



DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

VOL—III

- II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT .
(IRDP, IREP, NREP, SREP, Community Development, Panchayats, Land Reforms).
- III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME
(Border Area Development, Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council).
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(Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, Command Area Development, Flood Control).
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(Power, Non-conventional Sources of Energy).
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(Police Communication)
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GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA

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INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

1

Under the special programme of the Rural Development IRDP was introduced during the 6th Plan and is being continued in 7th Plan in Tripura with Sub Schemes of IRDP as a part of the all India programme. Following are the Sub Schemes of IRDP namely.

1. IRDP including TRYSEM.
2. DWCRA (Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas)
3. State Level Monitoring Cell of IRDP.
4. Strengthening of Block Level Administration.
5. Strengthening of Training Infrastructure under TRYSEM.

All the above programmes are Centrally Sponsored and the Plan outlay is provided by the Central and State Govt. on 50 : 50 basis.

1. IRDP (INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME)

OBJECTIVE.

The objective of the programme is to lift the weaker section of rural population above the poverty line by mobilising the local resources and providing required investment (Bank credit and Govt. subsidy). The programme is being implemented through 3 DRDAs set up in 3 Districts of Tripura.

The income of the family per annum to determine the poverty line is Rs.4800/-. The families are selected from the poorest section in rural areas on the basis of the information collected by Panchayat Secretaries/Tehasildars. The physical target per Block is fixed on the basis of the incidence of poverty. Financial allocation per block is determined on the basis of the physical target fixed on local survey basis. The household scheme under this programme are formulated need based by the joint team (DRDA, Bank, Block) in consultation with beneficiaries and on the basis of the resources and input availabilities. The joint team consists of the officers of DRDA, block, Bank branches & Development Departments.

The availability of inputs is an important feature in determining the type of schemes to be formulated by the joint teams. The substantial part of the expenditure under this programme is involved in the form of Govt. subsidy which is utilised to liquidate a portion of the credit disbursed by the banks to the beneficiaries. Infrastructure, Training and marketing facilities are also given to the beneficiaries under this programme by DRDA/Govt. functionary.

According to the decision of the Govt. of India the supplementary dose of assistance is provided to the old families who were covered under the programme during the 6th Plan but could not cross the poverty line. In order to find those eligible families which needed such assistance, a thorough survey of all families covered under 6th Plan was taken up with the help of the officers and staff of other Departments.

REVIEW FOR 1987-88.

Initially, the target fixed by the Govt. of India for 1987-88 was 1587 new families and ~~29~~²³⁵ 9075 old families with fund allocation of Rs.153.11 lakhs by the State and Central Govt. during the year. But on the request of the State Govt. the revised physical target for new families was set at 17,587 by Govt. of India while old families target was remain unchanged.

The State Govt. fixed the revised target at 20,000 in total with the break up of 10,925 new and ~~9075~~⁹⁰⁷⁵ old families to be covered during the year 1987-88 under IRDP. The addl. fund provided against the enhanced target was Rs.200.00 lakhs by the Central Govt. and Rs.215.00 lakhs by the State Govt. during 1987-88. Including other receipt and unspent balance of 1986-87, the fund made available with DRDA for implementation of IRDP during 1987-88 was Rs.604.12 lakhs.

The second dose assistance to the old beneficiaries was given stress by Govt. of India. The assistance extended in this aspects was 13,000 cases against the target of ~~9075~~⁹⁸⁷⁵ which comes to 143% to the target and the total physical achievement made 20,932 forming i.e. 105% to the target.

The total expenditure during 1987-88 was Rs.475.32 lakhs which amounts to 310% of the approved plan outlay and 83% of the total fund of Rs.572.00 lakhs released to the DRDAs for implementation of IRDP during 1987-88.

The target and achievement of IRDP during last 4 years are given below:-

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)*			Physical (No. of beneficiaries)			
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Old bene.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1985-86	289.12	236.87	31%	10000	14148	141%	1044
1986-87	291.10	372.11	128%	12000	15779	131%	4424
1987-88	572.00	475.32	83%	20000	20932	104%	13000
1988-89	567.33	567.33	100%	31643	31643	100%	9375

* total amount released by State & Central Govt.

The physical and financial target for 1983-89 as indicated in above chart are anticipated. The approved plan outlay and physical target for 1983-89 is Rs.164.18 lakhs and 8272 families respectively.

It is worth-while to mention here that on the basis of the house hold consumer expenditure data available from the 33th Round of NSB (Central Sector) and using CSO private consumption deflator of 2.06, the planning Commission has prepared Statewise estimate of percentage of population below the poverty line for 1983-84 and the poverty line worked out for Tripura by the Planning Commission comes 23.50 percent in Rural area.

Among the practical considerations that raised doubts on the poverty line estimates prepared by the Planning Commission, particular mention may be made of the following:-

i) In the entire North-Eastern Region including Tripura, the consumer price movements during the concerned period, have been much sharper than those in many other parts of India. In such a situation any index linked calculation for updating the consumer expenditure data can claim to be more realistic.

ii) The use of one single deflator for all the States (as done by the Planning Commission) has treated the developed as well as under developed States in a broad sweep.

In the light of the above consideration, Govt. of Tripura (Statistical Deptt.) has worked out an estimate of the persons below the poverty line with reference to the price Index of 1973 when per capita expenditure of Rs. 49.09 was considered for fixing the poverty line. This amount has been linked up to the price Index of 1933 to estimate the percentage of person below poverty line in 1983-84 and the percentage of poverty line of the Rural population has been worked out at 63.69 percent at present.

Against the rural population of 13 lakhs or 3.60 lakhs families, the number of families living below the poverty line is estimated to be 2.26 lakhs, taking 63% of the rural population below poverty line. During the 6th Plan 53000 families and in 3 years of the 7th Plan (1985-1988) 32,000 families totalling to 85,000 families have been covered under IRDP. During 1983-89, 22,000 new families are anticipated to be covered under IRDP. According to Govt. of India instructions all the 2nd dose cases (9375 families) must have to be covered during the year 1983-89.

Out of 2.26 lakhs families 90% are to be covered under IRDP by the period 1994-95 i.e. at the end of the VIII Plan. 90% of the total Rural families below poverty line comes to 2.04 lakhs families. It is expected by the end of 1988-89, 1.07 lakhs would be covered under IRDP and the remaining 0.97 lakhs families shall have to be covered during the next six years from 1989-90 to 1994-95 at the rate of 18,000 families per year, keeping in view the projected population increase.

In view of the above estimates the annual target for 1989-90 is proposed at 18,000 families to be covered under IRDP.

Physical Target 18,000 families

The proposed financial outlay for 1989-90 is as follows:-

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Subsidy for 18,000 families
@ of Rs.2500/- per family. | : Rs.450.00 lakhs |
| 2. | In frastructure expenditure
@ of 25% of the above outlay | : Rs.112.00 lakhs |

Rs.562.00 lakhs

50% State share from State Plan Rs.281.00 lakhs

The financial Target(State) Rs.281.00 lakhs

1(a) TRYSEM :

Objective:

TRYSEM is a Sub Scheme of IRDP. Under the scheme training is imparted to the Rural Youth to acquire skill in trades/venture for their self employment. After successful completion of the training, the trained youth are covered under IRDP. There is no separate Plan provision for this programme. The expenditure involved in this sub-scheme is met from over all IRDP fund. The major portion of the expenditure for this Sub-Scheme relates to the stipend granted to the trainees and honorarium to the Master-Crafts-man.

REVIEW :

The achievement of this sub-scheme during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1988-89 is given below.

	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>
1) No. of persons trained			
Total	622	1446	2670
S.T.	154	497	570
S.C.	163	315	243

	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>
ii) No. of persons Self Employed:			
Total	35	215	534
S.T.	6	21	180
S.C.	9	29	89
iii) Expenditure under TRYSEM :			
	12.54	27.00	29.61 lacs.
iv)(a) No. of women trained			
i)	441	1273	2406
(b) No. of women self employed.			
ii)	3	175	486

During 1988-89, 1700 persons are anticipated to be trained with the total expenditure of Rs.14.00 lakhs.

There is no provision for Plan allocation for this sub-scheme. The expenditure is met from overall IRDP fund.

The popular trades for which youths are trained up under this scheme are cane and bamboo works, weaving, tailoring, repairing of tube-well/Mark-II tube well, wool knitting, carpentry, soap manufacturing, cycle repairing, Dhup-bathi manufacturing etc.

TARGET FOR 1989-90 :

PHYSICAL TARGET - 1700 persons to be trained.

FINANCIAL TARGET- Rs. 14.00 lakhs.

2. DWCRA (Development of women and children in Rural Areas)..

OBJECTIVE.

The objective of the scheme is to bring the poor Rural women into the main stream of the Rural Development Programme by providing them with opportunities for under taking income generating activities. The poor rural women who are below the poverty line are mobilised to form small groups of 20 women for providing them with proper training on particular trade for a particular group with a view to enable the group to take up some income generating activities.

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a fixed rate of fund provided by Central and State Govts. and UNICEF per group. (5000 + 5000 + 5000 = 15000/- per group).

Rupees fifteen thousand as a one time grant is provided in equal share by Central and State Govts and UNICEF per group, for the purpose of infrastructural support for income generating activities, on child care facilities and honorarium to group organiser.

REVIEW :

The programme is continuing in North District and West District during 1988-89. As per pattern of the programme one District in a State is selected for implementation of the scheme at a time. Earlier West District was selected under DWCRA and the formulation of group upto the approved rate of 30 groups per Block totalling 210 groups in (West) District would be over at the end of 1988-89. DRDA, North District has been given requisite fund to form 150 groups in 5 blocks.

The review of the programme under DWCRA is as below:-

	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u> <u>Anticipated.</u>
1) Amount released for DWCRA from State, & Central & UNICEF (in lakhs).	16.25	15.50	-	10.50
2) Expenditure (in lakhs)	4.43	14.80	14.37	10.50
3) No. of groups formed.	100	81	19	70

Contd... P-8.

The important Schemes taken up for training of the women under these groups are weaving, tailoring, cane and bamboo works, wool knitting, book binding etc.

In 1989-90 it is proposed that the DWCRA will be extended to the South Dist. to form 100 groups as a new Dist. in the first year.

	<u>Physical</u>	<u>Financial</u>
Target for 1989-90.	100 groups	5,10 lakhs

3. STATE LEVEL MONITORING CELL:
(DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION).

Under the Rural Dev. Deptt. the State Level Monitoring Cell IRDP and its Sub-Schemes was set up during 1983-84 in the State. The function of the Cell is to co-ordinate the progress/function etc. of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM & " ASSISTANT to the Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agri. Production between Development Deptts. of the State Govt., Govt. of India and Banks. It is felt necessary that the State Level Monitoring Cell should be augmented with staff and vehicle for Monitoring, inspection, audit and vigilance on IRDP as suggested by the Govt. of India.

The expenditure involved in this scheme is borne by the Central and State Govt. equally. The Plan allocation for this Cell for the year 1988-89 is Rs.8.00 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

To implement the recommendation of the Govt. of India for augmentation of the existing Monitoring Cell an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs will be required for 1989-90.

Financial outlay for 1989-90 = Rs.15.00 lakhs.

4. STRENGTHENING OF BLOCK LEVEL ADMINISTRATION.

Objective.

With a view to proper monitoring of IFDP at Block Level this scheme was introduced during 1986-87 as per recommendation of the Govt. of India and it is continuing in the Seventh Plan. This is a staff oriented scheme to strengthen the Block Level Machinery to work in the field under IRDP. The following posts under this scheme have been sanctioned by the Govt. and most of the post have been filled up.

A few more posts are required to be created to match with the proposal recommended by Govt. of India.

	<u>The posts already created at Block Level.</u>	<u>The addl. post proposed to be created at Block Level.</u>
1. R.D.Extension Officer.	17	-
2. R.D.organisor.	51	119
3. Women organisor.		17
4. L.D.Clerk.	17	
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
	85 Nos.	136

The fund to meet the expenditure on pay and allowances of the staff under this scheme is borne by the Central and State Govt. equally.

REVIEW:

The allocation of fund for this scheme during 1987-88 was Rs.17 lakhs in the state share and the entire amount has been released in favour of DRDAs to meet the cost of the staff appointed under this sub scheme. The anticipated expenditure in 1988-89 is expected to be Rs.25 lakhs against the allocation of Rs.20 lakhs.

Contd.. / 2.

Target for 1987-90.

Financial target for the State share only Rs.40 lakhs. This is an account of addl.staff and recent revision of pay scales by the State Govt.

5. STRENGTHENING OF TRYSEM TRAINING : TRYSEM INFRASTRUCTURE:

Under the over all IRDP programme a separate sub scheme " Strengthening of the TRYSEM training infrastruclure" has been introduced by the Govt. of India during 1986-87 with separate fund allocation provided by the State and Central Govt. on 50:50 basis.

The objective of the scheme is to strengthening training facilities in certain Institutions or voluntary organisations which provide training under TRYSEM.

During 1988-89 allocation of the fund under this scheme was Rs.3 lakhs and it is anticipated the amount will be utilised during 1988-89.

TARGET:

The financial target for 1987-90 is Rs.4.00 lakhs Institutions to be selected by the respective DRDAs.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE:

The IRDP Programme is a credit linked scheme. The subsidy available under the programme is only a part of the total investment required for different micro schemes of each family and balance is tied up with the financial institution as credit. The required amount of credit is intimated to the Lead Bank Officer of each 3 Dists, and Dist. Credit Plans are made accordingly in consultations with DRDAs and Banks.

Credit facilities from the Institutional Finance are also made available to the Small & Marginal Farmers for individual Minor Irrigation works under " The Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Assistance to the Small & Marginal Farmers."

The credit mobilised under IRDP in different years is as follows:-

<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount in lakhs.</u>
1980-81	134.77
1981-82	258.24
1982-83	191.00
1983-84	207.38
1984-85	387.25
1985-86	562.72
1986-87	553.90
1987-88	697.57
1988-89	1100.00(anticipated)

The per Capita Credit during 1987-88 in respect of New families is Rs.3734/-. The per capita investment in 1987-88 in respect of New families is as follows:-

i) Per capita credit	Rs.3734/-
ii) Per capita subsidy	Rs.2018/-
iii) Per capita investment ((i) + (ii))	Rs.5752/-

It is estimated that @ Rs.4000/- per family on an average an amount of Rs.720.00 lakhs would be mobilised as Credit for 18,000 beneficiaries for 1989-90.

A consolidated statement indicating proposed outlay and physical targets for IRDP and its sub scheme for the year ¹⁹⁸⁹⁻⁹⁰ is given below:-

<u>Name of the programme</u>	<u>Proposed Plan outlay (State share only) for 1989-90.</u>	<u>Physical target.</u>
1. I.R. D.P.	Rs.281.00 lakhs	18,000 new families
2. D.W.C. R.A.	Rs. 5.10 lakhs	100 groups.
3. Strengthening of the TRYSEM training infrastructure.	Rs. 4.00 lakhs.	3 Nos.of training Inst.
4. Strengthening of Block Level Administration.	Rs. 40.00 lakhs	
5. State Level Monitoring Cell of IRDP.	Rs. 15.00 lakhs	
	<hr/> Rs.345.10 lakhs.	

INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME1. Introduction:-

We are consuming supply of conventional fuels—firewood, petroleum products, coals, vegetable oil etc. with alarming rapidity. The fact that more than 70% of the energy needs of our rural population is met by firewood alone casts an increasing threat to the forest cover in our country side. Better utilisation and conservation of conventional energy sources and adoption of new technologies for utilisation of non-conventional energy sources will go a long way in obviating the imbalance in the energy need-supply position and help economic advancement. It is in this context Govt. of Tripura according to guidelines of Planning Commission has launched a new scheme styled Integrated Rural Energy Programme during the financial year 1986-87.

2. Brief Review of Achievement:-

In line with the guidelines of the Planning Commission the State Government has formed a State level Rural Energy Committee headed by Secretary (Planning). The committee has identified following three Blocks for taking up Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

- (i) Bishalgarh Block, West Tripura.
- (ii) Chhhamanu Block, North Tripura.
- (iii) Bagafa Block, South Tripura.

The energy survey work of Bishalgarh Block has been completed. The State/Block level rural energy cells have been constituted.

The following activities under IREP have already been taken up in hand in the Bishalgarh Block.

(i) Improvement of K-oil and Diesel Supply system in remote Areas:-

At present in remote villages the availability of kerosene oil for lighting and diesel oil for operation of irrigation pump practically does not exist. Under IREP the Panchayats/LAMPS and PACS are being requested to construct few small sheds with some measuring instruments for supply of K-oil or diesel as and when required by the people. The Panchayat or LAMPS are also being utilised as Demonstration Centre for Energy efficient Devices. The energy efficient devices includes High efficient Wood Stoves, Smokeless Chulha, Pressure Cooker, High efficient kerosene lamp etc.

(ii) Energy Plantation:-

Supply of fire wood to the rural people has to be ensured. This is more important in the context of preservation of Environment. Under IREP large number of Panchayats under Bishalgarh Block have been selected where plantation works have been taken up.

(iii) Rural Electrification Programme:-

This is an important programme in respect of supply of electricity in the villages. The programme is being undertaken by Power Department. Seven villages have been electrified under this programme during the year 1987-88. During current financial year 10 more villages are being provided with electricity.

