28.45% of the total population of the state as per 1981 Census. The total population as per 1991 census is 27,57,205 of which the population of Sch.Tribes is 8,53,345.(30.95%).For their speedy and accelerated socio economic development,a number of schemes for their educational and economic development have been taken up.While preparing the schemes for the Annual Plan 1995-96, more importance has been attached to economic rehabilitation of Jhumias through Agri-based and Rubber based plantation schemes. Under the educational programme the objective has been on increasing enrolment and reducing drop-out rate from the Pre-Primary stage to higher education stage.The ultimate objective is to ensure speedy and fruitful development of the tribal community to bring it at par with other communities.

49(B).2.Review of Cumulative Physical Achievement During 7th Plan Period.The total approved outlay during 7th Plan (1985-90) was Rs.965.20 lakhs under Tribal Welfare programme. The actual utilisation was Rs.912.66 lakhs for implementation of various schemes. The achievements made under some vital schemes are as follows.

- a) For scholarships and stipends, an amount of Rs. 192.19 lakhs was utilised for the benefit of 77,202 students.
- b) For economic development programme, a sum of Rs.309.53 lakhs was utilised for the benefit of 11,073 families.
- c) For other schemes an amount of Rs.217.82 lakhs was utilised for the purpose of 12,590 shares of ST corporation, 11,202 persons were covered under composite Insurance scheme,5095 families were assisted under Nucleus budget scheme.
- d) Construction of 400 hostels has been completed.

49(B).3.Schemes. Total Annual Plan outlay under Tribal welfare sector is Rs.1039.00 lakhs during the year 1995-96.

49(B).3.1. Grand in Aid:(Integrated Jhumia Rehabilitation by Tribal Welfare Department and Rubber Board.

Under this scheme upto the end of 1991-92 a sum of Rs.25,000/- was provided as grant per family payable in five instalments over five years. From the year 1992-93, the amount of grant has been enhanced to 30,000/- per family besides allotment of land measuring 0.80 hact.

Financial target.
Rs. 154.76 lakhs.

Physical.
1524 families.

49(B)3.2.Joint Rubber Plantation for Rehabilitation by Tribal Welfare Department and Rubber Board: This scheme has been taken up for implementation from the year 1993-94. The object of the scheme is to take up Rubber Plantation in the land allotted/owned by tribals for their socio economic development. The beneficiaries are engaged as wage earners in their own settled/allotted land upto 7 to 9 years which is the gestation period of such plantations after which production of latex @ 2000 tones per annum begins. The total cost of plantation per hactare upto 8 years and setting of processing facilities would be Rs.62,870/-.One hactare of plantation would be raised per family.

Cost sharing

- i) Rs. 30000/- Rubber Board.
- ii) Rs. 25000/- Tribal Welfare Deptt.
- iii) Rs. 7870/- Initially borne by Rubber Board as loan
----- and recovered in the 8th years.

62870/-

Financial target.

Rs.20.00 Lakhs.

Physical target.

80 hact. 80 family.

49(B)3.3. Scheme for surrendered extremists: The object of the scheme is to ensure rehabilitation of extremists who have surrendered to the government.

Financial target.

Rs.200.00 lakhs.

Physical target.

1800, persons.

49(B)3.4. Minor works. (Infrastructure facilities including construction of roads in colonies): This is a continuing scheme.

The object of the scheme is to provide Infrastructural facilities to settlement colonies like drinking water, community hall, link road, village road, foot bridge etc. for the benefit of settlers. These works are not covered under the settlement scheme.

Financial target.

Rs.31.85 lakhs.

Physical target.

91 nos, mark-II tube well.

49(B)3.5. Boarding house stipend: There are 2571 approved seats in 82 boardings for ST students. The rate of stipend per day is Rs.10/- per student. Stipend is provided for 302 days(maximum) in an academic year.

Financial target.

Rs. 102.00 lakhs.

Physical Target.

3400 students.

49(B)3.6. Pre-matric scholarship: Under this scheme, scholarship Rs.40/- P.M. per student studying in classes IX to X is provided to day scholars for 10 months in an academic year.

Financial target.

Rs.115.00 lakhs.

Physical Target.

27000 students.

49(B)3.7. Additive to GOI Post-matric scholarship:(CSS:50:50)

The Govt. of India have been providing Post Matric Scholarship to students at different rates to day scholars and hostellers of various groups studying at Post-Matric stage. The State Govt. is supplementing this scholarship.

Financial target.

Rs.15.00 lakhs.

Physical target.

150 Students.

49(B)3.8. Book Grant-Cum-Outfit Allowance. :

The object of the scheme is to assist poor Sch. Tribe students pursuing studies outside the State for meeting transport costs and for purchase of books. In the 1st year, a student will get Rs. 1000/- for journey fare and Rs.500/-for purchase of books. In the remaining academic years, a student will only get Rs.500/- for purchase of books. Only those students will be eligible whose fathers/guardians income does not exceed Rs.24,000/- per annum.

Financial target.

Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

Physical target.

150 students.

49(B)3.9. Stipend to trainees of I.T.I./Urban Training Institutes of R.K. Mission/Multipurpose Worker Trainees: This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to encourage ST boys and girls to undergo training in Industrial Training Institute in various trades. Stipend @ Rs. 300/- P.M. for hostellers and Rs.200/- P.M. for the day scholars is given for 12 months in an academic year. For multipurpose worker trainees, stipend @ Rs.145/- per trainee is provided for 12 month. For books Rs.300/- will be given once. The books will remain at the library of the Institution. Besides, for other amenities Rs. 25,000/- will be provided in a year to the Institution.

Financial target.
Rs.15.00 lakhs.

Physical target.
350 trainees.

49(B)3.10. Boarding house stipend to Pre-primary students: This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to cover those students in the pre-primary stage residing in the hostels attached to different schools who are not getting boarding house stipend. The hostellers of these schools are provided with boarding house stipend at pre-primary stage @ Rs.10/- per day per student for 302 days in an academic year.

Financial target.
Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

Physical target.
1000 students.

49(B)3.11. Grants to students sponsored outside the state for studying in public schools. Banasthali/R.K.Mission: Maintenance grant and journey fare is provide to students.

Financial target.
Rs.6.00 lakhs.

Physical target.
60 students.

49(B)3.12. Merit award: This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to encourage ST students by giving award for securing first Division in Madhyamik or (+)2 stage examination. The value award is Rs.1,000/- per student.

Financial target.
Rs.0.50 lakhs.

Physical target.
50 Students.

49(B)3.13. Construction of cultural centre at Agartala: This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to promote traditional and cultural activities of the tribes of the state. Land has been purchased at Agartala and preliminary works are going on.

Financial target.
Rs.17.08 lakhs.

Physical target.
1 Centre.

49(B)3.14. Construction of hostel at Shillong and Delhi: The object of the scheme is to provide hostel facilities to ST students who are pursuing higher studies at Shillong and Delhi. At present one Hostel is running at Shillong in a rented building. It is proposed to construct a building for the same.

Financial target.
Rs.0.01 lakhs.

Physical.
-

49(B)3.15. Construction of residential school (CSS:50:50): The object of the scheme is to extend educational facilities in low literacy interior tribal areas by construction of residential schools. The expenditure on this scheme is borne by the State and Central Government on 50:50 basis.

Financial target.
Rs.58.88_lakhs.

Physical target.
200 seats.

49(B)3.16. Construction of girls hostel CSS(50:50): The object of the scheme is to provide accommodation to rural girls students so as to enable them to continue higher studies. The expenditure is shared by the State and Central Government on 50:50 basis.

Financial target.
Rs.34.44 lakhs.

Physical target.
100 seats.

49(B)3.17. Construction of boys hostel (CSS:50:50) The object of the scheme is to create accommodation for needy tribal boy students of rural areas to continue higher studies. The expenditure is shared by the State and Central Government on 50:50 basis.

Financial target.
Rs. 58.88 lakhs.

Physical target.
200 seats.

49(B)3.18. Folk arts and culture : The object of the Scheme is to assist in the revival of traditional tribal art, culture, folk dance by organisation of exhibitions on tribal development & by organisation of tribal leaders conference on Republic Day at District Headquarters.

Financial target.
Rs.15.00 lakhs.

Physical target.
-

49(B)3.19. Special coaching in core subjects: The object of the scheme is to provide tutorial guidance to ST students reading in (+)2 stage so that they could secure good marks in the examinations and get admission in colleges of repute for higher studies. For this an honorarium is paid to the lecturer @ Rs.40/- per day per lecture.

Financial target.
Rs.7.36 lakhs.

Physical target.
32 centres.

49(B)3.20. Coaching and allied scheme:(CSS:50:50)

Financial target.
Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

Physical target.
2 Centres.

49(B)3.21. Purchase of Land for Rehabilitation: This a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to purchase salable land from non-tribals in suitable places for rehabilitation of landless and tribal jhumias and also to prevent land alienation. Grant @ Rs.25000/- per family is provided. It is proposed to increase the rate of grant money to Rs.35000/-per family considering the present cost of land. If the grant money is not sufficient loan @ Rs. 8,500/- per family may be taken up from ST Corporation @ 4% simple interest.

Financial target.
Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Physical target.
20 Families.

49(B)3.22.Aid to non-official organisations: This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Non-official organisations which are working for upliftment and development of ST people living in interior areas. The selected organisations are given grant to extent of 90% of the actual expenditure.

Financial target.
Rs.20.00 lakhs.

Physical target.
12 Organisation.

49(B)3.23. Book Bank(CSS:50:50): The object of the scheme is to establish Book Bank for the use of ST students. The expenditure on the scheme is shared by the state and Central government on 50:50 basis. Financial assistance @ Rs.7500/- per set of books for 2 students in Engineering colleges and @ Rs.2400/- per set for books in polytechnic Institutions for 2 (two) students is provided.

Financial target.
Rs. 0.99 lakhs.

Physical target.
20 sets of book.