Non-Conventional Energy Programme:-

In addition to the fund available for the whole State for taking up non-conventional energy work a special thrust has been given in Bishalgarh Block on non-conventional energy schemes under IREP. Already Bio-gas plants, Solar pumps, Smokeless chulhas etc. have been installed in Bishalgarh Block under IREP.

3. Financial Achievement:-

An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs was provided during the year 1987-88 and the entire amount was spent during the year. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs have been provided under IREP during the current financial year. It is expected the entire amount will be spent in the three Blocks in following manner:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------|
| 1) Bishalgarh Block | - | Rs.7.00 lakhs |
| 2) Chhamanu Block | - | Rs.7.00 lakhs |
| 3) Bagafa Block | - | Rs.6.00 lakhs |

In addition to State Plan fund the Planning Commission has also sanctioned an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs during the current financial year in order to set up of Integrated Rural Energy Planning cell at State/Block level.

4. Brief Description of the programme proposed to be taken up during the year 1989-90:

On the basis of survey work of selected Blocks various schemes in line with the continuing scheme would be taken up in order to compensate the gap between energy demand and energy supply. Some of the identified areas are:

- 1) Distribution of high efficient stove.
- 2) Setting up of smokeless chulha.
- 3) Setting up of micro-hydel station.
- 4) Distribution of high efficiency kerosene stoves and lamps.
- 5) Installation of Improved water drawing pulleys.
- 6) Setting up of community Bio-gas Plants.
- 7) Setting up of Solar PV lighting system.
- 8) Setting up of gassifier/wind mills etc.
- 9) Energy Forestry.
- 10) Extension of electric line if necessary.
- 11) Improvement of K-oil & diesel supply system.

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One more Blocks will also be included during the year 1989-90 under rural energy programme.

5. Financial Outlay for the year 1989-90.

In order to take up the IREP programme as mentioned above an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1989-90 out of which the entire sum is meant for capital content.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME
STATE RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

INTRODUCTION.

The Rural Development including poverty alleviation programme has been given a very high priority in the Seventh Plan. In Tripura, poverty and un-employment are two major and complex problems. It may be mentioned here that there are practically no major industries in the State and as a result the problem of un-employment is acute. Under Rural Development, therefore, emphasis has been laid on provision of employment opportunities through such schemes such as State Rural Employment Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. Employment is provided under these programmes under strict supervision of the Panchayats/Blocks and those holding labour cards issued by Panchayats and belonging to very very poor category are given priority.

2. The estimated number of Agricultural Labourers, Marginal Farmers and Marginal Workers in 1988 in the State would be as follows :-

1. Agricultural Labourers	1.76 lakhs.
2. Marginal Farmers	2.11 ,,
3. Marginal Workers	0.57 ,,

TOTAL : 4.44 Lakhs

Thus it will be seen that 4.44 lakhs workers who belong to the economically backward category of Rural population require to be given employment. (At least for one hundred days in a year), of these the poorest families have been identified and issued labour cards. There are 2.30 lakhs card holders belonging to very very poor and very poor categories. Taking into account the backwardness of the other families, over 3 lakhs persons will have to be provided employment for atleast 100 days in a year. For providing employment to 3.00 lakhs workers under above. Rural Employment Programme for a period of 100 days in a year, total mandays of employment to be generated is 300.00 lakhs mandays. To meet the requirement of wage component at the daily

wage rate of Rs. 14/- (fourteen) (being the minimum wage rate of State) the total requirement of fund works out to Rs. 4200.00 lakhs for wage component alone. The same amount of Rs. 4200.00 lakhs be required for material component under the scheme.

In view of resource constraints a steep reduction is necessary.

So, Rs. 1000.00 lakhs have been proposed to be made available during 1989-90 as State / Central share combined under SREP/NREP and RLEGP. To this an estimated amount of Rs. 800.00 lakhs which will be utilised by other Development Departments and also by the State Government for implementing employment generation scheme will be added as wage component.

2. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY OF THE SCHEME :

(i) NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (N.R.E.P.) (SHARING CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME).

The Scheme was introduced in the year 1980-81 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50 : 50 sharing basis. The programme has 3 basic objectives as under :-

- i) Creation of additional employment for un-employed and under employed in the rural areas.
- ii) Creation of assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure.
- iii) Improvement of nutritional and living standards of the rural poor.

Not more ^{an} 50% of the total outlay under this scheme is spent on material component for making durable assets. The wages are given partly in cash and partly in kind (foodgrain). As per guidelines of the Government of India, priority is given to work relating to social forestry and pasture development, Soil water conservation, Irrigation in command areas, construction and improvement of village roads, village tanks, ponds, School/ health centres, dispensary buildings and group housing schemes.

/ Irrigation, ^{Flood} Food protection bund, field channels,

Contd.....2.

REVIEW OF THE SCHEME

R/D.....3

Year	Fund allotted (Rs. in lakhs)		Addl. food grains Alloted	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)		Addl. food grains utilied	(Mandays generated (Rs. in lak
	Central	State		Central	State		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
5-86	76.00	76.00	2014.652	76.00	76.00	1007.962	6.00
					(86.00)	(rice)	
6-87	76.00	103.25	2831(rice) 1571 wheat	76.00	103.25	1473.088 1376.288 (rice) (wheat)	8.00
7-88	121.77	124.00	3010 rice	121.77	103.87	4989 rice	14.98
8-89	122.00	122.00	1450 rice	122.00	122.00	1450 rice	32.42

TS CREATED UNDER NREP DURING 1987-88

SOCIAL FORESTRY :

Area covered : Creation of Plantation: 1485.50
 : Mtc. of plantation : 1647 Ha
 Number of trees planted :- 31,97,000 Nos.
 Nursery bed raised :- 57,475 Nos.
 Seedling raised :- 7,07,000 Nos.

MINOR IRRIGATION WORKSIrrigation Well

No. of wells :- 21 nos.

Area benefitting :- 2.20 Ha.

Irrigation tanks

No. of tanks :- 3 nos.

Area benefitting :- 2.50 Ha.

Field channel

Length in K.M. :- 3.20 K.M.

Area benefitting :- 2.20 Ha.

Link drains/intermediate drains/
main drains : 6 nos.

Flood protection works
(Area benefitted) :- 20.64 Ha.

Anti water logging :- 153.28 Ha.

Soil conservation and land
reclamation :- 42 Ha.

Construction of village tanks :- 350 nos.

SOCIO ECONOMIC COMMUNITY WELFARE ASSETS.

i) Provision of drinking water
wells and other water sources :- 25 nos.

ii) Rural Roads	:- 296 KM
iii) School building	:- 222 Nos.
iv) Development of house sites	:- 44 nos.
v) Construction of houses	:- 465 nos.
vi) Panchayat ghar	:- 7 nos.
vii) Mahila Mandals	:- -
viii) Const. of buildings	:- 2 nos.
ix) Const. of sanitary letrine	:- -
x) <u>Other Misc.works:-</u>	
S.P.T.Bridge	:- 25 Nos.
Field Levelling	:- 53 Nos.
Improvement of Panch.field	:- 3 nos.
Horticulture Plantation	:- 3 nos.
Development of field	:- 11 Ha
Field levelling	:- 0.2 Ha
Nut Mandhir	:- 2 nos.
Hortigarden	:- 81 nos.
Plastering works	:- 1 nos
Repair of office building	:- 1 nos.
Mini barrage	:- 77 nos.
Bundh	:- 6 nos.
A.W.Centre	:- 77 nos.
Passenger shed	:- 64 nos
Levelling of school field	:- 11 nos.
Balwadi Centre	:- 18 nos.
Const. of play ground	:- 5 nos.
Stall for un-employed youth	:- 11 nos.
Weaving shed	:- 8 nos.
Foot bridge	:- 5 nos.
Bamboo bridge	:- 1 nos.
Boarding house	:- 1 nos.
Bazer shed	:- 3 No.
Playground	:- 16 nos.
Market shed	:- 3 nos.
Community hall	:- 2 nos.
Mud wall	:- 12 nos.
Kitchen shed	:- 1 No.
Bamboo saky	:- 1 No.
Cobler shed	:- 1 No.
Bamboo fencing	:- 1 Ha
Special repair of tribal rest house:-	1 No.
Ferry boat	:- 1 No.
JRT	:- 29 nos.

Temporary bridge	:- 2 nos.
Mini barrage	:- 80 nos.
Pond	:- 20 nos.
Community Hall	:- 1 No.
Box culvert	:- 1 No.
Spun pipe	:- 17 nos.
Spun pipe colour	:- 7 nos.
Levelling of Market	:- 1 No.
Litchi Plants	:- 80 nos.
Coconut	:- 2.85 acres.
Pine apple	:- 13.0 Ha.
Re-construction of cremation chulla	:- 1 No.
Compound fencing	:- 1 No.
Group housing	:- 2 nos.
Dwelling house	:- 1 No.
Seasonal bundh	:- 7 nos.
A.W.Centre	:- 4 nos.
Marketting	:- 1 No.
Mtc.bridge	:- 2 nos.
Panch.library	:- 1 No.
Community hall	:- 1 No.
Garrage house	:- 3 nos.
Balwadi centre	:- 1 No.
Lying of spun pipe culvert	:- 6 nos.
Const. of NREP godown	:- 1 No.
Extension of office building	:- 1 No.
Latrine	:- 2 nos.
ICDS Centre	:- 2 nos.
Development of house sites	:- 0.25 Ha.
A.W.Centre	:- 77 nos.
Cause way	:- 4 nos.

TARGET FOR 1989-90

During the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed as State share for the Scheme which together with the equal amount of Central share will generate employment of 10.71 lakhs of mandays in the rural areas through NREP. It will also create durable assets to strengthen rural in-fra-structure and help improve the nutritional and living standard of rural people. The scheme will also help in removal of disparity between the urban and rural areas and thereby arrest the tendency of the rural people to migrate to urban areas in search of employment.

ii) STATE RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (SREP)

OBJECTIVES.

The objective of the scheme is to supplement the generation of employment under NREP in rural areas. This scheme is similar to NREP in all respects except that there is by and large no material component in the scheme. The SREP was first taken up in 1981-82 and is being continued wholly in the State Sector.

REVIEW OF SCHEME FOR THE YEAR 1985-86, 86-87 & 87

Year	Fund allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Foodgrains utilised (M.T.)	Mandays generate (in lakhs)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1985-86	240.00	244.00	936.997	28.518
1986-87	325.00	325.00	2235.909	27.26
1987-88	370.00	349.71	983.00	27.89
1988-89	374.00	374.00(anti)	-	24.25

TARGET FOR 1989-90 (S.R.E.P.)

During the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs have been proposed for the scheme with which 32.42 lakhs mandays of employment will be generated in the rural areas during the lean season. It will provide employment to create durable assets for strengthening rural in-fra-structure and also improve the nutritional and living standards of the rural poor.

In addition to the S.R.E.P. under the Rural Development Department other Development Departments will also take up works in accordance with S.R.E.P. procedure during 1989-90.

Contd....7.

(iii) RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME (RLEGP)
100% CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME).

OBJECTIVE :

From 1983-84, the Central Sector Scheme Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) is being implemented in Tripura with 100% Central Assistance. The Programme has two basic objectives, namely :-

- i) To improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of every rural landless labour house-hold upto 100 days in a year.
- ii) Creation of durable asset for strengthening the rural in-fra-structure which will lead to a rapid growth of the rural economy.

REVIEW OF THE SCHEME.

Year	Fund allotted (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Mandays generated (in lakhs)
1984-85	131.00	131.215	8.47
1985-86	194.00	183.414	12.090
1986-87	168.00	165.583	6.89
1987-88	192.79	182.994	10.565
1988-89	165.00	165.00(anti)	5.89(anti)

TARGET FOR 1989-90

During the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is likely to be received for this scheme with which emoloyment of about 7.14 lakhs will be generated in the Rural areas which will create

durable assets and improve the nutritional and living stand of the rural poor. Important works like construction of roads/ Group housing/ Soil conservation/ Social Forestry/L /Fishery tanks/Weaving sheds and Soil conservation projects will be taken up under the RLEGP.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT GENERATION UNDER R.D.DEPARTMENT AT A GLANCE

The total generation of employment under SREEP (Centrally Sponsored Scheme), RLEGP (Central Sector Scheme) is estimated as follows during 1989-90 :-

Name of the scheme	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Mandays of employment generated. (Rs. in lakh
1.	2.	3.
1. S.R.E.P. (R.D.)	500.00	32.42
2. N.R.E.P.State Share	150.00	10.71
Central Share	150.00	
3. R.L.E.G.P.	200.00	7.14
TOTAL :-	TOTAL 1000.00	50.27

Contd... 9.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.OBJECTIVE :

The objective of the scheme is to provide a pivot for Socio-economic development in rural areas. The Blocks are playing an important role, particularly in implementation of poverty alleviation schemes, the schemes relating to generation of employment, upliftment of weaker sections, Scheduled Tribes and Sch. Castes. To achieve speedy progress, it is essential to strengthen the Block Organisation and also to create in-fra-structure for training and research in the field of rural development. At present, there are 17 blocks and one Sub-Block in the State. It is proposed to re-organise the existing blocks and to create new blocks to meet the present day requirement of development of rural areas. It is proposed to create 11(eleven) new blocks, bringing the total number of blocks in the State to 28.

It has also been decided to set up a State Institute of Rural Development for training of various categories of Officials engaged in development activities and to take up research and evaluation work in the field of rural development for which the State Public Works Department has been requested to prepare Plan and Estimate.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN DURING 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88.

Out of the total provision of Rs.60.00 lakhs during the year 1985-86, Rs.35.00 lakhs was spent. During 1986-87 against the approved outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs, Rs.33.00 lakhs was utilised for construction of rural link roads, construction of block building and pay of staff etc. During 1987-88 against approved outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs expenditure incurred was Rs.44.27 lakhs, with which 98 nos. of bridges / culverts, 4(four) nos. of block office buildings were constructed and pay of staff / office expenses were made.

TARGET FOR 1989-90 :

During the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs.160.00 lakhs has been proposed for the following schemes,

a) Construction/Renovation/R&C construction of Block buildings and staff quarters including those required for creation of new blocks.	Rs.50.00 lak
b) Direction and Administration of the SIFD including vehicle.	Rs.10.00 la
c) Direction and Administration of the Block setup including strengthening of the existing blocks and creation of new blocks.	Rs.50.00 lak
d) Improvement of communication in the rural areas (50 nos)	Rs.50.00 lak
TOTAL :-	<hr/> Rs.160.00 La <hr/>

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DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1989-90 OF
PANCHAYAT DEPARTMENT

1. Introduction :

In the State of Tripura there are at present only 698 statutory Gaon Panchayats with powers and function to act as the basic administrative corporate unit at the village level. In the single tier system of Panchayat Raj Administration the Gaon Panchayats are vested with power to utilise funds for all round development of the rural masses in the context of increasing involvement of the Gaon Panchayat in the development process of the 698 Gaon Panchayats in the State 331 are within the ADC areas and 367 are out side the ADC area. The Tripura Panchayat Act, 1983 (Act No.1 of 1984) provides for greater improvement in functioning of the Panchayats by making detailed provision relating to powers and duties by earmarking financial resources of Gaon Panchayat.

2. Objective and Strategies :

The Gaon Panchayats have been entrusted with the developmental responsibilities by the State Government resulting in increased role in various aspect of rural development. In recent times the Government of India has expressed greater emphasis on the need of improving the condition of living of the rural masses as a matter of micro planning. At national level the responsibility of the Panchayat has been stressed upon and it has been decided that greater involvement of the corporate bodies like Gaon Panchayats is required to be ensured.

The need of providing continuous financial assistance to the Panchayat for meeting the growing public demand for development the State Government is required to ensure fulfillment of the objectives of full employment to the rural working masses for raising the income level at the lowest strata by grants.

The Gaon Panchayats are required to take up remunerative projects like Horticulture, Pisciculture, plantation and Social Forestry in the respective areas and provide markets for the masses as infrastructural facilities which will be significant sources of income for Panchayats.

During the Annual Plan period of 1989-90 it would be necessary to provide substantial grants for taking up project by the Panchayat to enable them to capitalise upon diversified resources.

3. Review of financial achievement made during 1987-88 and 1988-89 :

A statement is enclosed in Annexure -I showing scheme wise physical and financial targets achieved from 1985-86 to 1988-89 alongwith target proposed for 1989-90. Out of the approved outlay of Rs. 120.00 Lakhs during 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 128.00 Lakhs has been spent on.

- I. Organisation of Block level Exhibition in 18 Blocks
 - II. Establishment of 17 Library-Cum-Reading Rooms,
 - III. Construction of 15 Panchayat Ghars,
 - IV. Supply of 344 Steel Almirah to different Gaon Panchayat carrying out S.R.E.P. generating 5.25 Lakhs mandays
- During 1988-89 the approved outlay is Rs. 130.00

Lakhs during the year. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 140.10 Lakhs will be spent during the year under report. The physical targets fixed for the year is like holding State level Exhibition and Block level Exhibition-Cum-Mela in all the 18 Block Conference/Seminar both at State and District level construction of 11 Panchayats Ghar, Improvement of 6 Markets, Construction of 7 Libraries, Distribution 27 Steel Almirahs, celebration of Vonamohatutsav in all 698 Gaon Panchayats and carrying out S.R.E.P in 698 Gaon Panchayats.

Statement showing the number of Gaon Panchayats having Panchayat Ghar and Panchayat Library (Permanent/Semi-permanent) in respective Blocks in side ADC and Outside ADC area in Tripura is Annexed herewith vide Annexure -II.

4. 20 Points Programme :

The Panchayat Department is not directly involved in implementation of any item of the 20 Points Programme as envisaged by the Government of India though indirectly the Panchayat Department is providing man power to other Departments for implementation of 20 Points Programme.

5. Physical Targets for Annual Plan of 1989-90.

The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 200.00 Lakhs for continuing Schemes. During the year the following targets have been proposed.

- I. Payment of Office contingency @ Rs. 25/- per month for each of 698 Panchayats ;
- II. Payment of financial assistance to Gaon Panchayat for construction of 50 Panchayat Ghar ;
- III. Payment of financial assistance to Gaon Panchayat in construction of 20 Library-cum-reading rooms ;
- IV. Payment of financial assistance for construction of 20 Markets sheds ;
- V. Payment of financial assistance for all 698 Gaon Panchayats for maintenance of H.C. Sprayers/Pump Sets ;
- VI. Implementation of poverty alleviation scheme in all Gaon Panchayats in Tripura. This is a continuing Scheme.
- VII. Celebration of Vanamohotutsav in all Gaon Panchayats ;
- VIII. Generation of remunerative projects of Horticulture, Pisciculture etc.
- IX. Supply of furniture to all Gaon Panchayats.

6. Brief description of Schemes :-(I) Direction and Administration :

2515-Other Rural Development Programme, 101-Panchayat Raj. An Outlay of Rs. 30.00 Lakhs is proposed during 1989-90 on the following accounts :-

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(a) Provision of Salaries etc. of the existing staff borne under Plan Head of Account and creation of additional post for the Directorate / District / Block Office.

This is a staff oriented continuing scheme. For the purpose of strengthening the staff pattern of the Directorate/District/Block Offices and for creation of Office at Sub-Divisional level provision of additional new posts of different categories of Officers and employees was felt essential.

(b) Providing fund to Block Offices/District Office.

This is a continuing Scheme. In order to meet expenditure of contingent nature of the Block and District Office on account of establishment it is necessary to place fund with the Block Development Officers and District Panchayat Officers.

(c) Construction of Directorate Building and District Office building in North and South Districts :

This is a continuing Scheme.

The construction of Directorate building has not been completed. The total estimated cost of the construction work is Rs. 38.87 Lakhs. An amount of Rs. 15.00 Lakhs has been placed to the State P.W.D. during 1986-87 and 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 15.00 Lakhs is earmarked for the purpose during the year 1988-89 and the said amount has been transferred to P.W.D. Budget. It is also proposed to take up of the construction work of the Offices of District Panchayat Officers, North and South District in 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs. 14.00 Lakhs.

(d) Accommodation of Sector Offices on rent basis.

At present there are 70 Sector Offices of the Panchayat Supervisor in the 18 Blocks. Construction of Offices for Panchayat Supervisor could not be proposed during the 7th Plan period of 1985-90 for want of fund. Offices have been accommodated on rent basis. Thus an amount of Rs. 51.00 Lakhs has been proposed for Direction and Administration during 1989-90.

(II) Training
Revitalisation of the Panchayat Raj
Training Institute.

The Panchayat Raj Training Institute was set up in the year 1961 for imparting training to the Officials and Non-Officials associated with the Panchayat Institutions. Training Programmes on various aspects on the rural development are undertaken by this Institute from its inception. These training programmes have been oriented to meet the needs of the Officials and Non-Officials so as to help them to understand their role in discharging their duties for proper functioning of the Panchayat Raj Institutions with which they are actively associated.

The need and importance for training of personnel as a part of building up manpower potential was recognised by the State Government from the very beginning of the emergence of Panchayat Raj system in the State, and as such various positive steps were taken to streamline and activate the Panchayat Raj Institutions commensurate with requirements. But the Panchayat Raj Institution, by and large, could not achieve the desired result and need leave much to be achieved. This is attributed to constraints of resources, inadequate staffing pattern, lack of infrastructural facilities etc. There are administrative and academic blocks in the Institute consisting of class Rooms, Auditorium Office, Library and Chambers of Principal and Instructors. The Hostel building has the capacity of accommodate only 50 trainees which is required to be expanded to accommodate more trainees keeping in view the holding of concurrent training courses, seminars, conference etc. In addition to one Class room in existence in the Institute, a separate Class room is required to be constructed for facilitating concurrent training courses for Officials and Non-Officials.

There is a proposal for upgradation/conversion of the Panchayat Raj Training Institute into State Institute of Rural Development. But the proposal is still under consideration of the Government.

As the existing hostel building and class rooms are not adequate to accommodate a good number of trainees, it is proposed to accommodate a good number of trainees, it is proposed to construct a Hostel Building and Class room building to accommodate more trainees in the Training Institute.

The streamlining of the Institute is considered a sine-qua-non, since Principals and practices have to be wedded together, management improved through systematic training.

For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 9.00 Lakhs has been proposed during the year 1989-90.

(III) Grant-in-aid/contribution to Panchayat Institution.

- a) Building up of Infrastructure like Panchayat Ghar Market, Roads etc., and Creation of Social facilities like Sanitation, Health etc., within the area of the G.P.s.

It has by now abundantly made clear that infrastructural facilities is one of the vital factors in bringing about desirable result in the field of Rural Development. The villages which have the potentiality for regenerating the rural areas are actually dwindling due to economic constraints and in absence of suitable infrastructures to accelerate the process of rural development. Eventually, economical and physical infrastructures have to be build up to diversify economic activity and to improve social progress and the quality of life based on the optimal use of local resources and marketing by providing infrastructural facilities. As such, initial goal of development Schemes would be :-

- i) to improve the Marketing facilities;
- ii) improve the distribution system by providing storing facilities.
- iii) to provide various infrastructures of the Panchayat Institutions like Panchayat Ghar, Library-Cum-Reading room, Markets Stalls etc..

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Panchayat-7

- iv) building up of infrastructures to improve the availability of special services like Education, Health, creation of recreation facilities;
- v) to improve the communication facilities;
- vi) Poverty alleviation Scheme;

Since the Gaon Panchayats have been playing a vital role in bringing about socio-economic transformation in the rural areas and of late, the proposal for revitalisation of the Panchayat Raj Institutions in the Country have been assigned highest priority at the national level even by way of radical amendment of the relevant provision of the Constitution of India, the State Government has been endeavouring to reinforce the Panchayat Institutions with greater autonomy to work as an unit of a Local Self Government.

For the purpose of providing various infrastructures within the area of the Gaons, more State's aid is necessary. For the purpose an outlay of Rs. 140.00 Lakhs has been proposed during the year.

7. Decentralised Planning :

For want of necessary staff strength decentralised Planning at District level could not be made till now. While strengthening of staffing pattern at District and Block level has been proposed planning is made at State level of the Directorate.

PHYSICAL-TARGET & ACHIEVEMENT SINCE 1985-86 TO 1988-89 & 1989-90 TARGET

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	TARGET		ACHIEVEMENT DURING 1985-86	
		Physical Target 1985-86	Financial Target 1985-86 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Construction of Library	25 Nos.	Rs. 2.50	22 Nos.	Rs.2.20
2.	Construction of Market	3 "	Rs. 0.90	1 No	Rs.0.12
3.	Implementation of Pisciculture.	10 Unit	Rs. 0.30	6 Unit	Rs.0.19
4.	Implementation SREP	704 Projects	Rs.49.50	704 Projects	Rs.49.04
5.	Holding of Seminar/Conference/Exhibition etc. at State/Dist./Block level.	20 Nos.	Rs.2.00	20 Nos.	Rs. 1.15
		<u>DURING 1986-87</u>	<u>DURING 1986-87</u>	<u>DURING 1986-87</u>	<u>DURING 1986-87</u>
1.	Construction of Library	35 Nos.	Rs.14.00	29 Nos.	Rs. 8.60
2.	Construction of Market	12 Nos.	Rs. 6.00	11 Nos.	Rs. 4.19
3.	Construction of Panchayat Ghar.	40 Nos.	Rs.10.00	31 Nos.	Rs. 5.72
4.	Implementation of SREP	704 Projects	Rs.66.58	704 Projects.	Rs.66.58
		<u>DURING 1987-88</u>	<u>DURING 1987-88</u>	<u>DURING 1987-88</u>	<u>DURING 1987-88</u>
1.	Construction of Library	25 Nos.	Rs.10.40	22 Nos.	Rs. 7.76
2.	Constn. of Market	5 Nos.	Rs. 2.50	4 Nos.	Rs. 1.37
3.	Constn. of Panchayat Ghar.	25 Nos.	Rs. 6.25	19 Nos.	Rs. 4.18
4.	Implementation of SREP	704 Projects	Rs.68.35	704 Projects	Rs.68.33

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	2	3	4	5	6
	<u>DURING 1988-89</u>	<u>DURING 1988-89</u>	<u>DURING 1988-89</u> <u>(Anticipated)</u>	<u>DURING 1988-89</u> <u>(Anticipated)</u>	<u>DURING 1988-89</u> <u>(Anticipated)</u>
1. Construction of Library	10 Nos.	Rs.4.00	7 Nos.	Rs.2.80	
2. Construction of Market	10 Nos.	Rs.5.00	6 Nos.	Rs.3.00	
3. Constn. of Panchayat Ghar	20 Nos.	Rs.5.00	11 Nos.	Rs.2.75	
4. Implementation of SREP	698 Projects	Rs.78.10	698 Projects	Rs.78.35	
5. Holding of Seminar/Conference/ Exhibition etc. at the State/ Dist./Block level.	20 Nos.	Rs. 2.50	20 Nos.	Rs.2.50	
	<u>DURING 1989-90</u> <u>(PROPOSED)</u>	<u>DURING 1989-90</u> <u>(PROPOSED)</u>	<u>DURING 1989-90</u> <u>(PROPOSED)</u>	<u>DURING 1989-90</u> <u>(PROPOSED)</u>	<u>DURING 1989-90</u> <u>(PROPOSED)</u>
1. Constn. of Library	20 Nos.	Rs. 8.00	20 Nos.	Rs.8.00	
2. Constn. of Market	20 Nos.	Rs.10.00	20 Nos.	Rs.10.00	
3. Constn of Panchayat Ghar.	50 Nos.	Rs.12.50	50 Nos.	Rs.12.50	
4. Office contingencies to 698 Gaon Panchayats.	698 G/Ps.	Rs. 3.00	698 G/Ps.	Rs. 3.00	
5. Implementation of SREP	698 Projects	Rs.100.00	698 Projects	Rs.100.00	
6. Infrastructural assistance to 698 Gaon Panchayats	698 G/Ps	Rs. 6.50	698 G/Ps.	Rs.6.50	

TOTAL GAON PANCHAYATS IN TRIPURA 698 NOS.
(inside ADC 331 Nos & outside ADC 367 Nos).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GAON PANCHAYATS HAVING PANCHAYAT GHAR AND PANCHAYAT LIBRARY (PERMANENT/SEMI-PERMANENT) IN RESPECTIVE BLOCKS IN SIDE ADC AND OUT SIDE ADC AREAS IN TRIPURA.

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Gaon Panchayats			No of Gaon Panchayats Having												
		in ADC	Outside ADC	Total	Panchayat Ghar						Panchayat Library						
					ADC			Outside ADC			ADC			Out side ADC			
					Perma- nent	Semi- perma- nent	Total	Perma- nent	Semi- perma- nent	Total	Perma- nent	Semi- perma- nent	Total	Perma- nent	Semi- perma- nent	Total	
3(I)	3(II)	3(III)	4(I)	4(II)	4(III)	4(IV)	4(V)	4(VI)	5(I)	5(II)	5(III)	6(I)	6(II)	6(III)	7		
1.	Panisagar	2	42	44	-	2	2	5	33	38	-	-	-	10	4	14	
2.	Kanchanpur	42	-	42	1	21	22	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	
3.	Kumarghat	8	40	48	-	2	2	-	30	30	-	-	-	6	4	10	
4.	Chawmanu.	32	-	32	-	16	16	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	
5.	Kamalpur	22	28	50	-	12	12	-	18	18	3	-	3	5	2	7	
6.	Khowai	19	13	32	13	7	20	8	-	8	5	-	5	4	-	4	
7.	Teliamura	17	16	33	-	10	10	7	11	19	2	1	3	5	8	13	
8.	Mo Mohanpur	15	18	33	1	8	9	-	7	7	1	2	3	7	2	9	
9.	Jirania	26	15	41	-	18	18	5	9	14	3	2	5	4	2	6	
10.	Jampuijala- Takarjala.	11	1	12	2	6	8	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	

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National Institute of Education
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	2	3(I)	3(II)	3(III)	4(I)	4(II)	4(III)	4(IV)	4(V)	4(VI)	5(I)	5(II)	5(III)	6(I)	6(II)	6(III)
1.	Bishalgharh	11	44	55	1	10	11	4	38	42	-	4	1	7	4	11
2.	Melaghar.	5	46	51	-	4	4	1	44	45	-	-	-	5	4	9
3.	Udaipur	19	34	53	-	17	17	1	33	34	1	1	2	7	5	12
4.	Amarpur	45	6	51	-	22	22	-	3	3	3	3	6	2	1	3
5.	Dumburnagar	11	-	11	-	10	10	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
6.	^S ogafa.	12	14	26	-	12	12	-	14	14	1	1	2	5	2	7
7.	Rajnagar	3	25	28	-	1	1	2	20	22	1	1	2	7	15	22
8.	Sabroom.	31	19	50	1	18	19	1	15	16	2	2	4	2	6	8

N.B. 'A' :- Out of 698 Gaon Panchayats in total ,524 Panchayat Ghars(215 permanent and 309 Semi-permanent)have been uptoil now .There are some kutcha construction in some of the Panchayats out of above semi-permanent structure. Some of them requires re-construction. About 200 panchayat Ghar are required to be re-constructed .174 Panchayats have got no shed at all uptoil now. Hence 374 Panchayats require Panchayat Ghars
Out of 698 Gaon Panchayats 193 Gaon Panchayats only have got Libraries.

LAND REFORMS1. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Land Reform which basically envisages land asset endowment to the landless is one of the fundamental condition for initiating programme for economic upliftment of the persons belonging to the poorest segments of the community. It constitutes a critical element for triggering of process of development among the rural destitute.

The scope of land reforms mainly includes

- a) Security of tenure to tenants and sharecropper.
- b) Distribution of land to landless.
- c) Updating of land records.
- d) Protection of the interest of the Scheduled tribes.

The Agricultural land holdings in Tripura are characterised by smallness of their size, and therefore even with the implementation of the revised ceiling laws the availability of surplus land was extremely meagre. This has constrained the State Government to increasingly depend on distribution of the Government Waste land to the landless agricultural workers. In addition, steps have been taken to adequately safeguard the interest of the sharecropper by declaring their rights as permanent heritable though not transferable except as provided in the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act. For protecting the interest of the tribal provision has been made for facilitating restoration of the land alienated by them on or after 1.1.1969.

Management of land constitutes an important function of the Government, and the Revenue Department which is entrusted with this job has therefore a vital role to play. Proper management of the land by way of maintaining upto date land records and determining appropriate land use policy can contribute significantly

in reducing social tensions and promoting speedy implementation of various developmental programmes. Therefore, it is an essential that this department should constantly review the tools and techniques which it is adopting in carrying out the land survey as well as maintenance of the land records. Additionally, proper upkeep of records assists a great deal in enabling the State Government to effectively implement the land reforms measures which form an important component of the 20-Point Programme.

2. DECENTRALISATION OF SCHEMES.

The Revenue Department has been traditionally spending the Plan funds through the agencies existing in the Districts, excepting the scheme relating to maintenance of record of rights, where a certain degree of centralisation is essential to insure uniformity and standardisation in procedure and methodology. The Plan Schemes are being implemented directly by the District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Officers. The funds are sub allocated to the Districts where field functionaries implement the scheme after due consultation with the local representatives and the Panchayats.

3. REVIEW OF THE PERFORMANCES MADE IN THE LAST 4(FOUR) YEARS OF THE SEVENTH 5 YEAR PLAN.

During the period from 1985-36 unto September, 1988, 56.15 acres of surplus land has been distributed to 129 numbers of persons including 45 numbers of Scheduled tribes and 23 numbers of Scheduled Caste. Availability of surplus land in the State being negligible emphasis has been laid in distributing Government Waste land to the landless people. During the period under review 31,491 acres of agricultural land has been distributed to 23,423 numbers of landless people including 3,715 numbers of Scheduled tribes, 3,336 numbers of Scheduled Caste. House sites have been allotted to 13,639 numbers of homeless including 7,047 numbers of Scheduled tribes and 4,125 numbers of Scheduled Castes.

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With a view up unto date the land records fields survey was conducted in an area of 336.22 Sq.K.M and record of rights for 245 numbers of villagers were finally published during the aforesaid period.

Expenditure during the first 3 years amounts to be 366.75 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure for 1938-39 is Rs.133.25 lakhs.

During the period under review about 1020 acres of land has been restored to 1327 numbers of Scheduled tribes who transferred the said area to non-tribals in violation of the legal provisions. 329 numbers of non-tribal who rendered landless due to restoration has been extended financial assistance amounting to Rs.30.631 lakhs.

Year-wise Physical target and achievement is as under.