49(B)3.24.Restoration assistance: The quantum of assistance per non-tribal family is Rs.3000/- if the land restored to the Tribal does not exceed 0'4 hac. If the restored land is more than 0'4 hac. the beneficiary will get Rs. 3,500/- for development of land.

Financial target.
Rs.5.25 lakhs.

Physical target.
150 families.

49(B)3.25.Nucleus budget: The quantum of assistance is ranging Rs.100/- to Rs.4000/- according to the merit of the case.

Financial target
Rs.10.00 lakhs.

Physical target.
1500 families.

49(B)3.26.Supply of furniture,utensils etc.to boys & girls hostels.

Financial target.
Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

Physical target.
80 hostels.

49(B)3.27.Share capital contribution to ST corporation(CSS.49:51): The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs.10.00 Crores. The paid up share capital as on 1.4.92 is Rs.400.24 lakhs of which Rs.309.90 lakhs has been invested to finance schemes for ST people living below the poverty line. As many as 39 schemes are in operation in collaboration with Banks. The expenditure on this scheme is shared by State and Central Government on 51 : 49 basis.

Financial target.
Rs.10.00 lakhs.

Physical target.
10000 'B'Class Share.

49(B)3.28.Direction & Administration: During the year 1995-96 an amount of Rs. 95.00 lakhs has been kept under this scheme to meet salary & other committed liabilities of the Department.

49(B)4.CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME 100%:

49(B).4.1.Post-matric Scholarship to Sch.Tribe students for studies in India. The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to ST students studying at Post-Matriculation or Post-Secondary stage so as to enable them to complete their education.Outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1995-96.

These scholarships are available for studies in India only.
The rate of the scholarships are :-

Sl.No.	Name of courses of study	Govt. of India's Post-Matric Scholarship per month.	
		<u>Hosteller.</u>	<u>Day-Scholar.</u>
1.	Group - A courses.	Rs.280/-	Rs.125/-
2.	Group - B courses.	Rs.190/-	Rs.125/-
3.	Group - C courses.	Rs.190/-	Rs.125/-
4.	Group - D courses.	Rs.175/-	Rs. 90/-
5.	Group - E courses.	Rs.115/-	Rs. 65/-

49(B)5.SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR 1995-96(CSS:100'%)

Sl.No.	Scheme.	Allocation (Rs.in lakhs.)
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Area based & income generating schemes:

1.	Tribal Development Plan in World Bank Assisted India Rubber Project(Tripura Component).	Rs. 98.00
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49(B)3. TRIBAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

49(B).3.1. The Directorate of Research was established in the year the control of Tribal Welfare Department at the instance of Govt. of India with a view to render assistance for formulation of Welfare schemes for Sch. Tribes on the basis of socio-economic and other scientific surveys/project reports. The objective was also to study intra-tribal and inter-regional Tribal relations. Keeping this in view the Directorate of Research works for (i) Socio-economic studies on different tribal communities of Tripura, (ii) Evaluation of development schemes specially for Sch. Tribes. (iii) Anthropological, ethnological and applied research works by launching different studies, monographs and research projects, (iv) Making of video Films on socio-economic aspects and achievements of different ST Welfare schemes and socio-cultural life of different tribal communities, (v) development of major tribal languages, (vi) Organising training programme on "Tribal Development & planning" (vii) Maintaining an ethnographic Museum on tribal life and culture along with a library for special research, scientific surveys/ project reports. Till 1985 - 86, the schemes relating to Tribal Research were exclusively included in State Sector. From 1987-88 these schemes have been included under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50 : 50 basis.

49(B).3.2. Review of Physical Achievements :- (From 1992-93 to 1994-95).

During the year 1992-93 and 1993-94, 7 (seven) research manuscripts were printed and published. 7 (seven) more research manuscripts are under examination for printing.

One orientation training course and one seminar on tribal development were organised.

Reference books for research library and museum artifacts for the ethnographic gallery were collected. Different plan exhibitions were also participated.

One 16 mm colour documentary film on tribal dance of Tripura was taken up and completed.

During the year 1994-95, the Tribal Research Institute has taken up 4 research projects and monographs on different topics of tribal development, life and culture.

Quarterly research journal title "TUI" is being published on a regular basis.

Documentation of tribal dance and collection of photographs on tribal life and culture will be continued.

Organisation 3 Nos. orientation training courses on tribal development are expected to be completed.

For codification of tribal customary laws, one man Committee for codification of Tribal customary Laws of Tripura had been continued.

The Committee has submitted the preliminary report. The report is under examination of the government.

49(B).3.3. The following are the programmes of works to be taken up during 1995-96, under Tribal Research Institute.

i) Research :Preparation of research projects, monographs, survey reports on socio-economic, socio-religious, linguistics etc; on history, life and culture of the tribes of Tripura are to be taken up, 4(four) nos. of research projects, 3(three)nos. of monographs and 2(two)nos. evaluation studies are proposed to be taken up during the year 1995-96, An outlay of Rs.1.65 lakhs.

ii)Publication : The research projects, monographs, survey reports etc. on the history, life and culture of the Tribes of Tripura prepared by the Institute are to be printed and published.10(ten) nos of such manuscripts are proposed to be printed during the year 1995-96, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided as state share.

iii)Training:Orientation training is given to the field officers of Tribal Welfare Department and other development department who are working in tribal areas and implementing Tribal Welfare schemes. 4(four) nos. of orientation training courses are proposed during 1995-96, with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh.

iv)Museum:The museum is proposed to be extended by addition of some more valuable collections of traditional tribal artifacts.The outlay for Annual Plan 1995-96 is Rs. 0.15 lakh.

v) Audio-visual and exhibition: For preserving the cultural heritage of the tribals of Tripura, the past and changes therein, documentation of the cultural life of the tribals etc. of Tripura is proposed. For these video filming, an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1995-96.

vi)Construction of Tribal Research Institutes: During the year 1995-96 preliminary works for construction of Tribal Research Institute will be taken up with an outlay of Rs.0.05 lakh.

vii) Codification of Tribal Customary Laws etc: For codification of tribal customary laws etc. an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh. is kept for 1995-96.

viii) Kok-borok development: For the development of kok-borok languages, printing and publication & tape-recording etc. of tribal folk song for kok-borok manuscripts and translation works an outlay of Rs. 0.15 lakhs, is kept for 1995-96.

ix) Direction & Administration: An outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs, is kept for 1995-96.

CHAPTER - 50 A. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE (LABOUR DEPTT.)

50.A.1. Status of Labour Sector in Tripura : Most of the Industrial Units in the State either belong to Small scale or Tiny sector. About 90% of the workers are unorganised. The following is the number of workers in different fields.

1. Tea plantation workers	-12,070
2. Brick Fields Workers	-15,664
3. Motor Transport Workers	-15,000
4. Rubber Plantation Workers	-10,000
5. Beedi Factory Workers	- 5,000
6. Costruction Workers	-12,000
7. Shops and Establishment Workers	-20,000
8. Agricultural Workers	-1,46,089 (81 Census Report).

50.A.2. Child Labour in Tripura:

50.A.2.1. In Tripura, the child Labourers work in fields, shops and establishments including Hotels and Restaurants, Beedi Manufacturing units etc. The Children are not generally employed in hazardous employments like Glass Manufacturing, carpet weaving, Stone breaking, match making, fire works manufacturing.

50.A.2.2. There are 52 Tea Estates in the State and 62 Rubber Estates. While no Children are employed in Rubber Estates, only 415 Children are employed in Tea Estates.

Children Employed in Tea Plantations.

	1981- 82	1991- 92
Assam	43,925	41,494
West Bengal	12,081	8,958
Tripura	649	415
Sikkim	72	03
Himachal Pradesh	508	Nil.
Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	10

Source :- Tea Board.

50.A.2.3. The Government of India has recently identified 10 states including Tripura from where the child labour would be eliminated within period of three years. The number of child labour in the State was estimated at 24204 or approximately 1.18% of the total population during 1981 census. Since no perceptible change has taken place in the socio-economic conditions in the state since then, taking the same percentage of 1.18% of the total population and the national average growth of population by 3.43% per annum since 1991 into account, the number of child workers in Tripura may be estimated at 37000 approximately as on 1.1.1995.

50.A.3. Role of Labour Department:

50.A.3.1. The Labour Administration protects the rights and privileges of the workers through effective implementation of the provision of the lab. Acts.

50.A.3.2. The Labour administration fixes and revises the minimum wages of the workers working in the scheduled employment sectors as per provisions of the Minimum wages Act, 1948. The Minimum Wages are fixed, based on the Latest Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Agri. workers (BASE 1961 = 100). The workers' wages are revised with an

increase of 50 point in C.P.I. or every two year, which ever is earlier. This is done as per the consensus arrived at 31st Labour Ministers conference.

50.A.3.3. The present position of Minimum Wages are as follows.
Minimum Wages in Scheduled Employment

Scheduled Employment Sector	Worker Category	Minimum Wage
1. Tea Plantation:-	Adult	Rs.15.70 perday
	Adolecents & Children	Rs. 7.85 perday
2. Beedi :-		Rs.16.80 for every one thousand beedi.
3. Agriculture :-		Rs.17.80 per day
	Periodical workers :-	
	(I) Half yearly attached workers	Rs.1,790.10 in cash plus daily meal and other perks.
	(II)Annual attached workers.	Rs.2,984.65 in cash plus daily meal and other perks
	(III)Daily rated workers	Rs.23.65 per-day
4.Rubber Plantation :-		
	(a) Rubber Plantation field workers,Adult field workers shall be paid per day for 8 hours of work.	Rs.22.70 per-day
	(b) Adolescent and children workers for 4(four) hours of works.	Rs.15.10 per-day
	(c) Tappers for 8 hours of work on production linked wage pattern.	Rs.25.20 per day
5. Bricks	Daily rated workers	Rs.23.65 per day
6. Road & Building	Unskilled	Rs.21.20 per day
	Semi Skilled	Rs.29.45 Per day
	Skilled	Rs.38.45 Per day
	Highly Skilled	Rs.46.15 Per day
7. Shops and Establishments	Skilled	Rs.746.59 PerMonth
	Semi Skilled	Rs.627.92 Per "
	Un-Skilled	Rs.418.61 Per "
8. Public Motor Transport :-		
	1.Driver Heavy Vehicle	Rs.785.50+ food allowance of Rs.453.50 per month
	2.Driver-Medium Vehicle	Rs.564.17 + food allowance of Rs.285.05 per month.
	3.Driver-Light Vehicle	Rs.513.40 + food allowance Rs.285.95 per month.

Scheduled Employment Sector	Worker Category	Minimum Wage
-----------------------------	-----------------	--------------

4. Assistant/Handy man/Cleaner

a) Heavy Vehicle	Rs.295.15 + food allowance Rs.388.95 per month
b) Medium/Light Vehicle	Rs.265.48 + food allowance Rs.244.40 per month.

In order to closely monitor different Labour activities a number of returns are submitted to the Director, Labour Bureau Shimla, Chandigarh and Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

50.A.3.4. Strategy of the Deptt. is two fold

- i) Effective enforcement of the provisions of labour acts.
- ii) Provision of Pre-Primary Education, Health Education and Nutrition through various Balwadi Centres.

50.A.3.4.1. The Deptt. is running 21 Balwadi Centres where Pre-Primary Education & supplementary nutrition is given to children of labourers employed in tea gardens. It is running 3 labour welfare centres where vocational training is provided to Children of labourers.

50.A.4. SCHEMES (STATE PLAN)

50.A.4.1. Direction and Administration: Establishment related Expenses are met from this scheme. Since detailed data on the workers under different employment is not available at present, it is proposed to conduct a detail survey of the workers employed in plantation, beedi manufacturing and the other scheduled employments.

Item	(Rs. in lakhs) Financial Outlay
i) Expenditure on salary of staff borne under 7th plan and upgradation of existing labour machinery	14.09
ii) Cost of survey and publication of data including honourarium of the survey works.	1.00
ii) Cost of office contingency, T.A. and LTC of staff/rent rates/cost of petrol maintenance of vehicles including cost of spare parts and other charges	6.66
	TOTAL: 21.75

50.A.4.2. General Labour Welfare :

Conscientisation of works :

It is proposed to conduct 3-day seminar in three district to make 100 workers conscious of their rights.

Item -----	Financial Outlay -----
i) Cost of holding 3 seminars for 3-days each with 300 workers working under scheduled employments	1.00 lakhs

Skills For Self Employment : In order to improve the financial condition of the poor workers, particularly in the Tea and Rubber Estates, it is proposed to continue 3(three) Labour Welfare Centres in which 30 candidates would be imparted training in tailoring, wool knitting, carpentry, bamboo, and cane crafts. The trainee workers would be given monthly stipend of Rs.75/-per month.

Item -----	Financial Outlay -----
(a) Expenditure on stipend @Rs.75/- each per month for 90 candidates	Rs.0.81 lakhs
(b) Cost of raw materials, training aids, contingencies, etc.	Rs.0.44 lakhs

TOTAL : Rs.1.25 lakhs	

50.A.4.2.1. Special Security for Labours: - The Labour Department runs 22 Balwadi Centres to provide pre-primary education to the children of the workers in different areas of the State. Earlier some tiffins had been arranged for each children every day to encourage attendance. During the year 1995-96, tiffins had to be discontinued for paucity of funds. This had adversely effected the attendance of children at these centres. Therefore, this year the department proposes to revive the scheme of supply of some nutritional support along with pre-primary education to the children attending the Balwadi Centres.

Item -----	Financial Outlay -----
(a) Cost of Tiffin for 850 children @Rs.0.75 per child per day	Rs. 1.90 lakhs
(b) Cost of winter dress @Rs.100/- per day	Rs. 0.85 lakhs
(c) Cost of reading, writing. teaching etc. materials.	Rs. 0.25 lakhs

TOTAL: Rs. 3.00 lakhs	

50. A.4.3. Maternity Benefit Scheme for Landless :Agricultural Women Workers Including Jhumia Workers Women workers are not provided any job during the pregnancy period and suffer a lot due to joblessness and become a victim of mal-nutrition causing serious damage to their health and that of coming baby. 6 week wages calculated at the rate meant for the agricultural workers are proposed to be given to such workers in two instalments. It is proposed to cover 300 first pregnancy and 300 second pregnancy cases.

Item	Financial Outlay
(a) Payment of grant-in-aid to 1000 first pregnancy cases @ 6 weeks wages.	Rs.9.95 lakhs
(b) Payment of grant-in-aid to 750 second pregnancy cases @ 4 weeks wages	Rs.5.05 lakhs

TOTAL: Rs.15.00 lakhs	

50.A.4.4. Construction of Labour Directorate and Districts Offices and construction of Rest Houses:

The Labour Directorate does not have any building of its own. All its out lying offices are also in rented buildings. In the year 1994-95, a token amount of Rs.1000/- had been kept for the purpose. As a plot of Govt. land is now available for construction of the directorate building, the department proposes to start the construction during 1995-96. There is a long outstanding demand for construction of a rest house at the State Head quarters so that the workers who come for treatment at the G.B. and V.M. Hospitals from the out-lying sub-divisions can be accommodated. A plot of land is available near G.B. Hospital and the PWD have submitted a plan and estimates for about Rs.12.00 lakhs for the purpose. The department proposes to start the construction of this rest house during the financial year 1995-96.

Item	Financial Outlay

(a) Construction of Labour Directorate Building	Rs.5.00 lakhs
(b) Construction of Rest House at Agartala	Rs.3.00 Lakhs

TOTAL: Rs.8.00 Lakhs	

50.A.4.5. Elimination and Rehabilitation of Child labour.(100%CSS):

50.A.4.5.1. The problem of child labour is because of prevalence of abject poverty, poor parents' helplessness, employers' privilege to get the required out put against low wages, large scale unemployment, ignorance and illiteracy among the masses. The children of the State are forced by economic necessity to work day and night on wages varying from Rs.50/- to Rs.75/- per month with two inadequate meals a day. All the Non-Government Organisation will be aided by the Government and the expenditure on each of the children will be borne by them. The poor parents whose income will be curtailed as a result of dis-engagement of the children will also be compensated.

Financial involvement per child per year:

a) Cost of garments and uniforms	-	Rs. 250/-
b) Annual Book grant	-	Rs. 250/-
c) Compensation to parents	-	Rs. 600/-
d) Nutritional allowances	-	Rs.1,800/-
e) Administrative cost payable to the NGO's,	-	Rs. 300/-

TOTAL: -		Rs.3,200/-

50.A.4.5.2. It is proposed to cover 8000 children in the first year and 12000 each in the remaining two years.

1. First year - 8000 x 3200	-	Rs.256 lakhs
2. Second year-20000 x 3200	-	Rs.640 lakhs
3. Third year- 32000 x 3200	-	Rs.1,024 lakhs

TOTAL:- Rs.1,920 lakhs

50.4.5.3. The recurring cost will come down from the fourth year as the children covered in the first year will go out. In the fifth year the cost will come to Rs. 620 lakhs and in the 6th year child labour will be eliminated.

50.A.4.5.4. Formation of cells for child labour for monitoring, supervision and coordination of schematic works.

Four Cells will be created in the offices of four District Labour Officers for the four Districts. The total cost involvement for the child labour cells per annum:-

1. Travelling allowances, etc.	-	Rs. 0.60 lakhs
2. Furniture(non-recurring)	-	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
3. Contingencies	-	Rs. 1.00 lakhs

TOTAL:- Rs. 2.60 lakhs

50.A.4.5.5. In the second year and onwards, there will be no expenditure for furniture. So, for the next three years the total requirement of fund will be Rs.1.60 x 3 = Rs. 4.80 lakhs. The entire fund will be given to the State Government as 100% Grant-in-aid by the Central Government.

Financial Implication during 1995-96: Rs.258.60 lakhs.

CHAPTER : 50.B. LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE (MANPOWER PLANNING)

50.B.1. Status : The magnitude of Unemployed is alarming as will be evident from following table No I & II of Live Register and placement of all the Exchanges of tripura for the last 6(six) years.

T A B L E - I

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION WISE BREAKUP OF JOB SEEKERS ON THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN TRIPURA

Level of Education	NUMBER OF JOB SEEKERS IN THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993.
1. Below Madhyamik.	50345	64196	66096	73319	82407	96412	100142.
2. Below Graduate.	53816	58277	62201	66997	69453	72821	75764
3. Graduates.	11782	12221	14577	15202	15537	17194	17822
4. Post Graduates	710	1097	1622	1794	2005	2690	3015
5. Technical	805	1107	2205	3181	3202	2446	2106
6. Others	7529	8650	10021	15939	17621	12970	12903
TOTAL :	124987	145548	156722	176522	199225	204534	211752

T A B L E - II

REGISTRATON & PLACEMENT IN TRIPURA'S EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Year	Number of Candidates Registered	Number of Candidates Placed in Service
1987	22610	2269
1988	24258	1483
1989	18721	1332
1990	15721	812
1991	17643	2926
1992	16684	1730
1993	16082	1810

50.B.2. The main functions of the Employment service organisation are :- (i) registration and Placement services (ii) rendering of vocational guidance and carrer services (iii) Employment market information . (iv) Motivation for self employment and (v) Manpower Studies and (vi) Organising coaching class for preparing candidate for different competitive examination viz staff seclection commission, Government of India, Railway recruitment Board and Indian Army, Navy and Air Force.