Item	Unit	1935-36		1936-76		1937-38		1938-39	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Distribution of Surplus Land.	Acre.	100.00	6.91	-	7.61	37.50	41.63	6.00	Nil
Allotment of Govt. Land.	Acre.	12364.00		11,613.00		7013.00			
		10,000.00		10000.00		8,000.00		5,000.00	Nil.
Allotment of House-sites.	Nos.	7,000	7,030	5,000	5,093	5,000	6,566	2,000	2,000
Updating of Record of Rights.	No. of villa- ges.	320	91	30	71	70	63	70	70
Restoration of land to Scheduled Tribes.	Acre.	200.00	164.92	200.00	205.33	200.00	100.63	300.00	549.36

4. TARGET FOR 1939-90.

It is proposed to take up field survey work in an area of 300 Sq. K.Ms and to complete updating of record of rights in 70 villages. House-sites is proposed to be provided to 5,000 homeless families. In addition, agricultural land will be allotted to another 5,000 landless families during the year 1939-90. As surplus land is not available for distribution, no target is fixed for this purpose. Total outlay for implementation of this Land Reforms Programme is proposed to be Rs.252.60 lakhs.

5. NOTES ON DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION INCLUDING CAPITAL CONTENT.

Out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.252.60 lakhs under Land Reforms an amount of Rs.40 lakhs is kept for Direction and Administration excluding Capital expenditure.

Capital content of the scheme will be 65 lakhs. Rs.25.00 lakhs to provide machineries and equipments to the Directorate of Settlement and Land Records and Construction of building for the Settlement Officers in the District Survey Training School and another Rs.40.00 lakhs for the Tehsil offices at the village level.

6. 20-POINT PROGRAMME.

Distribution of surplus land, allotment of house-sites and maintenance of land records are all included in the 20-Point Programme. Since the available of surplus land in the State is not adequate, land belonging to Government are being distributed for agriculture and for construction of Dwelling houses.

7. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME.(a) Maintenance/ updating of land records.

(i) This is a continuing scheme. With a view to update the record-of-rights by incorporating all the changes that have taken place after land Survey operation and also to identify the available Government khas land for distribution to the landless people, a programme for revision of record-of-rights has been taken up in a phased manner. This has also helped in identification of share cropper and to protect their interest by recording their names in the record-of-rights. In this process, the illegal transfers made by the tribals to non-tribals are also being detected for further action towards restoration. An amount of Rs.104.60 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for revision of record-of-rights.

(ii) The first Survey and Settlement Operation in Tripura were completed some where in mid sixties. Since than there has been enormous change the configuration of the land holding on account of a variety of reasons and hence the State Government has taken up a programme of Revisional Survey with the object of making land records upto-date. Out of the total moujas 372, notification for revisional survey has been taken up in 619 moujas. While the target for completion of the revisional survey was in 1983, it has been found that the progress of the survey work has not proceed at the desired speed. Till now final publication of records of the revisional survey has been completed only with regard to 361 moujas. The present method adopted for revisional survey is the conventional chain method.

To ensure that no further slippages take place in this programme, the State Government reviewed the survey methodology and after careful consideration have decided to adopt Aerial Survey method which will not only be speedier but also more accurate. The matter was taken up with the Survey of India who have informed that for the type of terrain that Tripura has, Aerial Survey through stereo-plotter would be most appropriate. It has been decided that in collaboration with the Survey of India, N.E., Circle, Shillong, Aerial Survey of 1 or 2 sites would be taken up on a pilot basis to establish its feasibility in Tripura conditions. The necessary information sought for has already been sent to the Survey of India. The pilot sites have also been identified. The State Government is waiting the response of Survey of India to proceed further in the matter. An amount of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

(iii) Non availability of required trained personnel cause serious constraint in efficient and also effective completion of work of revisional survey. Keeping this in view the construction of a required Survey Training Institute has been taken up. This will be continued during this period under reference also. An amount of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for this purpose.

(iv) In the Directorates of Land Records, M. Printing Machines were installed in a very old semi-permanent construction from years of the ex-ruler. This construction of G.C.I sheet and brick walls is presently in a dilapidated condition and needs re-construction. Therefore, construction of double storied building in

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place of the existing semi-permanent one of the Northern side of the Directorate building is proposed. An amount of Rs.3 lakhs is proposed for the construction during the year 1989-90.

(v) At present printing of the Maps is being undertaken by the convention Method. The Printing machine for purpose installed on the DCK has a limited capacity. With result that substantial backlog in printing of Maps has accumulated. It is therefore essential that steps are taken to speed up the process of getting copies of the Map. To achieve the objective it is contemplated to procure one Eng. Photocopier. The Eng. Photo copier is capable of reproducing copies of Maps in 76 x 56 CM size @ 1 P.C. per 20 second. The copies thus produced are accurate and more rapid compared to the conventional method. Introducing such an unit will help in speedily disposing of requisition for copies of maps.

The unit is manufactured by Rank Xerox Co., and will have to be imported. Cost of the instrument will be about Rs.7.00 lakhs.

(vi) The land records that maintained those which primarily relate to collection of land revenue. Forecast report, crop statements, statement of the sources of irrigation etc. which were prepared in areas where the Rayatiwari system was prevalent, were not prepared. Even the Khasra (field index) was not regularly maintained. The filed index was prepared during the time of the last Survey and Settlement Operations but in absence of Girdawari system(annual crop inspection) this Field Index Book was not up dated.

Therefore for crop Statistics the State Government was dependent on the information thrown up by the Agri. Census which is conducted after every 5 years. Now that the decision has been taken to prepare the Crop Register and Operational Holding Registers etc. it has become necessary to strengthen the revenue staff at the field level in order to ensure that the work is completed within the specified time schedule. It is proposed to create some additional post of Tehsildar for the Tehsils having large number of holdings and 6 additional post of Revenue Inspector at the rate of 2 for each District. Expenditure involved will be about 13 lakhs.

Total expenditure on maintenance of Land Records is estimated at Rs.152.60 lakhs.

(b) Regulation of Land holding and tenancy.

The following continuing schemes are proposed to be included in the Annual Plan 1933-39 and an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for regulation of Land Holding Tenancy.

(i) Legal Assistance to Bargadars.

Special provision has been made for bringing the Bargadars (Share-croppers) into the record-of-rights to protect their interest. Though the jurisdiction of Civil Court regarding such entry in the record has been barred, the Bargadars are being dragged in litigation by indirect methods. Therefore a scheme has been formulated to give assistance to those Bargadars and Marginal Farmers who are involved in litigation arising out of recording of their rights as Bargadars under the provisions relating to Land Reforms. Under the scheme Rs.350/- is being paid as grant to each person for each case.

(ii) Re-Settlement of families affected by Restoration of possession of land to tribals.

Transfer of land by a tribal to non-tribal without permission from the Collector is invalid and provision exists in the Act for restoration of lands alienated in contravention of the said provision. About 90% of the non-tribals transferees are poor refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan and they become landless as a result of restoration. A scheme for their re-settlement is being implemented under which a maximum of Rs.4,000/- is being given as grant.

(iii) Introduction of Land Pass Book.

Land Pass Book Act has been enforced in one Sub-Division with effect from 1.4.1937 to issue Land Pass Book to the farmers as provided by the Act. The scheme is likely to be continued with modification in other Sub-Division also.

(c) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (State portion)(i) Assistance to allottees of surplus land.

This is a 50:50 Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which an amount of Rs.2,500/- is being paid as assistance for development of Ceiling surplus land per hectare according to the guidelines issued by the Government of India. Distribution of Surplus land is almost completed. The Government of India vide their letter No.13014/53/37/LRD dated 12.10.1933 extended the Scheme to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe allottees of Bhoodan and Govt. Waste land also. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1939-90 under this scheme as State's share.

(d) Other Expenditure.

Construction of Building for Tehsils and Settlement Officers.

Out of 130 Tehsils, 30 Tehsils are still in rented house or in temporary Government Buildings. It is, therefore, proposed to construct 20 new Tehsils buildings with staff quarters during 1939-40 and an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

(e) Direction and Administration.

Revision of record-of-rights is being carried out under the direct supervision of Director of Settlement and Land Records. While other works relating to Land Reforms are being looked up by the District Collectors, at the State Level a separate Cell is attached to Revenue Department for monitoring the work. Expenditure on this account during the year 1933-39 is proposed to Rs.40.00 lakhs.

3. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME.(i) Agricultural Census (100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme).

The Agricultural Census is a Central Sector Plan Scheme borne by the Government of India on 100% cost of staff, Travelling Allowance, Honoraria, Tabulation, Contingencies etc.. The expenditure on account of accommodation of the staff of the nucleus Head quarter staff of Agricultural Census, cost of stationery and Printing of Forms etc., printing of the Census report including the cost of paper etc. will be borne by the State Government. During 1933-39, the tabulation

of Main Agricultural Census 1935-36 has been completed and all the tables by size classes and separately for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled tribes and Others and All Castes of the 3(three) Districts and State have been sent to the Government of India. The tabulation of Input Survey 1936-37 data is now in progress and expected to be completed by the financial year 1938-39. Moreover, the Agricultural Census Report of 1930-31 Vol. III has been published during the year. In 1939-90, the preparation and draft report of Agricultural Census 1935-36 will be taken up and expected to be completed by 1939-90 as per the time schedule prescribed by the Government of India.

An amount of Rs.3.45 lakhs is proposed for the year 1939-90.

(ii) ASSISTANCE TO ALLOTTEES OF SURPLUS LAND (CENTRAL PORTION).

This is a 50 : 50 Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which an amount of Rs.2,500/- is being paid as assistance for development of Ceiling Surplus land per hectare according to the guidelines issued by the Government of India. Distribution of Surplus land is almost completed. The Government of India vide their letter No.13014/53/37/LRD dated 12.10.1933 extended the Scheme to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe allottees of Bhoodan and Government Waste land also. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1939-90 under this scheme as Central Share.

SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME : BORDER AREA
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT:

This State is bounded on three sides by Bangladesh and its international boundary runs into as long as 860 KMs. While the entire border areas have problems of their own, the border belt in the Eastern Sector, about 200 KMs in length is most undeveloped, and is inhabited by tribals practising shifting cultivation for generations. In the absence of any means of communication, the people living in the area, are isolated and have practically derived no benefit of development so far in the successive Five Year Plans. The vast undeveloped sparsely populated and inaccessible tracts along with the border provide excellent shelter and place for hide-outs to the extremists who are active in the State for the past few years. In fact, existence of such inaccessible tracts of land along the border constitute a grave security risk.

Considering the problems as mentioned above, the state Government have decided that these border areas should be opened up and systematically developed by construction of roads, resettlement of tribals engaged in shifting cultivation, improvement of agriculture and provision of various public health and sanitation facilities, For this purpose, a project has been prepared after through field survey of the border areas in question. The main features of the project are as below:-

- (a) Construction of 216 KMs of link road;
- (b) Rehabilitation of 3112 Jhumias (Shifting cultivators) tribal families living in 91 hamlets ;
- (c) Afforestation of 3837 hectares of waste land by plantation of fuel, fodder and fruit plants ;
- (d) Provision of drinking water facilities in the tribal village ;
- (e) Provision of education and health facilities in the tribal villages ;
- (f) Generation of about 43.39 lakh mandays of employment through implementation of the above mentioned development schemes for local tribals.

The project, when completed, would bring the level of development of this extremely difficult terrain almost at par with that of other parts of the state. The tribal population eking out precarious living out of shifting cultivation will be immensely benefited. It will be possible for our security forces to protect the far flung inaccessible border areas in an effective manner and the extremists activities can be affectively curbed. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 10.76 crores, the component wise break up of which is as below :-

	<u>Component</u>	<u>Estimated cost(Rs. inCrores)</u>
A:	(i) Link road to connect each sub village to the Border Area Main Road for 216 KM	3.54
	(ii) Group Housing for 3112 families	3.81
	(iii) Construction of community centre cum education and Health Home @ 1 for each of 91 sub village	0.19
	(iv) Drinking water facilities in each of 91 Hamlets of 30 or 40 families @ Rs. 0.20 lakhs in each unit	0.18
	Sub Total(A)	7.72
B:	Economic Development Oriented programme	3.04
	Total (A + B)	10.76

Review of achievements:

During 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 250.00 lakhs was allocated for implementation of this project. An amount of Rs. 136.86 lakhs could be utilised against this amount. Rs. 250.00 lakhs was again allocated during 1988-89 for this project. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs. 299.94 lakhs. Details of achievements are in the Annexure.

The proposed outlay during 1989-90 is Rs. 250.00 lakhs. Details of the proposal is in the Annexure.

PROGRESS OF ACHIEVEMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1987-88
UNDER BORDER AREAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

ANNEXURE
(RS. IN LAKHS)

SL. NO.	Kanchanpur		Chaumanu		Salama		Dumburnagar		Total.		
	Fin. Rs.	Phy	Fin. Rs.	Phy	Fin. Rs.	Phy	Fin. Rs.	Phy	Fin. Rs.	Phy.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1. Land/Family Survey.	--	--	0.03	Survey Part-	--	--	--	--	0.03	--	--
2. Forest Road.	1.06	2 Km.	1.49	ly completed.	10.2 Km.	3.45	18 Km.	4.50	10 Km.	10.50	48.2 Km.
3. Anti-erosion Programme.	--	--	0.36	15 Hec.	0.24	3 Hec.	0.09	3 Hec.	0.69	21 Hec.	21 Hec.
4. Agri-forestry.	1.70	56 Hec	1.73	6 Hec.	3.72	55 Hec.	1.20	8 Hec.	8.35	125 Hec.	125 Hec.
5. Water conservation Structure.	0.44	15 Nos.	0.32	8 Nos.	0.50	7 Nos.	--	--	1.26	30 Nos.	30 Nos.
6. Re-construction of House.	8.98	152 Nos.	2.69	255 Nos.	27.26	205 Nos.	7.425	110 Nos.	46.325	772 Nos.	772 Nos.
7. Community Centre.	--	--	--	Started.	1.86	5 Nos.	--	--	1.06	5 Nos.	5 Nos.
8. Drinking Water.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9. Cottage Industries Distribution of yarn.	0.20	596 F.	0.73	1398 F.	0.566	566 F.	0.23	230 F.	1.816	2790	2790
10. Rearing of Animals.	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.50	5 F.	0.50	50 F.	50 F.
11. Adult Education.	--	--	--	--	0.19	3 Vill.	--	--	0.19	3 Vill.	3 Vill.
12. Plantation of Bamboo.	0.09	2 Hec.	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.09	2 Hec.	2 Hec.
13. Social Forestry.	2.43	34 Hec.	0.51	452 Hec.	--	--	0.75	34 Hec.	3.69	520 Hec.	520 Hec.
14. Jeopable Forest road.	0.36	N.A.	--	--	--	--	1.57	N.A.	1.93	N.A.	N.A.
15. Cont./wages etc.	1.02	--	1.21	--	0.40	--	1.40	--	4.03	--	50
16. Proposed cost of G.C.I. Sheets.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53.30	--	--
17. Purchase of 2 Nos. Vehicle	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.79	2 Nos. of	2 Nos. of
18. Staff Salary of the Head Quarter.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.25	Jeeeps.	Jeeeps.
Total Fund Received Rs. 250 lakhs.											
Total:-16.37											
			9.07	37.38			17.65		136.83		

FINALICAL & PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UP TO AUGUST '88 & ANTICIPATED ACHIEVEMENT UP TO MARCH '89
 UNDER BORDER AREAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCIL
 DURING THE YEAR 1988-89.