50.B.2.1. In the Directorate, a unit under the self employment programme is functioning for motivation of unemployed Youth for taking up the available opportunities for employment. The response is fairly good. The progress of self employment schemes for the year 1989-90 is given below :-

TABLE - III: Achievement under Training for Self Employment

District.	Central Sector (Matric and above)		State Sector (below Matric)	
	No.	Amount (in lakhs)	No.	Amount (in lakhs)
West Tripura	218		635	
North Tripura	117	104.35	439	83.35
South Tripura	99		341	

50.B.3. Priorities for Annual Plan 1995-96 Greater emphasis needs to be laid on regular Data Collection, Manpower survey, collection of Employment Market Information and rendering of necessary assistance to the jobseekers as regards Self-Employment avenues. Another promising programme is coaching classes to prepare students to sit for different competitive Exam. The schemes are, therefore, bound to be staff-oriented. The scheme aims at restructuring the Employment and Manpower Planning in such a way that it can play a more effective role in rendering services to a large number of unemployed youth for gainful employment.

New Activities proposed to be taken up during 1995-96

- i) To prepare Manpower profile.
- ii) Data processing of the applicants Registered with Employment Exchange in the State through computerisation,
- iii) Keeping track records of passed out I.T.I. trainees registered with Employment Exchanges.
- iv) Keeping up-to-date data about the job seekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges so as to project information for manpower planning in the state.
- v) Providing details as regards registration, submission and placement of all categories of candidates (including I.T.I. trainees and other technical groups).
- vi) Utilise the data provided by the area skill surveys for future manpower planning.
- vii) Collect necessary information from the user organisations about the type of manpower which they are not able to get from the open market or employment Exchanges and conduct sample surveys/studies on unemployment.
- viii) Opening of self employment cell for promotion of self employment as per instruction of Ministry of Labour Govt. of India, at Udaipur and Kailashahar.
- ix) Expansion of coaching classes of competitive Exam. at the District Level.

50.B.4. Schemes

50.B.(4.1.) Strengthening of the Directorate and other District Offices (Direction & Administration) :- Under this scheme, the provision has been made for committed expenditure of Directorate and other District Employment Exchange and Town Employment Exchange.

Financial Implication: Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

50.B.(4.2) Scheme for Expansion and coverage of employment services

Financial Implication :-Rs.7.50 lakhs.

50.B.(4.3) Employment Market Information

Financial Implication :-Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

50.B.(4.4) CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

Strengthening of Spl. Employment Exchange for Physically Handicaped. This is a 50:50 sharing scheme between the Centre and State. Provision during 1995-96 as State share:Rs. 0.50.lakhs.

CHAPTER-50.C: LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE(FACTORY & BOILERS ORGN.)

50.C.1. The Factories & Boilers Organisation is primarily concerned with the anticipation, recognition, control and evaluation of hazards in the work/places and also those environmental factors or stresses arising in or from the workplace, which may cause sickness, impaired health or significant discomfort among working men and women.

50.C.2. It deals with 19 numbers of Central Acts and Rules to ensure safe and healthy working conditions in and around factories. Presently in Tripura, there are about 2000 factories under the Factories Act engaging nearly 40,000 workers.

50.C.3. All the schemes related to enforcement of various Safety Legislation have been clubbed together and brought down to two only. They are :

1. Working Condition and Safety
2. Construction

Objectives :

- (i) To improve the working conditions in factories and to ensure safety in & around the work place.
- (ii) To impart mass education on Safety to the workers, management and public.
- (iii) To stop unsafe installation, handling and use of pressure vessels and boilers.
- (iv) To identify, assess and control chemical hazards.
- (v) To encourage managements & workers to adopt safety and industrial hygiene through recognition of their good performance.
- (vi) To arrange training and retraining facilities for workers and supervisors on Safety.

50.C.4. Schemes.

50.C.(4.1) Working Condition and Safety

The scheme has following major components:-

- (i) Revamping of the Factories Act Enforcement machinery.
- (ii) Creating infrastructure for enforcement of the Indian Boilers Act, Regulations and Rules.
- (iii) Setting-up of major hazard control division.
- (iv) Introduction of State Safety awards.
- (v) Imparting mass education to workers and management on safety which may associate financial assistance to State level voluntary organisations in organising safety campaign.
- (vi) Opening of Information Development Cell.
- (vii) Setting up of Industrial Safety Laboratory-cum-Workshop at Head Quarter.

50.C.(4.1.1) Safety and Health of workers engaged in manufacturing processes are regulated by the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 the Tripura Factories Rules 1952 and the newly promulgated CIMAH Rules. To assess the permissible level of airborne contaminants in working environment it is urgently required to procure safety monitoring equipments e.g. High Volume Sampler, Personal Sampler, Gas Detector, Stack monitoring equipment. It is planned to setup analytical lab. in which the air sampled from the working environment will be analysed. To set up

analytical laboratory some laboratory equipment like chemical balance, Air Oven, Freeze, Heating Mantle, Glasswares, Chemicals etc. are required. Provisions has therefore been kept in the scheme to procure the above said equipments.

50.C.(4.1.2) computers are being used to compile and store factory-statistics and to analyse the various data relating to the properties of different dangerous chemicals used in the factories, their Threshold Limit Values etc. which are very important for enforcement activities. It is required to upgrade the capability of the computer in the department and to procure necessary softwares to ensure its proper utilisation.

50.C.(4.1.3) Audiovisual communication is an important medium in propagating occupational Safety, health and environmental instructions. To boost up the programme of imparting mass education to workers and managements on safety and health, one 16mm film projector has been procured. Provision has been made in this scheme to procure some safety films, slide projector and some slides on occupational safety and health.

50.C.(4.1.4) With a view to giving recognition to outstanding safety performance on the part of the industries/factories and to stipulate and maintain the interest of both the managements and workers in accident prevention programmes, it is considered necessary to introduce safety awards at the State level like the National Safety Awards Schemes Financial implication : 18.75 Lacs.

50.C.4.2. Construction: Since the organisation is housed in a semi constructed office building, it is proposed to complete this during 1995-96. Financial implication Rs.1.25 Lacs.

CHAPTER:50D:LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE(CRAFTSMEN TRAINING/IND.&COMM)

50D.1. Status : The following Industrial Training Institute(ITIs) are in operation in the State.

Name of the ITI	No.of existing trade	Intake capacity
1.ITI, Indranagar	14	236
2.ITI, Jatanbari	6	96
3.ITI, Kailashahar	7	128
4.Women ITI, Indranagar	4	64
Total :	31	524

50D.2. Programme : The World Bank Project under craftsmen training programme(50:50) envisages introduction of training in 4 new trades viz. i) Plumber Air-Conditing and Refrigeration at ITI, Indranagar and ii) General Electronic and Computer at Women ITI, Indranagar. Besides the project provides for post-ITI skill development courses in Scooter & Motor Cycle Repairing, Institutional Aid(A.V.Aid) and replacement of old and outdated machines of ITI under the modernisation programme. One new trade i.e. Radio & T.V. machines is proposed to be introduced during 1995-96 at ITI, Kailashahar.

An outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs under craftsmen training programme including State share for World Bank Project is earmarked for 1995-96 as per following break up. (Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	ITI (State Plan)	World Bank Proj. (CSS)
1. Pay & allowances of instructional staff, Stipend and cost of training material.	7.00	3.00
2. Cost of construction of building for Women at ITI, Indranagar.	0.00	10.00
3. Cost of construction of additional building for accommodating training in new trades in the existing 3 ITIs.	6.00	7.00
4. Cost of machines for new trades to be started and for modernisation of the existing ITIs.	7.00	25.00
Total :	20.00	45.00

CHAPTER.51.SOCIAL WELFARE

51.1.The approach for the Social Welfare Sector during the 8th plan is to:

- a) Open services for children below 6 years as under preventive programme services.
- b) care for and protect adolescent girls and pregnant & lactating mothers.
- c) care for, protect and educate the children having different disabilities like mental handicap, Orthopadic handicap, Visual handicap deaf & dumb children.
- d) care for and protect the orphan and destitute children, women and aged, infirm men & women.
- e) Education training, rehabilitation of neglected and delinquent children below 17 years under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986.
- f) provide foster care services for children below 18 years.
- g) provide services for victimised girls and women covering rescue reclamation, reformation and rehabilitation within the provisions of the S.I.T. Act, 1956.
- h) continue Border Area Project(BAP) in five projects.
- i) provide grant-in-aid for running a number of schemes by the Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board and by the other N.G.Os besides running a few orphangs homes directly.

To achieve the above objectives the following continued schemes are proposed during 1995-96.

51.2. State Plan Schemes.

Name of the scheme.	Objective.	1995-96	
		Physical.	Financial. (Rs.in lakhs)
51(2).1. Direction & Admn.	To supports administrative setup.	Staff salary & others.	95.45
<u>Welfare of Handicapped:</u>			
51(2).2. Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for setting up of Bahumukhi Ashasadan.	To set up residensial institute for care, maintenance & training of multiple handicapped.	dropped	
51(2).3. Awarding of scholarship to phy.handicapped students.	To persue General Edn. Class-VIII and vocational & professional training.	Scholarship to students.	4.50
51(2).4. Expansion and dev.of state Inst.for the handicapped girls & boys.	to provide Edn.for the blind students up to class V.	Maintance & Education of inmates.	9.65
51(2).5. Integrated rehabilitation to blind & orthopaedically handicapped(BHP).	By awarding subsistence allowance @ Rs.75/-p.m.	dropped	

51(2).6.	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation for setting up of Institute for education and training of mentally retarded children.	For Edn. and Training of mentally retarded children. One national Org. would be invited.	dropped	
51(2).7.	Rehabilitation of leprosy patients.	Rehabilitation through self employment with assistance of Rs. 20,000/-.	Rehabilitation of 25 cured Leprosy persons.	5.00
51(2).8.	Expansion & development existing institute for deaf & hard of hearing children.	Construction & maintenance of Institute for deaf & hard hearing children	Construction and purchase of equipments.	8.00
51(2).9.	Financial assistance to physically handicapped persons for purchase of prosthetic and hearing aids.	For purchase of petrol oil/Prosthetic aids etc.	100 Nos.	2.00
51(2).10.	Grant for rehabilitation of phy. handicapped girls through marriage.	Marriage grant of Rs. 2000/- to 5000/- per marriage & 15,000/- Destitute Girls.	54 Persons.	5.40

Total : Welfare of handicapped:				34.55

<u>Welfare of children:</u>				
51(2).11.	Supply of winter dress to the childrens of balwadi centre.	To cover students of age group 3 to 6 years @ Rs.50/- per dress.	30,000	15.00
51(2).12.	Expansion & development of state home for children of unattached widows at Sa tirbazar.	To expend the existing Home.	Const	3.00
51(2).13.	Foster care Allowance for Orphan Children.	To give Rs.100/- per month to foster patients.	270 Nos.	3.24
51(2).14.	Expansion of Tribal home at Ampura at Khowai, West Tripura.	Maintanance & Education for the tribal orphan children.	30 Nos.	
51(2)15.	Rehabilitation of outgoing inmates of the children home run by the Govt.	For rehabilitation of orphan children through vocational training.	50 Nos.	2.50
51(2)16.	Financial assistance to honorarium based anganwadi workers.	Addl.D.A.to Anganwadi workers & Helpers	4,110 Anganwadi Workers &	---

Total:Welfare of children.				26.95

Name of the scheme.	Objective.	1995-96	
		Physical.	Financial. (Rs.in lakhs)
<u>Welfare of Women:</u>			
51(2)17. Setting up of cell for monitoring of Women's Welfare Programme.	To strengthening the cell for monitoring.	---	---
51(2)18. Establishment of destitute women home in south Tripura districts Belonia.	Dev.of land & other work.	---	---
51(2)19. Financial assistance to widows.	Financial help to self-employment @ Rs.300/-p.m.for maximum 5 years	---	---
51(2)20. Associated women workers Training camp, alongwith concern Govt. Field functioneries.	Orgn. of Trag.camp of the rural women for awareness.	1000 persons	6.20
51(2)21. Vocational trag. for rural women in rural areas.	To explore the scope of vocational training of rural women.	---	---
Total : Welfare of women:			6.20
<u>Other Programme.</u>			
51(2)22. Welfare of aged infirm grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation for establishment and maintenance of home for old infirm in tribal areas.	Setting up of infirmary in tribal women.	---	---
51(2)23. Correctional services for children (Juvenile home) (50:50)	To provide supportive service through juvenile Justice Act.	25 Nos.	6.82
51(2)24. Expansion & development of protective home.	To provide correctional services fallen and victimised girls and womens.	75 Nos.	11.20
51(2)25. Assistance to voluntary organisation grant-in-aid and local bodies.	Running of 4 destitute children home & 5 border are projects run by T.S.S.W.A.B. & T.C.C.W.	200 Nos.	26.68
Total : Correctional Services:			44.70
GRANT TOTAL: SOCIAL WELFARE			207.85

CHAPTER -52A. NUTRITION : SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME(T.W.DEPTT.)

52.A.1. OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY :- Special Nutrition Programme aims at remedying malnutrition and under-nutrition among the Children, pregnant women & nursing mothers belonging to poorer sections of the Society by providing supplementary nutritious food. Special Nutrition Programme provides 300 calories with 10 grams of protein for Children of age group 0-6 years, 500 calories with 20 grams of protein for pregnant women, nursing mothers & adolescent girls and 600 calories with 20 grams of protein for severely malnourished children for 300 days in a year.

52.A.2. REVIEW OF SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS

Year	Target	Physical (Number of beneficiaries)	Financial (Rs.in lakh)	Achievement
	Financial (Rs.in lakh)			Physical All beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
7th Five	562.100	3,74,322	517.45	4,12,392
1990-91	156.000	81.072	155.962	79,502
1991-92	159.000	81.072	148.260	79,025
1992-93	210.000	1,15,980	198.855	1,23,849
1993-94	210.000	1,23,849	210.000	1,23,849
1994-95	300.000	1,29.600	300.000	1,29,600
			(Anticipated)	(Anticipated)

52.A.3. ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96. Out of the approved outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.8.37 lakhs is kept for maintenance of vehicles etc. Rs.10.00 lakhs, for purchase of utensils. The balance of Rs.231.63 lakhs, is to be used feeding programme which would run for 180 days out of 300 days required during the year.

52.A.4. BREAKUP OF BENEFICIARIES AND UNIT FEEDING COST (Rs.)/DAY.

	No.	Unit cost.
Pregnant & Nursing mothers =	16,708	1.15
Children(0-6 yrs. old) =	1,07,141	0.95
Malnourished Children =	5,408	1.35
Adolescent Girls =	315	1.15
	1,29,572	1.15(average)

CHAPTER-52B : NUTRITION BALAHAR (SOCIAL WELFARE DEPTT>)

The scheme of Balahar has been introduced during the year 1986-87 with a view to provide khichuri to the children of the age-group of 3 to 6 years who attend the Balawadi (Pre-primary) institutions. The scheme had been designed on the lines of Special Nutrition Programme in terms of financial pattern and other norms. There are 1225 Social Education Centres which are spread through out the state through which the programme is implemented. Out of that 402 Centres are in ADC areas. It has been decided to cover 52,000 children during 1995-96 of which 12,000 children would be in ADC areas. Total outlay earmarked for the Balahar programme is Rs.100.00lakhs. Total flow to ADC would be Rs.30.00 lakhs.

CHAPTER - 52C. NUTRITION (MID-DAY-MEAL PROGRAMME).

52(C).1. The Nutrition(Mid-Day-Meal)Programme was introduced in March 1980 with the aim of providing an incentive to the children to attend schools.The programme is being run in the Primary/ Jr.Basic Schools(i.e.classes I to V) of the rural areas of the State. It has proved to be a successful programme in checking stagnation,drop-outs and in enriching the attendance & enrolment in school classes. The programme is also being implemented in the Primary/Jr. Basic Schools of the A.D.C. areas from the year 1986.

52(C)2. At present the students are being given Mid-Day-Meal at a cost of Rs.0.75 paisa per student per day, while the total feeding days in a year do not exceed 200. This programme is run in the schools by Mid-Day-Meal committees. There exist a State Level Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister, School Education to monitor the programme. The programme will be expanded by extending the programme to all Primary School/in rural areas.

52(C).3.TARGET FOR 1995-96.In the year 1995-96 Rs.365.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent against 3.22 lakhs nos beneficiaries.

DETAILED FINANCIAL IMPLICATION ON THE MDM SCHEME FOR 1995-96.

1. Salaries	:	Rs. ----- lakhs.
T.A./L.T.C.	:	
5-office expenses.	:	Rs. 19.00 lakhs.
2. Other establishment charges.	:	Rs. 8.00 lakhs.
P.Oil. & Maintenance of vehicle etc.	:	
3. Feeding charges.		Rs.338.00 lakhs.
Total =		Rs.365.00 lakhs.

Deppt.	95-96 :Outlay	95-96 :on Non-Feeding: :expens	Target: :group	Total :bene- :res :aries :('000)	Unit :cost/ :	Feed :days :/Yr.	Centres :(No)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SNP. /T.W.	250.00	30.00	0-6 yrs.	129.572	1.15 paise	280	-
BALAHAR. /S.W.	100.00	13.10	3-6 yrs.	52.00	0.95 paise.	210	1225
M.D.M. PROGRAMME. /S.E.	365.00	29.00	6-11 yrs.	322.000	0.75 Paise	Upto 200	1,354

CHAPTER- 53. LEGAL AID & ADVICE (LAW DEPARTMENT)

53.1. STATUS

The objective of this scheme is to give legal aid and advice to the poor litigants. According to the provision of the scheme Legal Aid Counsels have been appointed on a monthly remuneration basis to conduct cases for and on behalf of the poor litigants in each Sub-Division of the State.

53.2. SCHEME

Scheme	Items	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs)
Legal Aid & Advice to the poor	i) Pay & Allowances of the staffs of the Legal Aid Board	1.25
	ii) Office Expenses	0.50
	iii) Payment of Special Professional	1.75
	iv) Expend. for organising Lok Adalats	3.00
T O T A L :		Rs. 6.00 Lakhs

CHAPTER : 54A: PUBLIC WORKS (P.W.D/R & B)

54.1. Introduction & Status of Sector : A number of functional buildings are taken up for different departments to provide extension services to the people. The existing stock of functional buildings is approx. 720,000 sqm. in the State. Total plinth area of functional building under public works construction completed upto the end of 7th five year plan is 176,000 sqm. It is expected that cumulative area of functional buildings against Public Works Construction will stand at the level of 209,000 Sqm. as on March, 1995.

54.2. Objective & Policies : While formulating the plan, stress has been given to use of locally available materials and expertise to the maximum extent possible to economise the cost of construction and to generate maximum employment. Greater emphasis is also being given to complete ongoing works and to take up only those new works for which there is a pressing demand.

54.3 The following Table indicates no. of works continued from the preceeding years and also the spill over amount. Deptt.wise outlay has also been indicated for 1995-96. Total number of spill over works is 430 against which anticipated committed liability has been worked out to Rs.1266.11 lakhs as on April, 1995.

TABLE - 1 : Departmental Works with PWD(R&B) - Status & Targets for 1995 - 96.

Sub-Head of Development	Amt. of Spill over works (Rs. Lakhs)	Proposed Outlay for 1995-96 (Rs. Lakhs)		
		Ongoing works	New works	Total
Gen. Admn.	624.03	50.00	30.00	80.00
Police Non-residential	293.83	50.00	10.00	60.00
Jail	79.83	20.00	10.00	30.00
Admn. & Justice	32.50	10.00	-	10.00
Civil Works	123.41	20.00	20.00	40.00
Parliament & Legislature	41.41	10.00	10.00	20.00
Fire Protection	43.82	20.00	5.00	25.00
Community Development	27.28	5.00	15.00	20.00
Direction & Administration	-	15.00	-	15.00
Total :	1266.11	200.00	100.00	300.00

54.4. Employment content : Employment generation is expected to be of about 1,57,500 mandays against construction and 37 man-years for maintenance and annual repairs of the assets created during 1995-96.