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme.	Budget provision for 1988-89	Spillover fund for 87-88	Physical target for 1988-89	Fund placed	Achievement	Anticipa-		
						upto August 1988.	ment up to March '89.	Fin.	Phy.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Land/Family survey :-	-	0.17		0.17	0.03	0.20	3112 Nos.	
2.	Forest Link road :-	19.00	9.50	38 K.M.	17.5	9.22	19.06	56 k.m.	
3.	Anti erosion :-	1.68	0.51	17 hec.	1.5	0.59	1.5	32 hec.	
4.	Agri.Firestry :-	26.19	21.65	183 hec.	24.75	20.56	30.00	135 hec.	
5.	Water Consurvation :-	3.55	1.74	71 hec.	2.62	1.87	3.00	60 Nos,	
6.	Re-construction house(including cost of G.C.I.sheets) :-	133.00	23.38	1000 Nos.	67.9	39.42	180.42	1444 Nos.	51
7.	Community Centre :-	3.392	3.18	16 Nos	3.71	1.05	4.24	20 Nos.	
8.	Drinking Water Mark-II :-	6.00	5.20	30 Nos.	4.4	Nil	5.20	26 Nos	
9.	Cottage Industries :-	3.213	1.27	3213 Families	3.00	1.95	3.33	3112 Nos.	
10.	Rearing Animal :-	6.00	3.00	600 Nos.	3.00	0.87	3.5	35 Nos.	
11.	Adult Education. :-	1.00	0.71	40 Villages	0.75	Nil	0.9	9 Vill.	
12.	Plantation Berboo :-	0.4994	2.15	22 hec.	1.92	0.09	2.24	Not vaiable.	
13.	Social Forestry :-	7.9825	11.38	103 hec.	15.07	6.35	6.35	--	
14.	Geepable Forest road :-	26.24	27.59	16 K.M.	30.00	1.82	30.00	18 K.M.	
15.	Staff salary/Cont.etc.:-	11.2331	1.74	--	5.93	6.14	10.00	--	
16.	Staff salary/Cont.of. Head Quarter	1.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	
		Rs.250.00	Rs.113.17		Rs.182.22	Rs.89.96	Rs.299.94		

3RD YEAR ACTION/ WORKING PLAN SCHEDULED FOR INACCESSIBLE
TRIPURA BANGLADESH BORDER AREAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR
THE YEAR 1989-90

Sl. No.	Item of work	Sector-I		Sector-II		Sector-III		Sector-IV		Grand Total		Implementing Agency.
		Unit	Cost	Unit	Cost	Unit	Cost	Unit	Cost	Unit	Cost	
1.	Approachable Forest Road :-	4 KM.	5.56	3 KM.	4.92	4 KM.	6.56	5 KM.	8.20	16 KM.	26.24	PWD.
										Rs.1.64/KM.		
2.	Forest Road :-	7 KM.	3.59	15 KM.	7.50	8 KM.	4.00	8 KM.	4.00	38 KM.	19.00	Block
										Rs.0.50/KM.		
3.	Anti-Erosion :-	15 hac	0.36	30 hac	0.70	10 hac	0.24	15 hac	0.36	70 hac	1.68	- do -
										Rs.0.024/hac		
4.	Water conservation structure.	20 Nos	1.00	25 Nos.	1.25	11 Nos.	0.55	15 Nos.	0.75	71 Nos.	3.55	- do -
										Rs.0.05/Unit		
										(One unit = 0.41 acre)		
5.	Agro-Forestry	191 hac	5.73	290 hac	8.70	147 hac	4.41	245 hac	7.35	873 hac	26.19	- do -
										Rs.0.03/hac		
6.	Re-construction of House/Improvement of house.	210 Nos.	27.93	370 Nos.	49.21	200 Nos.	26.60	220 Nos.	29.26	1000 Nos.	133.00	- do
										Rs.0.133/house		
7.	Community centre	4 Nos.	0.848	4 Nos.	0.848	4 Nos.	0.848	4 Nos.	0.848	16 Nos.	3.392	- do
										Rs.0.212/Centre		
8.	Cottage Industries distribution of yarn.	629 F.	0.629	1395 Families	1.395	574 F.	0.574	615 F.	0.615	3213 F.	3.213	-do-
										Rs. 100/F.		

Sl. No.	Item of work	Kanchanpur Block		Chowmanu Block		Salema Block		Dumburnagar Block		Grand Total		Implementing Agency.
		Unit	Cost	Unit	Cost	Unit	Cost	Unit	Cost	Unit	Cost	
9.	Drinking Water.	6 Nos.	1.20	10 Nos.	2.00	6 Nos.	1.20	8 Nos.	1.60	30 Nos.	6.00	Block
										Rs. 0.20 each		
10.	Rearing of Animals -bandry item.	80 Nos.	0.80	200 Nos.	2.00	150 Nos.	1.50	170 Nos.	1.70	600	6.00	--do--
										Rs. 0.01 each		
11.	Adult Education.	2 Vill.	0.20	4 Vill.	0.40	2 Vill.	0.20	2 Vill.	0.20	10 Vill.	1.00	--do--
										Rs. 0.10 each		
12.	Plantation of Bamboo.	15 Hec.	0.1135 0.3405	7 Hec.	0.1135 0.1135	** 2 Hec.	** 0.0454	--	--	22 Hec	0.4994	--do--
										Rs. 0.227 per Hec.		53
13.	Social Forestry.	20 Hec.	1.55	40 Hec.	3.10	18 Hec.	1.395	25 Hec.	1.9375	103 Hec	7.9825	--do--
										Rs. 0.0775 per Hec.		
14.	Staff/daily rated workers/contingency etc.	2.00	2.00		3.2931		2.40 2.40		3.54		11.2331	ADC.
	--do--for Head Office.										1.20	--do--
Grand Total:-			52.6475		85.4496		50.5224		60.3605		250.00	

INTRODUCTION

Consequent upon application of the Constitution (49th Amendment Act, 1985) the TTAADC came into being under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India with effect from 1.4.1985. The TTAADC was formed on 19.7.85. The TTAADC constituted under Sixth Schedule entered into fourth year (phasing). According to 1981 census, Tripura has a total population of 20.50 lacs, out of which Tribal population is about 5.84 lacs. The State has got a total area of 10,477 sq.kms., out of which 7,132 sq.kms. fall within the area of TTAADC. The TTAADC thus covers 68% of total area of the State and 30% of total population of the State. The tribal population in ADC area is 77.56% of total tribal population of the State. Most of the tribals within TTAADC were dependent till recently on jhum cultivation. Due to influx of refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan (presently Bangladesh) since 1951, the pressure of people on land increased immensely. In view of this, the main emphasis has been given for the rehabilitation of families by providing them land and alternative forms of Agriculture and Horticulture programmes keeping in view the proportionate quality and type of land available in the TTAADC area for the purpose. Apart from this the TTAADC has also taken up the scheme of establishment of Growth Centres in remote tribal areas. At such centres, field offices of development agencies shall set up units to extend and coordinate activities of all Government agencies for all round development of the tribal land, quicken the pace of all infrastructural development. Since the economic condition of the tribals residing within TTAADC areas leaves much to be desired, the TTAADC has also taken up various development schemes on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industry, Fishery, Communication, Rural Water Supply, Social Forestry, Education etc. For all round development, for the weaker section of the people within the ADC area the TTAADC is required to play more important role. In view of this it has become necessary to keep more provision in the annual plan of ADC raising total Seventh Plan outlay from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 55 crores. The ADC in Tripura is entrusted with the tasks which are far reaching and comprehensive. The State Government has transferred many subjects and units of development to TTAADC.

PROGRAMME FOR 1989 - 90. 55

During 1988-89 a fund of Rs. 1050.00 lakhs has been received as plan money including Rs. 50.00 lakhs earmarked for construction of ADC complex. Keeping in view the execution of continuing schemes and taking up of new schemes formulated by TTAADC and transfer of subjects from the State Government stepping up of allocation of fund against each scheme is essential.

With the sole object of upliftment of their economic and social condition, an amount of Rs. 2330.59 lakhs has been kept under TTAADC for the Annual Plan 1989-90 the break up of which is as follows:-

Sector/ Sub-Sector.	Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakh)
1) Agriculture	Rs. 19.50 lacs.
2) Horticulture	Rs.105.50 lacs.
3) Soil Conservation	Rs. 30.00 lacs.
4) Development of markets.	Rs. 20.00 lacs.
5) Animal Husbandry	Rs. 80.57 lacs.
6) Fishery	Rs.146.25 lacs.
7) Forests	Rs. 60.00 lacs.
8) Cooperation	Rs. 70.00 lacs.
9) Health	Rs. 46.00 lacs.
10) Tribal Welfare	Rs.104.50 lacs.
11) Industry	Rs. 61.00 lacs.
12) Education	Rs.191.95 lacs.
13) Social Education	Rs. 62.77 lacs.
14) Information & Cultural Affairs.	Rs. 52.35 lacs.
15) Youth Programme & Sports	Rs. 24.20 lacs.
16) Science & Technology	Rs. 8.50 lacs.
17) Communication	Rs.415.00 lacs.
18) Minor Irrigation	Rs. 46.50 lacs.
19) Drinking Water Supply (R.W.S.)	Rs.126.00 lacs.
20) Civil Works for Engineering	Rs. 70.00 lacs.
21) Rural Electrification	Rs. 20.00 lacs.
22) Growth Centre	Rs. 20.00 lacs.
23) Direction & Administration	Rs.200.00 lacs.
24) Construction of ADC complex.	Rs.350.00 lacs.

Total :- Rs. 2330.59 lacs.

REVIEW OF PROGRAMME DURING 1986-87, 1987-88 & 1988-89.

Name of the Sector.	Name of scheme	Physical Achievement			
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Anti).	
Agriculture.	i). Demonstration on Agri, crops, & Distribution of Agri, Minikits etc.	7525 Nos. of Agri. Minikits & Demonstration of Agri. crops.	12450 Nos. Agri. Minikits & Demonstration of Agri. Crops.	Minikits, Jute, Mesta, Sesamum, Mustard etc. - 7000 units. Demonstration on velly/colpep, Mustard, paddy etc. - 2000 units.	
	ii). Distribution of Agri. Implements P.P. Equipments etc. on subsidy basis.	-	3500 Nos. implements distributed.	About 3600 Nos. implements will be distributed.	
	iii). Distribution of push cart at free of cost.	-	-	200 Nos. push cart will be distributed.	
	Horticulture.	i). Demonstration on orange plantation & other citrus crops in ADC areas.	500 units.	1530 units.	Orange Demonstration - 200 units, Pineapple Demonstration - 600 units.
		ii). Demonstration on Horti. crops, distribution of Horti. Minikits etc.	1600 units.	1180 units.	Patato Demonstration - 300 units. xxxxxxx Demonstration - 600 units. xxxxxxx Betel vine Demonstration - 100 units. Horti, Minikits - 1000 units.
	iii). Maint. of going rehabilitation projects.	8 Nos. projects completed.	15 Nos. completed.	10 Projects vile he completed.	
	iv). Rejuvenation of orchard.	25 hect. area.	50 hect. area.	50 hect. area.	
	v). Rehabilitation of 100 jhumia & landless families through Coconut cultivation.	100 families at Gayamani-para.	150 families at Uttar Ghilatali, at South Ranch-andraghat through Coconut plantation.	Site is being Selected for 100 families.	

2.	vi).-Do-through Banana cultiva- tion.	100 families at South Taidal.	-	-
	vii).-Do-through pineapple cul- tivation.	100 families at Dularama katch- ucherra through pineapple pla- ntation.	-	-
3).	Soil Cons- ervation.	1896 hect.	1167 hect.	1230 hect.
4).	Develo- pment of markets.	12 Nos.	40 Nos.	Const. of Sale stall-2 Nos. Const. of Sale Hall-5 Nos. urine, Latrine, im- provement of land for internal roads paths etc.-As per necessity.
5).	Forests.			
	i).Resettlement of Tribal jhumi- as.	100 families settled.	100 families settled.	100 families will be settled.
	ii).Production Forestry.	-	300 hac.plan- tation.Covered.	300 hact plantat- tion covered.
	iii).Development of parks.& Forest publicity.	Work camp- leted.	Site selected for developm- ent of parks.	Si-te is being Selected for development of parks.
	iv).Cash Crop progr- amme.	5000 fami- lies.	5000 families.	200 families.
6).	<u>Education.</u>			
	i).Const. of pucca pry.School.	3 Nos.	3 Nos.	3 Nos.
	ii).Const.Repair/ Re-Const.of pry.& Middle School.	60 Pry.Sch- ools were Re-Const.& 800 addl. class room were repaired & 25 middle schoole were repaired.	Re-Const.of Pry.Schools 52 Nos. & 10 Nos. middle schools and 192 addl. class room.	Re-Const. of Pry. Schools-52 Nos. Schools Middle Schools -100 Nos. & 192 addl.class rooms.
	iii).Supply of furniture to Pry.& middle School.	300 Pry.Schools & 120 middle Schools have been supplied furniture.	250 Pry. Schools & 100 middle schools have been benefitted.	350 Pry. Schools schars & 100 midd- le Schools will be benefitted.

iv).	Supply of essential teaching appliances & middle Schools.	1100 Pry. Schools & 125 middle schools have been supplied.	800 Pry. & 60 middle schools have been covered.	1000 Pry. & 100 middle Schools will be covered.
v).	Supply of Sports goods.	1100 Pry. & 105 Middle schools were supplied sports goods.	1100 Pry. Schools & 125 middle schools have been covered.	1100 Pry. Schools & 125 middle Schools will be covered.
vi).	Development of play field & Middle Schools.	Play field of 200 Pry. & 40 Middle Schools were developed.	Play field of 200 Pry. & 40 Middle Schools were developed.	Play field of 200 Pry. & 40 middle schools will be developed.
vii).	Organisation of coaching camps. (Sports).	6 coaching camps were organised.	6 coaching camps were organised.	6 coaching camps will be organised.
viii).	Const. of teachers' barrack.	4 teachers' barrack were constd.	4 teachers' barrack were constd.	5 teachers' barrack will be constructed.
ix).	Scheme for starting new primary schools.	-	25 Pry. Schools started.	75 Pry. Schools will be started.
x).	Strengthening of supervision & inspection of Schools.	-	-	6 datted jeep will be purchased.
xi).	Educational excursion by Pry. Schools children within Tripura.	-	-	Educational excursion for 300 childrens are being started.
Social Education.				
i).	Strengthening of supervision & administration at the Dist. level.	-	-	Educational ex furniture stationaries, contingencies etc. are being given for Dist. level administration.
ii).	Organisation of sector Offices.	-	-	26 Sector Offices are required to be strengthened.
iii).	Re-Const./Repairing of Social Education centre including fencing of garden & kitchen shed for Balakar	-	-	Reconst/Repairing of 100 Social education Centres are being started.

7).	iv). Pucca Const. of Sector Offices.	-	-	Pucca Const of 10 Sector Offices are being started.
	v). Supply of learning materials to the Social/Adult Literacy centre.	-	-	Books, Slates, charts, etc. are being supplied to 975 centres.
	vi). Development of women's programme.	-	-	Purchase of Sewing machine, seissors, coarse cloth etc. are being given to 50 centres.
	vii). Starting of new Social Education & Adult Literacy centres.	-	-	25 Social Education & 12 Adult Literacy Centres are being Covered.
	viii). Observance of special Days.	-	-	Observed Special Days.
	ix). Participation of Block level Exhibition.-	-	-	Block Level Exhibition are being observed in 17 Blocks.
	x). Organisation of Holiday camps.	-	-	Organisation of 10 holidays camps for Balwadi children of ADC area are being organised.

8). Communication.

i).	Const. of new roads.	40 Kms.	47.50 Kms.	40 Kms.
ii).	Improvement of existing village brick soling.	35 Kms.	70 Kms.	25 Kms.
iii).	Const. of Suspension of foot bridges in remote.	-	-	13 Nos.

Minor

Irrigation.i).Const of irri- gation tank/Reser- voirs/reclamation of existing water areas.	60 Nos. water area.	60 Nos. water area.	60 Nos. Water area.
ii).Const. of searenat bundh.	1100 Nos.	250 Nos.	200 Nos.
iii).Const.of punding levelling of Agri land in irrigation efficiency.	Water area 500 hecets.	80 hecets water area.	60 hect.
iv).Const. of excavation/ remaxcavation of irr- igation channels for quick flow of water to fields.	20 Nos.	25 Nos.	28 Nos.
v).Const of manually open- rated pump sets for irri- gation.	300 Nos.	300 Nos.	300 Nos.
vi).Sinking of deep tabe- well, Cont. install, Const. of pump and motor Electrification Const,of field channel etc.	-	3 Nos.	3 Nos.
vii).Lift irrigation scheme.	3 Nos.	3 Nos.	-
viii). Development of Irri- gation command area.	-	-	Canne t 8 Nos. Small bundh- 30 Nos.
.Industry.i).Comuinance of 54 In- dustrial training Centres & openang of few more centres.	400 train- ees.	400 trainees.	5 Nos trainig centres will be opened & 400 trainees are being trained.
ii).Distribution of yarn.	4000 covered.	4000 bene- ficiaries covered.	4000 benefi- ciaries will be covered.
iii). Assistance to Rural Artisans.	200 artisa- ns.	250 arti- sans,	200 Nos. ben- ificiaries will be covered
iv). Assistance to State Cooperation/ Apex Orgns for estab- lishment and development of Agro-Industries, Distribution of raw materials and market- ing for tribals.	200 families	200 fami s lies	200 familis.