54.5 Tribal Sub-Plan : There is no specific scheme to extend benefits directly to the Tribal Sub-Plan area. However, against the total proposed outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs under PW Const. an outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan to complete 1700 Sq. m. of functional building during 1995-96.

54.6 Special Component Plan : There is no special component plan under P.W. Construction.

54.7 Flow of fund TTAADC : There is no specific flow of fund to TTAADC.

CHAPTER:54B : JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (LAW DEPTT.)

54B.1.The scheme is of capital nature. Infrastructural facilities for construction of Court Buildings and residential quarters both for the Agartala Bench of the Guwahati High Court and the Sub-ordinate Judiciary in the State of Tripura are planned to be provided. The scheme is drawn to implement judgement delivered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in connection with a case filed by the all India Judges Association. The total cost of the scheme is Rs.2040.00 lakhs (Rupees twenty crores forty lakhs). The scheme is to be implemented during the period of 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97). As for the sharing pattern, State Share stands at Rs.1020.00 lakhs.

54B.1.1. Out of the State Share of Rs.1020.00 lakhs an amount of Rs.44.00 lakhs for the year 1995-96 have been provided as State Share.

CHAPTER - 55. PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

55.1. The Printing & Stationery Department is functioning with two major objectives i) Printing of the Nationalised Books, Printing of Acts, Rules & ii) Responsive procurement and distribution of forms and stationery stores.

(A) The Tripura Government Press under this Department is the authorised agency for printing of all kinds of Forms, booklets, statutory reports, Acts, Rules, Gazette, Ballot papers, etc.

(B) The Forms & Stationery Wing of this Deptt. is responsible for procurement of stationery stores and distribution to the user Departments/Offices of this Government including some Central Govt. offices.

55.2. The main objective of the Annual Plan for 1995-96 is to adopt effective and suitable measures to modernise the Tripura Government Press by setting/installation of Offset technology/Desk Top printing technology and latest large scale photo printing technology in place of the old method of letter press system. This will improve the capacity of the press. Target of 4,50,00,000 impressions per year has been set for 1995-96 as compared to the existing capacity of 4,00,00,000 impressions.

55.3. Accordingly, the existing man-power of the Tripura Government Press trained to the existing letter press system is required to be trained up in modern printing technology following purchase of sophisticated machinery for the purpose of augmenting printing works in the Press, it is expected that the quantum of over time allowance incurred would be reduced substantially. Presently costing of printing is being computed in the press by the existing staff without having professional qualification. It is, therefore, natural that the costing done does not fully reflect the actual cost involved. To facilitate proper computing a few senior staff attached to the computing works in the Tripura Government Press are proposed to be trained up in computing

55.4. The scheme-wise break up of Rs.20.00 lakhs during 1995-96 is as below

Schemes -----	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) -----
1. Direction & Administration	Rs. 8.20
2. Expansion of Tripura Government Press:	Rs.11.00
3. Construction of Building	Rs. 0.80

	Rs.20.00

55.5. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

i) Salary of staff : (7th Plan committed)	Rs. 5.20
ii) Office Expenses.	Rs. 1.00
iii) Travelling Expenses	Rs. 0.50
iv) Raw materials, etc.	Rs. 1.50

Total..	Rs. 8.20

CHAPTER 56. OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (APPOINTMENT & SERVICES DEPARTMENT.)

56.1. During the year 1995-96, the State Institute of public Administration & Rural Development (SIPARD) proposes to organise training programmes for various categories of Government servants in the State. For facilitating smooth organisation of such training programmes, the State Institute, which also functions as the State Institute of Rural Development (S.I.R.D.), requires to be strengthened in terms of development of training software & hardware. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1995-96.

56.2. Scheme

Scheme	Item/Components	Financial Implication (Rs.in lakhs)
-----	-----	-----
Strengthening of SIPARD	i) Organisation of Training Programme	2.00
	ii) Purchase of Library Books & Periodicals & Accessories for S.T.I. Library	3.00
	-----	-----
	T O T A L : Rs.	5.00
	-----	-----

CHAPTER : 57 : ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES/ JAILS(JAIL DEPARTMENT)

57.1. Financial assistance was provided to the States for improving conditions and administration of jails under the central scheme of Modernisation of Prison Administration during the period 1987-92. The Government of India has now decided to extend the above scheme with some modifications as Plan scheme for the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. 1993-97. Now the pattern of the central assistance will be as follows :-

Funding Pattern for the scheme, Modernisation of Prison Administration(CSS).

Sub-Scheme	Pattern of assistance	
	Central Share	State Share
1. For Strengthening of security arrangements and communication	75%	25%
2. For other items like security related items repair and renovation of old prison buildings keeping in view the security aspects, work programmes.		
3. Vocational training and modernisation of Prison Industries, Medical care, sanitation and hygiene, Staff training (including training equipments and building, facilities for women offenders and development of borstal school and transportation).	50%	50%

57.2. Total allocation for the State for the period 1993-97 is Rs.38 lakhs (including Rs.11.00 lakhs of 75% grant and Rs.27.00 lakhs of 50% matching grant). The Central assistance is not available for creation of additional staff & making expenditure of a recurring nature.

57.3. Outlay during Financial Year 1994-95: In accordance with above two schemes the Government of India has already sanctioned Rs.6.05 lakhs on 75 : 25 basis & 8.71 lakhs 50:50 basis for the financial year, 1994-95. Out of this provision the state share for the current year comes to Rs.1.55 lakhs against 75% scheme and Rs.4.355 lakhs on 50% matching grant basis. The items of the both two schemes for the current financial year are as under:-

(A) Scheme to be implemented on 75:25 Basis	Financial Outlay
(1) Electronic Alarm for Central Jail, Tripura	Rs.2.00 lakhs
(2) Door frame metal detectors	Rs.0.35 "
(3) E.P.BX-12 Central Jail, Agartala	Rs.0.70 "
(4) Close Circuit T.V.	Rs.3.00 "

TOTAL: Rs.6.05 lakhs	

Central Share:-	Rs.4.50 lakhs
State Share:-	Rs.1.55 lakhs

TOTAL: Rs.6.05 lakhs	

<u>(B) Schemes to be implemented on 50:50 Basis:</u>		<u>Financial Outlay</u>
(1) Setting up of one unit of semi-automatic handloom in Central Jail, Tripura		Rs.0.46 lakhs
(2) Renovation of existing prison Ward of Amarpur		Rs.2.00 "
(3) Sanitation and Hygiene		Rs.0.80 "
(4) Purchase of 3 motor cycles		Rs.1.05 "
(5) Repair and renovation of old prison buildings keeping in view the security aspects		Rs.1.25 "
(6) Facilities for women		Rs.2.50 "
(7) Equipments and Tools		Rs.0.65 "

TOTAL: Rs.8.71 lakhs

Central Share :- Rs.4.355 lakhs
State Share:- Rs.4.355 lakhs

TOTAL: Rs.8.71 lakhs

57.4. Financial Year 1995-96: - For utilisation of remaining portion of the Central assistance within the earmarked amount under two schemes, the following items are to be implemented for the period 1995-96:(A) On 75:25 Basis Unit 1995-96 Financial Outlay

		<u>Target</u>	
1. Walki-Talkie	Nos.	6	Rs. 79,750/-
2. Door frame metal dectotor	Nos.	9	Rs.3,72,000/-
3. Search light	Nos.	11	Rs.1,50,000/-
4. S.P.BX	Nos.	12	Rs. 70,000/-
5. Watch tower	Nos.	1	Rs.1,90,000/-

TOTAL:- Rs.8,61,700/-

Say Rs. 8.62 lakhs

Central Share : - Rs.6,46,500/-
State Share : - Rs.2,15,500/-

TOTAL: - Rs.8,32,000/-

(B)On 50:50 Basis Unit 1995-96 Financial Outlay

		<u>Target</u>	
1. Ambulance	Nos.	1	Rs.2,75,000/-
2. Perimeter wall	Nos.	1	Rs.2,56,000/-
3. Convict Ward	Nos.	10	Rs.15,24,000/-
4. Repair & renovation of Prison building	Nos.	1	Rs.1,90,000/-
5. Work shed for powerloom	Nos.	1	Rs,2,60,750/-
6. Mordern sewing machine.	Nos.	12	Rs,46.241/-
7. Equipments for existing Press Unit	Nos.	1	Rs.75,000/-
8. Agri.Equipments	Nos.	4	Rs.70,000/-
9. Poultry Unit	Nos.	9	Rs,1,12,000/-
10.Carpentary Unit	Nos.	1	Rs.1,35,000/-
11.Bed side locker	Nos.	30	Rs. 60,000/-
12.Iron Coat	Nos.	30	Rs.1,50,000/-

(B) <u>On 50:50 Basis</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>Financial Outlay</u>
		<u>Target</u>	
13. Sterilizer & Autoclave machine.	Nos.	1	Rs. 20,000/-
14. Metress	Nos.	30	Rs. 60,000/-
15. X-Ray machine	Nos.	1	Rs. 4,00,000/-
16. Cassete and Screen Films Hanger	Nos.	5	Rs. 25,000/-
17. Radiation Protection Screen with lead	Nos.	9	Rs. 9,000/-
18. Dark Room equipments	Nos.	10	Rs. 6,000/-
19. Lead Mark & lead Blocker	Nos.	1	Rs. 1,000/-
20. Chemicals			
i) X-ray Developer	Nos.	1	Rs. 3,000/-
ii) X-ray Fixer & Hurder	:		
21. Insbators (Bacteriological) 37 c 14" x 14" x 14"	Nos.	2	Rs. 8,000/-
22. Setting up of Dental unit with equipments	Nos.	1	Rs. 43,000/-
23. Building & equipment for training school	Nos.	1	Rs. 5,40,000/-
24. Building equipments and furniture	Nos.	1	Rs. 3,00,000/-
TOTAL		-	Rs. 45,69,000/-
Central Share for 1995-96		-	Rs. 22,84,500/-
State Share for 1995-96		-	Rs. 22,84,500/-
TOTAL FOR 1995-96		-	Rs. 45,69,000/-

CHAPTER:58:CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS WITH OFFICE IN TRIPURA:
ACTIVITIES AND PLAN PROPOSALS

58.1. THE RUBBER BOARD IN TRIPURA:

Introduction: The Rubber Board is a statutory body under the Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India. The main objective of the Board is "to promote by such measures as it thinks fit the development of the rubber plantation industry." With a view to increase natural rubber production in India, it has been implementing various development schemes from 1957 onwards. With the aim of bringing about faster development on a massive scale, the Board has strengthened its set up in Tripura, where there are three divisions implementing various schemes/projects. The Activities are summarised below:

A. Main Schemes:

(1) Nucleus Rubber Estate and Training Centre:

Under the above division the activities are mainly of training the prospective growers and workers in modern scientific cultivation of Rubber and processing methods. A nucleus estate was set up at Surendranagar over an area of 98.00 ha. During the first half of 1994-95 financial year, field visits have been arranged for 250 tribal beneficiaries on 10 occasions. Seventy five workers were also trained in budding expending an amount of Rs.7,500/-.

In order to facilitate the economic re-settlement of the Jhumia families, a new scheme for raising block rubber plantation was started in 1992. So far 653.77 ha. have been brought under rubber plantation benefitting 500 nos. of tribal beneficiaries. The proposal for Annual Plan 1995-96 is to plant another 500 ha. covering 350 beneficiaries. The estimated expenditure to be incurred during 1995-96 is Rs. 1.03 crores. The scheme also envisages to provide Balwadies, medical facilities etc. for the beneficiaries. Other income generating schemes such as inter-cropping are also implemented to create additional income for the beneficiaries during the immaturity period of the plantation. The above scheme is implemented in collaboration with Tribal Welfare Deptt., Govt. of Tripura.

(2) Zonal Office:

It is the duty of the division to implement Board's various development schemes through it's regional offices at Agartala, Udaipur and Dharmanagar. During the VIIIth Plan period a total of 3,000 ha. under World Bank Scheme and 5000 ha. under the regular schemes of the Board are expected to be planted.

During the half year 1994-95 a total amount of Rs. 37 lakhs was disbursed through the above 3 Regional Offices towards planting grant and input subsidy. The proposal for 1995-96 is to plant 1000 ha. and an amount of Rs.57 lakhs is required for payment under the scheme.

B. Subsidiary Schemes:

a) Additional Assistance for the production of Poly bagged plants:

The beneficiaries who have been identified are supplied with poly-thene bag budded stumps and maintenance grant for producing the required number of poly bagged plants which is considered to

be advanced type of planting material. In 1995-96 the proposal is to supply 5,00000 budded stumps and 5,00000 polythene bags incurring an expenditure of Rs.37,50000/- in order to plant 1000 ha. area.

b) Fencing subsidy:

Free cattle grazing is a bottleneck in the successful establishment of rubber plantation in Tripura. To overcome this, the Board has formulated a new scheme for the boundary protection in the rubber holdings. The scale of subsidy is Rs.4000/- for SC/ST and Rs.1,500/- for general category of marginal growers. At the above rate, the proposal for 1995-96 is to provide boundary protection for an area of 500 ha. and the expenditure estimated is Rs.1,35000/-.

c) Supply of estate requisites:

Rubber was introduced in Tripura in the year 1993 by the Forest Department, Govt. of Tripura. Presently, the rubber plantation requisites are not available locally. Therefore, a subsidy scheme is being implemented for the supply of plantation requisites such as rubber tapping knives, plastic cup, cup hanger etc. at subsidised rates. The proposal for 1995-96 under this item is at Rs. 50,000/-.

d) Supply of Rubber sheeting rollers at subsidised rate:

Rubber sheeting rollers are also required for making the produce from Rubber Plantation into the marketable form of sheet rubber. The total cost of a set of rollers is Rs.11500/-. A subsidy of Rs.1000/- on the purchase of rollers by individual growers was available during the half year 1994-95. An amount of Rs.27,6000/- was spent for the purchase and supply of rubber sheeting rollers for 24 growers. In 1995-96 the proposal is to supply a minimum of 35 sets involving a subsidy of Rs.35,000/-.

e) Smoke house subsidy:

For the proper curing of the wet sheets, they should be subjected to smoking continuously for 4 to 55 days for which smoke houses are required. A small grower requires a smoke house of 85 kg. capacity and according to the prevailing cost, the total expenditure would come to Rs. 15,000/- and the growers are eligible for Rs.3,000/- towards smoke house subsidy; besides, for group processing community smoke houses, the extent of subsidy is Rs.1,00000/-. In 1995-96 it is proposed to grant subsidy expenditure of Rs.130000/- and 10 individual smoke houses incurring an

58.2. RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF INDIA, RESEARCH STATION, AGARTALA, TRIPURA

The Rubber Board started its activities in Tripura by establishing a Research centre in the year 1979. The Research centre was elevated to the status of a Regional Research Station in the year 1985. The major disciplines of research being carried out at this station are Agronomy & Soil Science, Plant Physiology and Plant Breeding. The station has at present a staff strength of 27 and is under the administrative control of the Deputy Director(A/S).

Hevea brasiliensis is a native species of the tropical region and performs best in the tropics. The agro-climatic condition prevailing in North East Region including Tripura is Sub-tropical.

The rubber plants introduced into this region are subjected to stress. The major stress factor prevailing in this region is low temperature during winter which on an average is 10 Degree Celsius but has been observed to go as low as 4 Degree Celsius besides a high summer temperature (the max. recorded being 42.2 Degree Celsius). The Regional Research Station has 8 Scientists working in different disciplines to formulate a location specific package of practices for the state of Tripura. The priority areas of work that are at present being undertaken are:

1. Screening off rubber clones to identify suitable clones for the area.

2. To evolve new clones by breeding stress resistant clones suitable to this area.

3. To study the influence of agro-climatic factors on the growth and yield of Hevea and to identify the stress factors.

4. To evolve appropriate cultural practices such as fertilizer application, density of plantation etc. suited for this region.

The Station is also maintaining a Germplasm nursery with about 350 imported genotypes from all over the World. A mobile Soil and Tissue Testing Lab is also operating to cater to the needs of Rubber Growers in the entire North Eastern Region. Soil & Leaf samples are tested and fertilizer recommendations are given. A Research Farm of about 85 ha. projects which are being conducted by this Station. The Station also

58.3. THE OFFICE OF THE CENSUS OPERATIONS IN TRIPURA

1. Sample Registration Scheme:

It is a continuing survey scheme of this Directorate. Information on Births and Deaths for each month is collected under this Scheme. For this purpose, a total 75 sample Units have been selected on random sample basis by the Registrar General, India. Out of them 60 are scattered in rural areas and 15 in urban areas of the State. Seventy numbers of part-time enumerators have been selected in different Villages/Towns and most of them are the teachers of the State Government. A token honorarium is given to each of them per month. Each part-time enumerator is supposed to send the information on births and deaths in his unit to the census Directorate monthly in the prescribed form. The supervisors, who are the regular staff of this Directorate, are sent to all the units half yearly for total survey of the unit to match the reports submitted by the enumerators and to ensure complete coverage of the events of births and deaths in the last six months. These results are some times re-verified by the officers.

2. Social Studies:

Different studies are undertaken in this Section. At present Census data based Study for Scheduled Tribe "Tripuri" is in progress. 40 numbers of villages have been selected in the State for this study. The following schedules are canvassed for the purpose of this survey.

- a). Household Schedule:- This schedule is exclusively for the members of the household. Information on the individuals in regards to Sex, Age, Marital status, Education, Economic activities is collected through this schedule. Besides, General

characteristics of the Households, Land use and Agricultural information, Animal husbandry, information on Co-operative Societies, Banks, Migration and characteristics of ever married women and their children, Family planning, Health care, Developmental assistance related to the Households are collected through this schedule.

b). Village Schedule:- Through this schedule information on Location & Settlement, Amenities and Services, Land and land use, Enrolment of school going children etc. of the entire village is collected.

c). Ethnographic Schedule:- This schedule deals with name, identity, origin and history of the Tribe. Moreover, information on the Habitation pattern, Dwelling unit, Food, Dress, Ornaments, Family, Clan and other analogous divisions, Economic activities, Life-cycle, Religion and Traditional Systems of social control and Inter community relationship related to the referred Tribe is collected through this schedule.

3. Language Study:

Selected Tribal languages are to be studied through the information collected through this survey in the field. The survey work is proposed to be undertaken shortly on one tribal language.

4. Publications:

The Directorate of Census Operations, Tripura has a list of publications to be printed by 1995-96.

1. Administrative Report - Enumeration.
2. Administrative Report - Tabulation.
3. Part II B - Primary Census Abstract.
4. District Census Handbook - 3 volumes for 3 districts.
5. Part II A - General Tables.

Out of the above, publication no. 4 i.e. District Census Handbook for each of the three districts have already been sent to the Government of Tripura Press for printing of 400 copies for West Tripura and 300 copies for North & South Tripura districts. The expenditure of the same is the responsibility of the State Government. The volumes contain Village Directory and Town Directory of each district and its village wise Primary Census Abstract. These contain write up on brief history with geographical characteristic of the districts.. Maps and Charts for the above volumes are to be printed outside the State through the

58.4. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Schemes: 1. Geoenvironmental appraisal of an area in an around Udaipur, South Tripura District, Tripura.

Objective: To assess geoenvironmental parameters prevailing in the urban belt and the impact on geoenvironment with a view to suggest remedial measures to evolve environmental friendly developmental model.

During F.Y. 1993-94, thematic mapping over an area of 200 sq.km. to the south of Gumti river on 1:50,000 scale has brought out different geomorphological units, different categories of land slopes, present land use pattern, three types of soils and seismotectonic activity around Udaipur area. Possible natural hazard zones such as flood-prone areas, soil erosion prone areas and land slide prone areas could be demarcated in natural hazard map besides demarcating fairly stable areas free from above hazards.