10).	v). Assistance to Industrial Cooperative Societies.	2 units.	2 units.	4 Nos.
	vi). Conservation of 10in loom, shuttle loom, providing of work shed and raw materials.	200 families.	200 families.	40 beneficiaries.
	vii). Industrial training cum production centre.	-	5 units.	1(one) unit.
	viii). Research & Development.	1 unit for woollen production.	-	-
	ix). Rural transportation.	6 Nos. bullock carts, given.	2 Nos. cycle & 2 Nos. Bullock cart. given.	72 Nos. cycle van are being given to the beneficiaries.
	x). Self Employment programme.	-	-	Self employment opportunities, are being given to the beneficiaries.
11).	Growth Centre. i). Setting up growth centres in remote ADC areas.	work in progress.	Work in progress.	Site is being Selected.
12).	Tribal Welfare. i). Nucleus budget.	Poor tribals have got benefit.	poor tribals have got benefit.	Poor tribals are being benefited.
	ii). Special assistance to distressed shumas in Jhum cultivation.	11,389 families benefited.	13,333 families benefitted.	15,566 families
	iii). Free distribution of Jhum paddy Seeds.	- do -	- do -	7,300 families
13).	Animal Husbandry. i). Veterinary Services & Animal Husbandry.	5 Nos. V.A.C. opened.	-	Medicines, vaccines, instruments equipments & furniture are being supplied

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- 3).
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|---|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| ii). Cattle Development. | 372 families. | 360 families. | 200 families will be covered. |
| iii). Poultry Development. | 372 families. | 33 families. | 20 families. |
| iv). Duckery Development | 172 families. | 190 families. | 110 families. |
| v). Figgery Development. | 208 families. | 230 families. | 250 families. |
| vi). Rehabilitation of landless tribal. | 100 families covered. | 100 families. | 100 families will be covered. |
| vii). Gotary Development. | - | - | 70 families will be covered. |
| viii). Distribution of Milch cow. | - | - | 45 families will be covered. |
| xi). Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Rehabilitation projects. | - | - | The work in progress. |
- 4). Fisheary.
- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| i). Rehabilitation of Jhumia/Landless tribal families through pisciculture. | 100 families rehabilitated at Deomanu. | 100 families rehabilitated at Manu Bankul. | 100 families will be rehabilitated. site is being Selected. |
| ii). Development of existing fisheries & creation of new fisheries. | 100 hect. off area Developed. | 100 hect. of area Developed. | Development of existing fisheries & creation of new fisheries are being done. |
| iii). Strengthening & maintenance of on going rehabilitation projects. | - | - | 7 Nos. of colonies are being covered. |
| iv). Production of fish seeds. | - | - | Fertilizers, Manures, fishing nets, breeding equipments etc are being purchased. |
| v). Imparting training on fish & fisheries to promote the Socio-economic status of poor tribals. | - | - | 100 Nos. tribal youths are being trained. |

15). Cooperation.

i). Const. of mini Dept. stores/branches/Floor space etc. by LAMPS.	1 (one) mini Deptt. Store & 9 branches have been constructed.	9 (Nine) branches have been constructed.	15 branches & 3 Deptt. Stores are being constructed.
ii). Working Capital to landertake trading activities for distribution of consumer's in the Rural areas, F.P.Shops, Minor Forest produces etc.	16 beneficiaries benefitted.	16 beneficiaries benefitted.	55 LAMPS & 4 (four) other types of societies are being given working capital.
iii). Managerial Subsidies to LPMS/PACS etc.	26 Societies benefitted.	26 Societies benefitted.	Managerial subsidies are being given to the LAMPS/PACS.
iv). Transport subsidies to different cooperative societies.	26 cooperative societies benefitted.	26 Cooperative societies benefitted.	Transport subsidies are being given to the different cooperative societies.
v). Grant in-aid to transport cooperative societies.	-	-	Transport cooperative Societies are being benefitted.
vi). Grant-in-aid for purchasing furniture & fixtures by LAMPS.	-	-	Furniture & fixtures are being purchased.
vii). Cooperative education & publicity etc.	-	-	The Scheme is being impletd through Tripura Cooperative union.
viii). Maltipurpose Development Cooperative Societies.	-	-	6 (six) Maltipurpose Development Cooperrative Societies are being organised.

16. Health.	i) Distribution of medicines to poor tribals at free of cost.	Medicines purchased & distributed.	Medicines purchased & distributed.	Medicines are being purchased.
	ii) Const. & Renuvation of Health centres.	Const. & renuvation of Health c-entres were done.	Const.& renuvation of Health centres were done.	Work in progress.
	iii) Mobile operation theatre.	Work completed.	Work completed.	-
	iv) Conduct of Health camps.	-	-	Work in progress.
17. Information & Cultural Affairs.	i) Const. of Community Centre/ Village Hall.	-	-	Work in progress .
	ii) Documenting traditional tribal culture/developing photo unit.	-	-	Work in progress.
	iii) Publication/ Development etc.	-	-	Publication of folder, poster, booklets, calenders etc. are being done.
	iv) Supply of musical instruchments, satranchi, S-amina etc.	-	-	Work in xxxxx progress.
	v) Organising cultural festival/ conferences/ exhibition.	-	-	Work in progress.
	vi) Establishing dress bank for tribal dress and ornaments.	-	-	Work in progress.
	vii) Giving financial assistance to voluntary organisation.	-	-	Financial assistance are being given.

	Viii)	Scheme for exchanging cultural groups .	-	-	Work in progress.
	ix)	Scheme for giving financial assistance to various mela festival .	-	-	Assistance are being given.
	x)	Const. of An inspection Buglew for ADC organisation at Chailengta proper.	-	-	Work in progress.
18. Youth programme & Sports.	i)	Dev-eloping of play ground in gaon panchayet .	-	-	Work in progress.
	ii)	Organising coaching camps.	-	-	Work in progress.
	iii)	Giving financial assistance to 33p gaon panchayet play centres for purchasing games & sports materials .	-	-	Work in progress.
	iv)	Youth Programme & purchasing camping equipments & dresses of participants.	-	-	Work in progress.
	v)	Organising rural & women sports.	-	-	Work in progress.
	vi)	Setting up of one sports complex.	-	-	Work in progress.
19. Science & technology.	i)	Setting up So-lar Photo vo-ltaic system.	-	-	Work in progress.

II) Setting up of smokeless chulla & distribution of improved wood stove. - - Work in ~~xxx~~ progress.

iii) Generating awareness among the people about science and technology and environment. - - Work in ~~xx~~ progress.

19) Direction & Admn.	J) Scheme for direction & Admn.	Amount spent for salary of staffs, purchase of vehicles & Misc. purpose.	Amount spent for salary of staffs, purchase of vehicles & Misc. purpose.	Amount is being spent.
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20) Const. of ADC complex.	-	Materials collected.	Work in progress.
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Sl. No.	Major Head/ Minor Heads of Development.	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay	1987-88	1988-89		Proposed outlay	1989 - 90 of which Capital content.
			Actual Expenditure	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure		
Programme under Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council.							
1.	Agriculture & Horticulture	476.00	120.00	105.45	105.45	145.00	25.00
2.	Soil Conservation.	104.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	-
3.	Fisheries	235.00	32.26	63.00	63.00	146.25	15.00
4.	Minor Irrigation	165.00	63.50	59.00	59.00	46.50	10.00
5.	Communication/Civil works for Engineering/ Rural Electrification.	400.00	80.00	110.00	110.00	505.00	505.00
6.	Cooperation	50.00	31.50	40.45	40.45	70.00	7.00
7.	Forests	105.00	30.00	22.50	22.50	60.00	5.00
8.	Animal Husbandry	200.00	61.17	60.20	60.20	80.57	8.00
9.	Industries.	190.00	38.52	34.75	34.75	61.00	12.00
10.	Education/Social Education I.C.A.V.P. & S. Science & Technology	400.00	143.05	244.65	244.65	339.77	83.00
11.	Health	10.00	35.00	58.00	58.00	46.00	-
12.	Tribal Welfare/Drinking Water Supply.	245.00	80.00	85.00	85.00	230.50	130.00
13.	Growth Centre.	165.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	10.00
14.	Direction and Administration including construction of A.D.C.Complex.	255.00	170.00	127.00	127.00	550.00	375.00
		3000.00	925.00	1050.00	1050.00	2330.59	1185.00

T.T. 68 A.D.C:-15

List of Scheme (ADC Annual Plan) during 1989-90.

Name of Sector.	Name of Schemes.	Proposed outlay.
1). Agriculture.	a). Scheme for Demonstration on Agri. Crops, Distribution of Agri. Minikits etc.	Rs. 8.50 Lakhs.
	b). Scheme for Distribution of Agri. implement, P.P. equipments etc. on Subsidy basis.	Rs. 8.50 Lakhs.
	c). Scheme for distribution of pash cant at free of cost to the cultivators.	Rs. 2.50 Lakhs.
	Total:-	
2). Horticulture.	a). Scheme for demonstration on orange, pineapple etc. plantation in A.D.C. areas.	Rs. 10.00 Lakhs.
	b). Scheme for demonstration on Horti. crops, Distribution of Horti. Minikits etc.	Rs. 11.50 Lakhs.
	c). Scheme for strengthening maintenance of on going rehabilitation projects in 2nd year & Subsequent years.	Rs. 60.00 Lakhs.
	d). Scheme for Rejuvenation of orchard.	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.
	e). Scheme for establishment of Horti. based Rehabilitation project (s) for 100 Landless tribal/ Jhumia families intercropping with different Agri./Horti. Crops.	Rs. 22.00 Lakhs.
Total :-		Rs. 105.50
3). Soil & Water Conservation.	a). Scheme for Soil & water Conservation.	Rs. 30.00 Lakhs.
4). Development of markets.	a). Scheme for Development of markets in A.D.C. areas.	Rs. 20.00 Lakhs.
5). Animal Husbandry.	a). Scheme for cattle Development.	Rs. 16.00 Lakhs.
	b). Scheme for poultry Development.	Rs. 1.70 Lakhs.
	c). Scheme for Duckery Development.	Rs. 12.32 Lakhs.

5).	d). Scheme for piggery Development. - Rs. 12.00 Lakhs
	e). Scheme for Goatary Development.- Rs. 1.15 Lakhs
	f). Scheme for distribution of Milch-cow. Rs. 6.00 Lakhs
	g). Scheme for Rehabilitation of landless tribals & Jhumias on Animal. - Rs. 20.60 Lakhs
	h). Scheme for strengthening of Rehabilitation project based on Animal Husbandry. - Rs. 10.80 Lakhs
	Total:-Rs. 80.57 Lakhs
6). Fishery.	a). Scheme for Fishery extension Service. Rs. 13.50 Lakhs
	b). Scheme for Rehabilitation of 100 Jhumia/ Landless tribal families through pisciculture. Rs. 35.00 Lakhs
	c). Scheme for strengthening & Maint. of ongoing Rehabilitation projects. Rs. 38.00 Lakhs
	D). Scheme for Development of existing fisheries & creation of new fisheries. Rs. 53.50 Lakhs
	e). Scheme for production of fish seeds. Rs. 1.00 Lakhs
	f). Scheme for imparting training on fish & fisheries to promote the Socio-economic status of poor tribals. Rs. 5.25 Lakhs
	Total :- Rs. 146.25 Lakhs
7). Forests.	a). Scheme for Resettlement of Tribal Jhumias, including rubber plantation. Rs. 45.00 Lakhs
	b). Scheme for production forestry, Rs. 10.00 Lakhs
	c). Scheme for Development of parks forests publicity etc. Rs. 0.50 Lakhs
	d). Scheme for cash crop plantation. Rs. 4.50 Lakhs
	Total :- Rs. 60.00 Lakhs
8). Cooperation.	a). Construction of mini departmental store/branches/floor space etc. Rs. 14.00 Lakhs
	b). Grant in-aid for working capital for under taking trading activities for distribution of consumer articles in rural Rs. 24.00 Lakhs

c).	Grant in-aid for Managerial Subsidies for LAMPS & PACS.	-	Rs.	9.00 Lakhs.
d).	Grant-in-aid for transport subsidy to LAMPS & PACS.	-	Rs.	12.00 Lakhs.
e).	Grant in aid for transport coop. Societies.	-	Rs.	2.00 Lakhs.
f).	Grant in-aid for purchasing of furniture & fixtures.		Rs.	4.00 Lakhs.
g).	Grant in-aid for coop. education & publicity.		Rs.	1.00 Lakhs.
h).	Grant in-aid for Multi farmeres development coop, societies.		Rs.	4.00 Lakhs.
			Total:-	Rs. 70.00 Lakhs.

Health.	a).	Scheme for Const. of Health institution.		Rs.	10.00 Lakhs.
	b).	Scheme for Renovation/Repair of Health institution.		Rs.	5.00 Lakhs.
	c).	Scheme for Distribution of medicines to the poor, Patients in ADC areas free of cost through different institutions & Health comps.		Rs.	10.00 Lakhs.
	d).	Scheme for Mobile Dispensary unit.		Rs.	20.00 Lakhs.
	e).	Scheme for conduction of Health camps.		Rs.	1.00 Lakhs.
			Total :-	Rs.	46.00 Lakhs.

C). Tribal Welfare.	a).	Scheme for Nucleus Budget.		Rs.	30.00 Lakhs.
	b).	Scheme for special assistance to distressed jhumias in jhum cultivations.		Rs.	50.00 Lakhs.
	c).	Scheme for free distribution of jhum paddy seeds to the distressed tribal jhumias		Rs.	20.00 Lakhs.
	d).	Construption of 3 rest houses.		Rs.	4.50 Lakhs.
			Total :-	Rs.	104.50 Lakhs.

11). Industry.	a). Scheme for Continuance of 54 Industrial training centres & opening of few more new Centres.	-	Rs. 22.50 Lakhs.
	b). Scheme for distribution of yarn.	-	Rs. 15.00 Lakhs.
	c). Scheme for Assistance to Rural Artisans including ex-trainees.	-	Rs. 7.00 Lakhs.
	d). Scheme for assistance to state corporations/Apex organisations for establishment & development of Agri-Industries Distribution of raw materials & marketing for tribals.	Rs.	4.00 Lakhs.
	e). Scheme for Assistance to Industrial cooperative societies.	Rs.	3.00 Lakhs.
	f). Scheme for Conversion of loom to fly Shuttle loom, Providing of work shed & raw materials.	Rs.	5.00 Lakhs.
	g). Scheme for Industrial training can production in growth centre.	Rs.	2.00 Lakhs.
	h). Scheme for self employment programme.	-	Rs. 0.50 Lakhs.
	i). Scheme for Rural transportation.	-	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.
			Total:- Rs. 61.00.

12). Education.	a). Scheme for Const./Reconst./Repair of primary & Middle Schools.	-	Rs. 54.30 Lakhs.
	b). Scheme for supply of furniture to primary & middle Schools.	-	Rs. 20.00 Lakhs.
	c). Scheme for supply of teaching appliances to primary & Middle Schools.	Rs.	7.60 Lakhs.
	d). Scheme for supply of sports goods to primary & middle Schools.	Rs.	5.42 Lakhs.
	e). Scheme for Development of play fields to primary & Middle Schools.	Rs.	11.00 Lakhs.
	f). Scheme for organisation of sports coaching camps.	Rs.	0.90 Lakhs.
	g). Scheme for Const. of 3 Nos.	Rs.	4.95 Lakhs.

12).	h). Scheme for starting of new primary/ Schools.	Rs. 43.08 Lakhs.
	i). Scheme for strengthening of super- vision & inspection.	Rs. 44.10 Lakhs.
	j). Scheme for excursion of 300 primary School Children from A.D.C. area.	Rs. 0.60 Lakhs.
<u>Total :-</u>		<u>Rs. 191.95 Lakhs</u>

13). Social Education.

a).	Scheme for strenghtening of supervision & Admn. at the District level.	Rs. 1.55 Lakhs.
b).	Scheme for organisation of sector Offices.	Rs. 1.55 Lakhs.
c).	Scheme for Repair/Reconst. of S.E.C. including fencing of gardner & kitchen sheds for Bal- nhar programme.	Rs. 37.50 Lakhs.
d).	Scheme for plecca Const. of Sector Offices.	Rs. 11.00 Lakhs.
e).	Scheme for startting of new Social Education & Adult Liter- acy Centres.	Rs. 7.02 Lakhs.
f).	Scheme for supply of learning materials to the Social Education/ Adult Literacy Centres.	Rs. 2.50 Lakhs.
g).	Scheme for organisation of Social Days.	Rs. 0.40 Lakhs.
h).	Scheme for partipation in block level exhibiition.	Rs. 0.85 Lakhs.
i).	Scheme for organisation of Holiday Homes camps.	Rs. 0.60 Lakhs.
<u>Total :-</u>		<u>Rs. 62.77 Lakhs.</u>

14). Publie Relation & Cultural affairs.

a).	Scheme for Constructing community centze/village Hall.	Rs. 7.50 Lakhs.
b).	Scheme for documenting traditional tribal Culture/ developing photo unit.	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.
c).	Scheme for publication, Develo- ment etc.	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.
d).	Scheme for supply of musical instruments, Satranchi, Samina etc.	Rs. 6.00 Lakhs.

- e). Scheme for organising cultural festival, conferences, exhibition.- Rs. 8.00 Lakhs
- f). Scheme for establishing dress bank for tribal dresses & ornaments.- Rs. 0.60 Lakhs
- g). Scheme for giving financial assistance to voluntary organisations.- Rs. 3.00 Lakhs
- h). Scheme for exchanging cultural groups.- Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
- i). Scheme for giving financial assistance to various mela festival.- Rs. 6.00 Lakhs
- j). Scheme for Const. of an Inspection Banglow for A.D.C. organisation.- Rs. 10.00 Lakhs

Total :- Rs. 52.35 Lakhs

15). Youth programme & sports.

- a). Scheme for developing play ground in gaon panchayet.- Rs. 1.20 Lakhs
- b). Scheme for organising coaching camp.- Rs. 2.50 Lakhs
- c). Scheme for giving financial assistance to 330 gaon panchayet play Centre for purchasing games & sports materials.- Rs. 7.50 Lakhs
- d). Scheme for youth programme & purchasing camping equipments.- Rs. 5.00 Lakhs
- e). Scheme for organising Rural & women sports.- Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
- f). Scheme for setting up of one sports complex.- Rs. 3.75 Lakhs
- g). Scheme for giving financial assistance to voluntary organisation etc.- Rs. 3.00 Lakhs

Total :- Rs. 24.20 Lakhs

16). Science & technology.

- a). Scheme for setting up solar photo voltaic system.- Rs. 6.00 Lakhs
- b). Scheme for setting up of Smokeless chulla & distribution of improved wood, stove.- Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
- c). Scheme for generating awareness among the people about Science & technology & environment.- Rs. 1.25 Lakhs

Total :- Rs. 8.50 Lakhs

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- (7). Communication.
- a). Scheme for Const. of new Roads. - Rs. 62.50 Lakhs.
 - b). Improvement of existing village Roads including 264 Nos. of R roads handed over by P.W. D. by providing Soling cul-verts, Re-Const. of bridge etc. Rs. 337.50 Lakhs.
 - c). Const. of suspension bridges in remote areas. Rs. 15.00 Lakhs.

Total :- Rs. 415.00 Lakhs.

8). Minor Irrigation.

- a). Const. of irrigation tanks/ Reservoirs/ Re-excavation/ Improvement of existing water sources. Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.
- b). Const. of Seasonal bundhs. Rs. 15.00 Lakhs.
- c). Development of irrigation command area by different means, like small channels, small bundh etc. Rs. 4.00 Lakhs.
- d). Sinking of tubewells, shallow/ arteson tube wells alongwith const. of corresponding channels ancillary etc. Rs. 8.00 Lakhs.
- e). Providing lift irrigation scheme from chorra/ river/ small reservoirs with pumps including electrification providing pump & motor alongwith pump sets with accessories const. of field channels etc. to provide irrigation facilities in places of comparatively higher altitude. Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.
- f). Diversion of chazras with bundh for irrigation & other purpose including cost of improvement of command area by levelling making channels etc. Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.
- g). Installation of Sprinkler irrigators on experimental basis for higher lands. Rs. 2.50 Lakhs.
- h). River protection works. Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.

Total :- Rs. 46.50 Lakhs.

9). Drinking water supply.

- a). Special schemes for Drinking Water Supply in higher Hill areas including installation of mini iron ring well plans. - Rs. 17.00 Lakhs.

-
-
- 19). b). Drinking water supply in rural areas with R.C.C. wells, shallow tubewells, Mark-II tube-wells, water reservoings etc. - Es. 84.00 Lakhs.
- c). Maint-cum-improvement of existing ring wells by providing special pumps, replacement, resinking of shallow tubewells/Mark- II tube wells. Es. 25.00 Lakhs.
- Total:- Es.126.00 Lakhs.
- 20). Civil works
for Engineering. a). Const. of Office & other buildings for Engineering wing in different place of Tripura. Es. 70.00 Lakhs.
- 21). Rural Electrification. a). Extension of existing electrical line by new poles & wires to facilitate providing Service connection to poor Tribal House holds. Es. 20.00 Lakhs.
- 22). Growth Centre. a). Scheme for establishment of growth centre. Es. 20.00 Lakhs.
- 23). Const. of A.D.C. Complex. a). Scheme for Const. of A.D.C. Complex. Es.350.00 Lakhs.
- 24). Direction & Administration. a). Scheme for Direction & Administration. Es.200.00 Lakhs.

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE, SOIL CONSERVATION,
MARKET DEVELOPMENT UNDER A.D.C.

INTRODUCTION :- The geographical area of ADC constitutes mainly hill and in accessible regions where physical conditions of human life are extremely strenuous. The ADC area is characterised by back-wardness in adoption of modern agricultural technology although agriculture plays a vital role in the life of tribal communities. Taking into account to raise the standard of living of farming community in the ADC areas by way of increased production through intensive Agriculture by adoption of appropriate package of practices by the farmers for utilizing different categories of land, cultivation of fruits and plantation crops, different Agri. crops, the schemes have been drawn up. Further, due to increase of population it has also been necessary to bring tillable lands under cultivation and necessary soil conservation measures on scientific lines before taking up cultivation on tillable crops has, therefore, become a most essential pre-requisite. Besides, the village markets requires to be developed to extend proper marketing facilities to the growers.

In view of above, the following schemes have been drawn up giving emphasis on the main object as stated above.

AGRICULTURE

1. Scheme for demonstration on Agri. crops, distribution of Agri. minikits etc.

It is proposed to distribute minikits on different seeds and to demonstrate different Agri. crops to motivate the farmers to bring more area under HYW and to adopt modern scientific agricultural technology by the farmers of the ADC areas to boost up crop production. In addition, demonstration on new crops will facilitate transfer of modern technology for increasing yield. With this view in mind, the scheme has been proposed.

Physical target :-

- a) Minikits on Paddy, Jute, Mesta, Sesamum, Mustard - 6,000 unit.
- b) Demonstration on Velle/Cowpea, Mustard, Paddy - 1,700 ..
Blackgram.

Financial outlay for implementation of the scheme during 1989-90 is Rs. 8.50 Lakhs.

2. Scheme for distribution of Agri. implements/P.P. equipments etc. on subsidy basis.

The object of the scheme is to help interested Farmers to procure Agri. implements/P.P. equipments to combat pests and diseases to increase crop production. It has been observed that during attack of pests in epidemic form, the poor farmers of ADC areas try to control pests through country method which is very much useless. It is believed that poor farmers of ADC areas will be in a position to procure different Agri. implements, etc. if subsidy is allowed in the higher side.

Physical target :-

- | | |
|--|------------|
| a) Distribution of H.C. Sprayers | - 900 Nos. |
| b) Distribution of other Agri. Implements. | - 100 ,, |

Financial outlay for implementation of the scheme during 1989-90 is Rs. 8.50 Lakhs.

3. Scheme for distribution of push cart at free of cost to the cultivators.

The main object of the scheme is to provide push cart to farmers of ADC areas to carry different Agri. inputs from seed stores to farmers field and to bring different produces from farmers residence to village markets for disposal as there is no proper mechanical facility to carry the same in the remotest corner of ADC areas. It is hoped that if push cart are supplied to the cultivators, they will be in a position to minimise production cost and also will be able to fetch remunerative amount by selling their produces.

Physical target :-

- Distribution of push cart - 250 Nos.

Financial outlay for implementation of the scheme during 1989-90 is Rs. 2.50 Lakhs.

HORTICULTURE1. Scheme for demonstration on orange, pineapple etc. plantation in A.D.C. areas.

It is proposed to demonstrate cultivation of orange, pineapple etc. particularly in the hill ranges of A.D.C. areas with a view to introducing and propagating new crops for better production as well as to generate subsidiary income of the poor cultivators of A.D.C. areas. Demonstration will be conducted to promote cultivation of orange, pineapple etc. by adopting improved package of practices for increasing yield.

Physical target :-

- a) Demonstration on orange - 250 unit.
- b) Demonstration on pineapple - 750 ,,

Financial outlay of the scheme during 1989-90 is Rs. 10.00 Lakhs.

2. Scheme for demonstration on Horti. crops distribution of Horti. minikits etc.

The main object of the Horti. Development programme contemplated during the seventh plan period is extension of area under suitable fruits and plantation crops to increase production of fruits and vegetable crops, introduction of improved varieties of vegetables/Horti. plants through distribution of minikits, conduction of demonstration etc.

It has been experienced that supply of inputs does not give desired result as the beneficiaries are not in a position to spare their own labour due to acute economic hardship. It has, therefore, been proposed to provide some assistances for maintenance of fruit and plantation crops in addition to supply of inputs to insure sustained result.

Physical target :-

- a) Minikit on Horti. crops - 950 unit
- b) Demonstration on potato & Betel vine. - 1,100 ,,

Financial outlay for the scheme during 1989-90 Rs. 11.50 Lakhs.

3. Scheme for strengthening maintenance of ongoing rehabilitation projects in 2nd year & subsequent years.

Schemes on Rehabilitation of Jhumia families based on Agri/Horti. crops prepared were for one year tenure. It is experienced that due to non availability of fund in 2nd year and in subsequent years, proper maintenance of the ongoing projects could not be taken up and as a result implementing agencies are facing lot of troubles as well as rehabilitated families have tendency to desert the project. Consequently, very purpose of implementation of such type of rehabilitation Schemes failed. It becomes very much difficult for further improvement of the projects & proper rehabilitation of Jhumia families. Hence, with this aim in view, it is proposed to earmark some funds for maintenance and revitalisation of the projects for proper rehabilitation of the tribal jhumias in the ongoing rehabilitation projects.

Total financial outlay during 1989-90 is Rs. 60.00 Lakhs.

4. Scheme for rejuvenation of orchard.

The object of the scheme is to help poor cultivators of the A.D.C. areas to rejuvenate their old existing orchard to maximise production of fruits. This will obviously generate subsidiary income of the poor fruit growers of A.D.C. areas.

Physical target :-

- a) Rejuvenation of orchard - 50 Hect.

Financial outlay of the scheme during 1989-90 is Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.

5. Scheme for establishment of Horti. based rehabilitation project(s) for 100 Landless Tribal/Jhumia families intercropping with different Agri/horti. crops.

In Tripura, there are many jhumia families who are solely dependent on jhuming and thereby earn livelihood for about 3-4 months in a year and pass the rest period in a very miserable condition. These families deserve suitable economic rehabilitation. The scheme aims at rehabilitation of 100 Landless Tribal/Jhumia families through Horti. plantation intercropping with other Agri/horti. crops. The rehabilitated families will raise the garden for which wages will be paid as per prevailing rate on no work no wages basis. No outsiders will be allowed to work in the garden. The beneficiaries will be given facilities for pisciculture, cottage industries, rearing of animals etc.

Financial outlay for the scheme during 1989-90 is Rs. 22.00 Lakhs.

1. Scheme for Soil & Water Conservation.

It goes without saying that about two-third area of the State of Tripura is under various hill ranges. The topography is generally undulating having low hills intervened by valleys and rivers. High rainfall combined with constant deforestation and felling has resulted acute soil erosion problem resulting siltation of river beds on the one hand and consequently floods in the valley on the other. It has, therefore become utmost necessary to take immediate steps for adopting proper soil conservation measures for protecting the cultivable land both on the tillas and in the valleys. Due to increasing population, it has also become necessary to extend cultivation on tilla lands and necessary soil conservation measures on scientific lines before taking up cultivation on tillas.

Keeping in view of the above objectives, various measures of soil & water conservation are proposed to be taken up during 1989-90.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a) Bunding, levelling excavation/
re-excavation of Drainage channel
etc. not exceeding @ Rs. 3,000/-
per hect. | 200 hect. |
| b) Reclamation of murshy land @ not
exceeding Rs. 3,820/- per hect. | 100 ,, |
| c) Land development work through graded
bunding @ not exceeding Rs. 4,330/-
per hect. | 100 ,, |
| d) Construction of water harvesting
reservoir for conservation of water
Rs. 11,640/- for 1(one) hect. area. | 100 ,, |
| e) Engineering structure for gully control. | 1 No. |

Financial outlay for implementation of the scheme during 1989-90 is Rs. 30.00 Lakhs.

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1. Scheme for development of markets in A.D.C. areas.

It is well known that marketing facilities are very poorly developed in A.D.C. areas. The people of A.D.C. areas, particularly tribal people, usually come from long distances to purchase daily requirements and to dispose marketable surpluses. The object of the scheme is to improve the village markets so that growers of the locality can get proper facility to sell their produces. There are so many un-employed educated youths who may be provided with one sale stall in the market complex to earn their livelihood. It is also considered necessary to provide facilities viz. Drinking water, sanitation improvement of internal & approach Roads etc. in the markets for extending minimum facilities to the users. With this aim in view, the scheme has been proposed.

Physical target :-

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| a) Construction of Sale Hall | - 5 Nos. |
| b) Construction of Sale Stall | - 40 ,, |
| c) Miscellaneous works like
construction of urinal, Latrine,
improvement of internal road/
path etc. in the rural market. | - According to |

Financial outlay during 1989-90 for implementation of this scheme is Rs. 20.00 Lakhs.

Introduction:-

Animal Husbandry plays a vital role in the rural economy of Tripura. Particularly for the Tribal people who are having hereditary liking to rear birds and animals since long back. The economic condition of the poor tribal families can be improved if modern Animal Husbandry practices with proper inputs are offered to them. An out lay of Rs.30.57 lakhs during the year-1989-90 has been proposed for the objects mentioned above.

The targets proposed for both physical and financial for implementation of different schemes are mentioned hereunder under each scheme.

1. Cattle Development scheme.

The objects of the scheme is to induct the poor tribal families to rear milch cows which can provide them self employment at the village level. During the period 1985 to 1988, 980 nos. of families have been covered under the scheme and during 1988-89, 180 families are being brought under the scheme. This is a continuing scheme and during 1989-90 the targets are as follows :-

Physical target----- 361 families.

Financial target----- Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

2. Poultry Development scheme .

This is a continuing scheme which aims at increase in the production of poultry products for the people of Tripura and at the same time upliftment of economic condition of the poultry farmers by providing them subsidiary occupation. During the period 1985 to 1988, 34 nos. of families have been covered under the scheme and during 1988-89, 21 nos. families are being brought under the scheme the target for 1989-90 are as follows:-

Physical target----- 30 families.

Financial target----- Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

3. Duckery Development scheme.

Rearing of ducks is very popular among the poor families in rural area. Self employment can be created at village level if duck farming is adopted individually with improved input. This is a continuing scheme and is considered very effective. During the period 1935 to 1988, 382 Nos. of families have been covered under the scheme and during 1988-89, 113 families are being brought under the scheme.

The target for 1989-90 is as follows:-

Physical target-----	140 families.
Financial target-----	Rs. 12.32 lakhs.

4. Piggery Development scheme.

Rearing of pigs can be considered as the subsidiary source of income for the tribal people and it may become a self employment if assistance in the form of improved Animal Husbandry inputs are provided to them. This is a continuing scheme and during the period 1935 to 1988, 576 nos. of families have been covered under the scheme and during 1988-89, 250 nos. families are being brought under the scheme. The target during 1989-90 is as follows:-

Physical target-----	300 families.
Financial target-----	Rs.12.00 lakhs.

5. Goatery Development scheme.

Goats are reared in almost every families in the rural areas. Poor families particularly widows with no other source of income can adopt goat rearing as subsidiary source of income.

This is a continuing scheme and during the year - 1935 to 1988, 30 nos. of families have been covered under the scheme. During 1988-89, 75 nos. families are being brought under the scheme. The target for 1989-90 is as follows:-

Physical target-----	115 families.
Financial target-----	Rs. 1.15 lakhs.

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6. Distribution of Milch cows.

This is a continuing scheme and there is provision for supply of one Deshi Milch cow and subsidy for cowshed. During the year 1988-89, 50 Nos. of families have been covered under this scheme. The target for 1989-90 is as follows:-

Physical target----- 300 families.
Financial target----- Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

7. Rehabilitation of landless Tribal and Jhamias on Animal Husbandry.

This is a continuing scheme which aims at complete rehabilitation of 100 families based on Animal Husbandry. There are also provisions on Agriculture, Horticulture and Fishery under scheme also. During the period 1985 to 1988, 300 Nos. of families have been covered under the scheme and during the 1988-89, 100 families are being brought under the scheme. During the 1989-90 the target are as follows:-

Physical target----- 100 families.
Financial target ----- Rs. 20.60 lakhs.

8. Strengthening of Rehabilitation projects based on Animal Husbandry.

Under the scheme provisions have been made for assistance towards the repair of houses, maintaining of water areas, supply of animal ration etc. to the inmates of the projects implemented during the previous years.

Physical target----- Assistance for repair of houses, maintenance of water areas and supply of animal ration.

Financial target---- Rs. 10.30 lakhs.

1) Scheme for Fishery Extension Services.

The Fishery Extension work will convey the latest Scientific know how to the Pisciculturists at the remotest corners of the ADC areas through the not work of staff posted in the fishery circles. Also, the interested pisciculturists will be trained in production of fish seeds and management of Fisheries. Provision has been made in the scheme for house rent, office construction and purchase of equipments, materials etc. which are required in connection with Fishery Extension work. The scheme also provides scope for conducting demonstrations in the field, discussions, group meetings etc. with the pisciculturists.

Financial outlay - Rs.13.50 lakhs.

2) Scheme for Rehabilitation of 100 Jhumia/Landless tribal families through pisciculture.

The tribals do jhum cultivation as their age old practices. Jhum cultivation is very much detrimental for the conservations of land by which the land becomes less productive. Due to nomadic nature, the tribals do not feel any attraction towards any particular piece of land. As a result, Social bindings in one hand and their service to the community on the other are affected badly. In Tripura since 99% of the population is fish eater and the fish being a good source of Animal protein it has good demand in the markets. To rehabilitate the tribal "Pisciculture" can play a vital role to motivate them for settlement in a land to get the harvest for their livelihood and to improve their Socio-Economic condition. The topographical condition of Tripura offers a good scope for creation of new water areas in the hilly enclaves (Lungas) by construction of Mini barrages for culture fisheries. With proper care and management a small family can live on pisciculture having 0.5 hect. of water area. The scheme has been drawn up for rehabilitation of 100 Nos. of Tribal Jhumia/Landless Families through pisciculture having 0.5 hect. water area for each family, besides 1.5 hect. of tilla land will be allotted for each family for raising of Agri./Horti. crops, Social forestry, raising fodder for cattles etc. and also for construction of the dwelling houses. Ducks also can be cultured in the water areas along with fishes.

Financial outlay - Rs.35.00 lakhs.

3) Scheme for strengthening and maintenance of on going rehabilitation projects.

The projects for rehabilitation of landless/jhumia tribal families taken up earlier mainly under fishery based schemes needs funds for maintenance and strengthening purpose from the second year onwards. These on going projects are of composite nature which need years to motivate the colony inmates in their new way of life.

Financial outlay - Rs.38.00 lakhs.

4) Scheme for development of existing fisheries & creation of new fisheries.