The pre-monsoon study on surface and ground water has revealed that the water is safe for domestic consumption as it contain permissible limits of(10 number/100 ml.) coliform organisms; Zinc values beyond the permissible limit of 1500 microgram/L are noticed in the water drawn through new galvanised iron hand pumps.

Statistical information, related to environmental problems are being collected from different departments of Govt. of Tripura.

It is proposed to continue thematic mapping to the north of Gumti river. Studies on 'levees' also will be conducted. Post-monsoon study of coliform organisms on water samples will be conducted. It is planned to conduct land slope stability studies. Corroborative study with field data will be conducted from the statistical data obtained from different State Govt. Departments with the field data collected by the field geologists.

The endeavour will be to compile the information on geomorphology, geology, pedology, surface water, ground water characteristics and land use.

Scheme 2. Geoenvironmental Appraisal of an area in an around Dharmanagar, North Tripura District, Tripura.

Objective: To assess geoenvironmental parameters prevailing in the urban belt and the impact on geoenvironment with a view to suggest remedial measures to evolve environmental friendly developmental model.

State Govt. of Tripura has desired that the northern district of the State of which Dharmanagar is the most important township has to be developed systematically since infrastructural facilities are available only in Dharmanagar area for rapid industrial growth of this State. This was also discussed in the recently held SGPB meeting at Agartala.

In order to suggest remedial measures for environmental degradation, it is proposed to carry out work on water resource data, meteorology, quality of soil, and also prepare various thematic maps to arrive at various environment friendly measures keeping in view the recent urbanisation problems.

The endeavour will be to compile the information on geomorphology, geology, pedology, surface water, ground water characteristics and land use.

Scheme 3. Geotechnical evaluation of Water Resource Development Projects in Tripura - Mizoram.

Scheme 4. Geotechnical evaluation of Communication Projects in Tripura-Mizoram

Object: The main objective of conducting geotechnical investigation, grouped under communication projects, is to carry out geotechnical studies to select suitable alignment for the proposed railway line, selection of sites for bridges and also to render geotechnical advice on stability of slope along the newly cut/existing roads/railway alignments as per the requirements of the sponsoring agencies.

Quantum of work: Physical targets shall depend on the specific request, as and when received.

Items	Sponsoring authority	Personnel
T R I P U R A :	N.F.Railway..	

Listed Items :

58.5. MARKETING AND SERVICE EXTENSION CENTRE, OFFICE OF THE D.C(HANDICRAFTS), AGARTALA.

Objectives :- (1) Enhancing employment potentialities.
(2) Promoting inter-State marketing and increasing foreign exchange earnings.

Activities :- (1) Identification.
(2) Market Analysis.
(3) Promotion.
(4) Service and Assistance.

58.6. OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LTID. TRIPURA PROJECT:

During 1995-96, Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited will continue exploration for hydrocarbons in the State of Tripura through seismic surveys and drilling and will make efforts to augment its revenue through increased gas offtake.

Two departmental seismic parties will continue to be deployed in the State. They will work in the Western Tripura areas with a physical target of 450 SLK of 2-D seismic surveys. Efforts are being made to induct one additional contract seismic party to work in Eastern Tripura (North Tripura District) during 1995-96. Seismic surveys are carried out under the control of Exploration Business Group, ONGC, Calcutta.

Three deep drilling rigs and one workover rig will continue to be deployed for exploration and delineation of hydrocarbon prospects in Western Tripura areas. They will drill about 5 to 6 wells totalling 14,700 metres approximately.

The annual production of gas at the end of the year i.e. 31.3.96 is targetted about 150 MMM. The average daily offtake as on 31.3.96 is targetted at 0.448 MMSC MD as compared to 0.34 MMSCMD today. There will be no change in the gas handling capability which will remain at 0.80 MMSCMD.

The ONGC Ltd. since inception & till 31.3.94 has spent around Rs.525.00 crores in Tripura. The revised estimate of expenses during 1994-95 is Rs.37.00 crores while Rs.57.00 crores have been budgetted for

58.7. NATIONAL AIRPORTS AUTHORITY, AGARTALA AIRPORT:

National Airports Authority is planning to construct a New Terminal Building for departing passengers with capacity to handle 250 to 300 passengers per hour and will be equipped with all modern gadgets and equipments to facilitate smooth and comfortable passage for them.

The existing Terminal Building will be modified and converted into Arrival Lounge. The arrival lounge will be provided with two Conveyor Belts and other modern amenities. The total expenditure will be to the tune of Rupees Ten Crores.

There is a proposal to extend the Main Runway in the South direction to make the total length of Runway to 7500 feet to enable AB measuring; about 33 acres is to be acquired from the State Govt. The land has been identified and State Revenue Department has already confirmed the availability of the same. The approximate cost of this scheme would be about Rupees Ten crores.

Both these works are likely to be taken up during 1995-96, depending upon the availability of fund with National Airports Authority.

58.8. ACTIVITIES OF THE BAMBOO & CANE DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, ALL INDIA HANDICRAFTS BOARD, TRIPURA, AGARTALA:

I. The Bamboo & Cane Development Institute has been set up for catering to the requirements of development of cane and bamboo crafts practised extensively in North Eastern Region of India.

II. The objectives of the Institute are as follows:-

- i) To conduct research into the various uses of bamboo & cane:
- ii) To conduct research into the techniques of production and tools for manufacture of articles out of bamboo & cane:
- iii) To conduct research for development of suitable lacquers, waxes and chemicals so as to make the articles immune to pests and insects, to make them durable and to give them better appearance and finish:

Research:

- iv) To evolve new designs and new articles out of bamboo and cane as a basic material:
- v) To study the applications of bamboo & cane for the manufacture of articles other than household decoratives and heavy furniture.
- vi) Controlled cultivation of bamboo and cane species most suitable for handicrafts.

Training:

- vii) To train officials of the State Governments and craftsmen from all over India.
- viii) To compile information about the craft centres using bamboo and cane and to conduct surveys to explore the potential for further development:

- xi) To assist the State Governments, marketing and export organisations and foreign buyers, local production centres and to develop regular production and supplies of articles made out of bamboo and cane:

Demonstration :

- x) To hold demonstrations at Craft Centres in the States of the Region with regard to improved tools, techniques and designs

III. The flow of funds through the Institute in Tripura, as quoted above

58.9. OFFICE OF CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD TRIPURA, AGARTALA.

The Central Ground Water Board, Ministry of Water Resources is an apex body of the Govt. of India on ground water surveys/exploration. Its State Unit Office at Agartala is involved in the groundwater surveys and exploration of the State of Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur. It also provides assistance to the Defence/Central/State Govt. Organisation/undertakings in selecting sites for deep tubewells in difficult areas of the State. Systematic Survey work of the entire Tripura State has been completed. Sufficient exploration has also been done in the entire state covering all the three districts.

The Central Ground Water Board, Agartala is monitoring the status of groundwater in the state four times a year, through its 37- permanent stations, uniformly spread over the entire state. It is carrying out re-appraisal hydrogeological surveys in North Tripura District this year.

The Central Ground Water Board has published "Hydrogeological Atlas of Tripura" and the same was released on 30.9.94.

The proposals for the 1995-96 year are to continue the re-appraisal survey work in the North Tripura District and to re-demarcate the auto-flow areas in different valleys.

NER, Guwahati. All proposals are prepared at the office of the Director,

58.10. THE DIRECTORATE OF FIELD PUBLICITY, OFFICE OF THE FIELD PUBLICITY OFFICER (MINISTRY OF I&B; AGARTALA)

Activities proposed to be taken up during F.Y. 1995-96 are :-

1. Filmshow every month; the norms is 20 shows/month
2. Group discussions, 30 per month as per norms.
3. Special programme on AIDS during Feb'95 and March'95 - 4 Nos.

58.11. PROJECT SETUK (TRIPURA STATE)

Road wise proposed for Annual Plan 1995-96 are as follows :

Sl.No. Name of roads. Total funds required
Rs. in lakhs.

1. Agartala-Chhuraibari of NH-44
(Km 2.60-1:98.00)

-

A. BRDB.

a) P-560/BIRDB 96-20
c) Re-surfacing 58.40
e) Petty minor wks. 1.00

Total = 202.22

B. AGENCY WORKS.

i) Original wks. 391.11

Total A + B = 593.33

2. Indo-Bangladesh Boarder Roads

a) Tarakpur-Rangna 154.90
b) Rangna-Baithangbari 160.50
c) Baithangbari-Ranguti 354.25
d) Ranguti-Mantubari 139.80
e) Mantubari-Dholai 952.322
f) Dholai-Kanthalbari 157.50
g) Kanthalbari-Bishnupur 208.70
h) Bishnupur-Karangichera 202.00
i) Karangichera-Khowai 23.52
j) Khowai-Tebaria 27.84
k) Tebaria-Lankamura -
l) Lankamura-Devipur -
m) Devipur-Boxanagar -
n) Kalubari-Nidiya 13.99
o) Radhanagar-Sidhinagar 45.98
p) Amlighat-Manughat 67.41
q) Baishnabpur-LK para 82.48
r) Jalaya-Rashiabari 126.72
s) Rashiabari-MK Pura 36.75 52.00
Main IBB road 103.00
Resurfacing IBB roads 93.44
Fencing IBB roads: Subject to
approval by Min. of Home Affairs 3130.00 lakhs.

GRAND TOTAL 6099.352 lakhs.

3. NEC ROADS

a) Chawmanu-Govindabari 141.80
b) Govindabari-Kanthalbari 410-24
c) Kanthalbari-Nalangbari 10.47
d) Khashidhanpara 325.75

Total NEC Roads 888.26

4. AGARTALA FIELD WORKS



379.15

GRAND TOTAL 1 TO 4 7959.74