The existing water areas under ADC need improvement for proper utilisation for raising the production of fish at the optimum level. There are potentialities to create more water areas for fish culture by construction of Mini barrages in the hilly enclaves (Lungas) under ADC areas. The scheme has been drawn up keeping in view the factors to utilise all the fisheries potentialities properly including providing financial assistance towards inputs etc. to the poor people of tribal and other communities in ADC areas. It is proposed in the scheme to provide required financial assistance for development of existing fisheries, maintenance of old Mini barrages, creation of new water areas for fish culture, distribution of fingerlings, manure, inputs and construction of office stores, laboratories etc.

Financial outlay :-

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| a) Development of existing fisheries @ Rs.22,000/- per hect. for 50 hect. | - | Rs.11.00 lakhs. |
| b) Maintenance of old Mini barrages @ Rs.5,000/- per hect. for 50 hect. | - | Rs. 2.50 lakhs. |
| c) Creation of new water areas by construction of Mini barrages in the hilly enclaves @ Rs.20,000/- per hect. for 70 hect. | - | Rs.14.00 lakhs. |

- d) Free distribution of fingerlings, inputs, twines etc. - Rs.20.00 lakhs.
- e) Construction of office, store, laboratory, staff Quarter, Boundary fencing etc. at fish seed production centre. - Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

Total- Rs.53.50 lakhs.

6) Scheme for production of fish seeds.

For raising fish seeds at Chailengta Fish Seed centre and in the water areas of Growth Centres under District Council Fertilizers, Manures, Fishing nets, Breeding equipments etc. need to be purchased besides wages of the labourers are to be paid. For these purpose fund is to be provided during 1989-90.

Financial outlay - Rs.1.00 lakh.

7) Scheme for imparting training on fish and fisheries to promote the Socio-Economic status of poor tribals.

To promote the Socio-Economic status of the poor tribals by motivating them towards fish culture and associated trades, provisions are made in the scheme for imparting training to the Tribal Youths of ADC areas in fish and fisheries, Viz. Fish-Breeding, Net weaving, Making of fishing Traps, Baskets etc. The scheme also keeps provision for providing financial assistance by supplying of materials Viz. Fishing Twines, Induced Breeding Kits etc. to the trained Tribal Youths as the capital to start the business at their own for self employment.

Physical target - 100 Nos. tribal youths to be trained.

Financial outlay during 1989-90 - 5.25 lakhs.

FORESTIntroduction :-

The total area of Tripura Tribal Areas District is 7,124 hectares and the area of Reserved Forests is about 3,265 Sq.K.M. while that of proposed Reserved Forests and Protected Forests (Not denotified) is 291,406 Sq. KM, and 243,640 Sq.KM, respectively. Under the law, the TTAADC is required to confine the activities in the areas outside the Reserved Forests.

The bond between the tribals and the forests is timeless and unbreakable and for the Jhumias, the shifting cultivation is part of the emotional and socio-economic background. However, with the increasing pressure on land the jhuming cycle is becoming shorter and shorter with disastrous effects on both environments and production. As such, the main thrust of the programmes under the Agro-Forestry model is to resettle these Jhumias by providing them with alternate sources of livelihood.

The annual loss of forest cover in Tripura is of the order of 19,200 Ha. most of being due to requirement of timber, fuelwood etc. As such it is proposed to raise new plantation of Forest growing species in various places and energy plantations at degraded jhum areas including plantation of fruit plants, oil seed and various kind of cash crops. Environmental programme will also be taken up.

ii). Following schemes are proposed to be implemented during 1989-90

- 1). Resettlement of Tribal Jhumias- 100 families.
- 2). Production Forestry -1000 hac.
- 3). Forest publicity and small parks- 3, Nos.
- 4). Cash crop plantation -100 hac.

apart from the development schemes as above, the direction & administration of Forests, TTAADC towards the cost of pay & allowance of staffs, establishment cost, PGL, etc. is also involved and the entire fund as required may be met from the District council fund.

III. Objects & strategy.

i). To improve socio-economic conditions of poor tribals living in A.D.C. area by resettling them through forest plantations, thus protecting soil erosion in catchment areas,

ii). Raising of plantations of fuelwood & timbers in Govt. land & private land thus utilising the barren/ waste ~~xx~~ land.

iii). Transfer assets & expertise on Cash crop to the poor people of ADC area,

iv). To concentrate development activities as far as practicable in A.D.C. area through ADC's own infrastructure in order to assure all round development of poor people.

iv). Physical target.

The total out-lay under forestry sector of T.T.A.A.D.C. is proposed as indicated herein under:-

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S.No.	Name of the scheme.	Physical target.	Financial out.
1.	Resettlement of Tribal Jhumias including rubber plantation.	100 families.	45.00
2.	Production forestry-	1000 Hact.	10.00
3.	Development of parks/ Forest publicity etc.	3 Nos.--	0.50
4.	Cash crop cultivation.	100 hact.	4.50
			60.00

V. Schemewise details.: -

1. Resettlement of Tribal Jhumias including rubber plantation.

This is a continuing scheme, upto 1988-89 (October 1988) 350 families have been inducted under Jhumia Resettlement scheme (Forest based) and it is anticipated to cover 400 families at the end of 1988-89. The places & Nos. of jhumia families being covered are as follows :-

1. Balurband - 100 families.
2. Sreramkhora 100 "
3. Jamirchara -100 "
4. Khengrai- 50 "

It is proposed to resettle 100 (One hundred) families during 1989-90 by providing them land, horticulture, Forest plantation, housing, Animal husbandry inputs, fishery tanks and other facilities.

Prospect of rubber cultivation in Tripura be come bright, so the cultivation have been started for 58 families at Balurband Jhumias inducted during 1988-89 and 58.00 hact. rubber has been planted. Thus these Rubber plantation has to be maintained every year upto 7th year and provision for maintenance is to be kept from this scheme upto 7th year.

Physical target during -1988-90.

(a). Resettlement of 100 families.

- i). Soil & water conservation & 0.25 ha. per family @ Rs.200/- 20,000/-
- ii). Agriculture & Horticulture
25 Nos. of Lemon, 25 Nos. kathal
25 Nos. Mango, 20 Nos. Coconut,
3000 Nos. pineapple - 1,50,000/-
- iii). Forestry teak plantation @
1.00 ha. & mixed with Bamboo
intercropping with zinger, &
other vegetables- 2,00,000/-

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iv). Animal Husbandry -Goats 4 : 1/ per family -	1,00,000/-
v). Housing - Mudwall with GCI sheets complete @ 13,000/ -/ family-	13,00,000/-
vi). Fisheries - 5/10 Nos. Mi-nibarragé -	80,000/-
vii). Development of infrastructive, like link road, wells, & barracks for F.G.S.	1,00,000/-
viii). Rubber plantation for jumia tribals.	25,00,000/-
	<hr/> 45,00,000/-

2. Production forestry.

- This is a continuing scheme. In Tripura in ADC area, there are large degraded barren jhum area. The scheme aims at large scale plantation in such barren areas to meet the demand of timber, fuelwood etc. The scheme is implemented covering ADC areas when ADC Rangers are posted.

Physical target. a). 1000 hect creation plantation.
b). 20,000 beds Nurseries.
c). Maintenance of 100 ha. old plantations.

Financial implication:- Rs. 10.00 Lakh.

. Development of parks/forest publicity etc.

The scheme aims of convincing ignorant tribals towards hazardous effects of deforestation, air pollution and importance of tree plantation for environmental protection.

Physical target:- a). Small parks - 2 Nos.
b). Vanamhotsaya. -

Financial outlay. - Rs. C.50 Lakhs.

4. Cashew plantation.

This is a continuing scheme. Under the scheme during 1989-90, cashew/ Rubber shall be planted at the sites/ places as decided by the Council for subsidiary income from the unutilised land of poor tribals.

Physical target:- a). 50 hectre-cashew new creation.
b). 50 ha. Rubber.
c). Maintenance of old plna. 10 ha.
d). Raising of Nurseries 1,00,000
Rubber 1,00,000 cashew.

Financial target:- Rs. 4.50 Lakhs .

Introduction:-

Co-operative plays a vital role to help uplifting of socio-economic condition of the people in our country. There are different types of coop. societies in our Tripura while in Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council area 55 LAMPS and 74 other types of societies are existing at present. The main objectives of the LAMPS are to help the Tribal and others to ameliorate their socio-economic condition by providing credit and supplying other amenities for increasing production in one hand and in the other hand arranging distribution of essential commodities from one single contact point to the Tribals and other residential interior place and collecting their produce for better marketing.

2. Details of Scheme:-

- (i). Construction of Mini store/branches/floor space etc.:-

The main objective of the scheme is to provide doorstep facilities for obtaining of all essential commodities/stationary goods etc. by the weaker section of the community particularly who reside in the interior areas having no proper communication facilities. During 87 - '88, the fund placed for the above purpose was spent. During 88 - 89, Rs. 12 lakhs is kept for the purpose of construction of 15 branches @ Rs. 56,000/- and 3 mini store @ Rs. 1.20 lakhs each which is expected to be spent. During 1989-90, it is proposed for Rs. 4 lakhs for construction of 15 branches @ Rs. 60,000/- each and 4 mini store @ Rs. 1.25 lakhs each under phased programme.

Financial out lay during 1989-90, Rs. 14 lakhs.

- (ii). Grant-in-aid for working capital for undertaking trading activities for distribution of consumers articles in rural areas/F.P. shops and collection of minor forest produce:-

All the LAMPS functioning in Autonomous District Council areas rendering service to the Tribals and other people residing in the interior places. These LAMPS are undertaking multifarious activities in addition to their credit functioning like supply of consumer articles through their branches and essential commodities through

different F.P. shops run by them. Moreover, they undertake collector of minor forest produce/supply of jhum seeds etc. it to the Tribals and others. Besides, they purchase agri-produce and arrange marketing facilities for the area people for fetching better price. During 87-88, the amount kept for 55 LAMPS and 4 other types of Societies against working capital was spent. During 88-89, Rs. 8 Lakhs has been kept for this head which is expected to be spent soon, considering increased demand for working capital by the LAMPS it is proposed for Rs. 24 Lakhs as working capital for 55 LAMPS and other type of societies @ Rs. 40,000/- each for undertaking different trading activities, Financial out lay for 1989-90. Rs. 24 Lakhs.

(iii) Grant-in-aid for managerial subsidies for LAMPS and PACS:-

All the LAMPS require financial assistance to maintain their staff in H.Q as well as in their branches and F.P. shops in the interior places requirement is also felt for maintaining staff at mini stores there is increasing demand for assistance on this head. During 1987-88, fund amounting to Rs. 4.30 kept for providing managerial subsidy which is expected to be spent soon considering the increasing demand of LAMPS and PACS under this head during 1989-90, it is proposed for Rs. 9 Lakhs for 55 LAMPS, PACS and 5 other types of societies @ Rs. 15,000/-

Financial out lay during 1989-90, Rs.9 Lakhs.

(iv) Grant-in-aid for Transport subsidy to LAMPS and PACS:-

It is an essential item in case of LAMPS and PACS which are running F.P. shops in the interior areas in the Autonomous District Council area. All most all the LAMPS are sustaining losses due to inadequate transport cost. To facilitate smooth functioning of the F.P. shops A.D.C. is providing transport subsidies to LAMPS and PACS During 1987-88, the fund placed was spent. During 1988-89, Rs. 8 Lakhs was kept for this propose which is expected to be spent soon. Due to increasing demand for assistance under this

head it is proposed for Rs.12 lakhs for 5 LAMPS and PACS 5 other types of societies @ Rs.20,000/- each to provide fund who are having several branches and P.S.s as the interior places.

Financial out for 1989 - 90. Rs.12 lakhs.

(v). Grant-in-aid for Transport coop. societies :-

During 1987 - '88, Rs.4 lakhs was provided which spent. During 1988 - '89, Rs.3.50 was kept which is expected to be spent. During 89 - 90, it is proposed for Rs.2 lakh for 1(one) society.

Financial out lay during 1989 - 90. Rs.2 lakhs.

(vi). Grant-in-aid for purchasing of furniture and fixtures :-

Furnitures and fixtures are required to be supplied to different LAMPS/PACS and other types of societies fall under A.D.C. area for their head office as well as mini setore/branches and F.I. shops run by them. During '88, the fund placed was spent. During 1988 - 89, Rs.1.85 is kept for this propose. To meet up the demand of LAMPS AND PACS under A.D.C. area it is proposed for Rs. 4 lakhs under this head.

Financial out lay 1989 - 90, Rs.4 lakhs.

(vii). Grant-in-aid for Coop. Education and publicity :-

This is done by the Tripura State Co-operative union. During 1987-'88, the fund placed amounting Rs.1 lakhs was released. During 1988-89 Rs.1 lakhs is kept for the purpose which is expected to be spent. During 1989-90 it is proposed for Rs.1 lakhs for the same purpose.

Financial out lay 1989 - 90 Rs.1 lakhs.

(viii). Grant-in-aid for Multi farmers development coop. societies :-

Multi farmers' Dev Coop. societies are organised in Tribal colonies under A.D.C. area. During 1988-89, Rs.4 lakhs was given which is expected to be spent. It is proposed for Rs.4 lakhs for 2(two) societies @ Rs. 2 lakhs each for 1989 - 90,

Financial out lay Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1989 - 90

H E A L T HIntroduction:-

The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council aims at the up-liftment of the standard of living of the people residing in Autonomous District Council areas where health care is considered to be an important factor. Majority of the people living in Autonomous District areas are very poor. They also live in inaccessible, remote areas of Tripura. Poverty, ignorance and socio-economic backwardness prevalent in most of the places. The population in these areas is not exposed to modern medical facilities to cater to the need for health care. Health is one of the important features for up-liftment of these people. Keeping in view, the role of health care in socio-economic development of these people, Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council has prepared the following schemes for providing medical assistance to the people living in these remote areas and the schemes are being implemented by the health wing of Autonomous District Council.

- (i) Construction of Health Institution.
- (ii) Renovation/Repair of Health Institution.
- (iii) Distribution of medicine to the poor patients in Autonomous District Council areas free of cost through different Institutions and health camps.
- (iv) Mobile Dispensary Unit.
- (v) Conduction of Health Camp.

2. Details of Schemes :-(i) Construction of Health Institution.

It is a continued scheme. There are 144 Health Sub-Centre, 1 Rural Hospital, 17 Primary Health Centre, one Homeopathic Dispensary and 2 Ayurvedic Centres in Autonomous District Council areas. Out of the 144 Health Sub-Centre some are still accommodated in Rented Houses. There is a proposal for transfer of these health institutions from the state Govt. to the Autonomous District Council. If the state Govt. transfers the health institutions to the Autonomous District Council, some new construction will be required for the Health Sub-Centres which are still functioning in rented accommodation. Autonomous District Council has already approved for construction of 34 new Health Sub-Centres. Construction of new more health Sub-Centres are to be taken up as detailed below:-

Physical target - 5 Nos.
 Financial out-lay during 1989-90
 Rs. 10.00 Lakhs

(ii) Renovation/Repair of Health Institutions:-

This is a continued scheme. Many health institutions which are situated in Autonomous District Council areas have become. Renovation and repair of the same is considered necessary for which adequate amount of money will be required. In some cases, installation of tubewells for drinking water facilities and electrification is also necessary.

Physical target-10 Nos. Health Institutions.

Financial outlay during 1989-90 = Rs.5.00 Lakhs.

(iii) Distribution of medicines to the poor patients in Autonomous District Council areas free of cost through different Institutions and Health Camps..

It is a continued scheme.

Most of the people residing in Autonomous District Council areas are very poor. They have got no ability to purchase medicines even when prescriptions are supplied free from health institutions or from health camps. For free distribution of medicines through health camps and through different health institutions in Autonomous District Council areas, this amount has been proposed to be included in the Annual Plan.

Physical target-Purchase of medicines according to need.

Financial out-lay during 1989-90 = Rs.10.00 Lakhs.

(iv) Mobile Dispensary Unit :- It is a continued scheme.

Through mobile dispensary unit we will be able to give the medical facilities to the remotest areas of Autonomous District Council and the poor people of those areas can take the advantage of that near their residence. Mobile dispensary unit provides free medical treatment where patients are examined and medicines are distributed free of cost. Now only one Mobile Dispensary unit is working in the West Tripura District. There is a proposal for opening of tow more Mobile Dispensary units in two other districts of Tripura.

Physical target-opening of 2 nāw Mobile Unit.

Financial outlay during 1989-90 = Rs.20.00 Lakhs.

(v) Conduction of Health Camp.

This is a continuing scheme.

There are vast areas under Autonomous District Council where no medical facilities are available. A scheme has been taken up by the Autonomous District Council to conduct Health Camps with the assistance of medical and paramedical personnel of the state Govt. where specialist services in different disciplines can be extended. These special camps will also be conducted in remotest areas of Autonomous District Council as and when required. Medicines will be distributed in these camps free of cost and fooding and loding will be provided to the deserving patients.

Physical target- 5 Nos. Camps.

Financial outlay during 1989-90 = Rs.1.00 Lakh.

TRIBAL WELFARE.

Under Tribal Welfare Sector it is proposed to take up various continuing schemes which will be direct benefit to the tribal community of the ADC. Emphasis is laid on the programme for the uplift of the jhumia tribals who practise shifting cultivation. The scheme will include the followings

a) Scheme for Nucleus Budget.

This scheme has been in existence in the Tribal Welfare Deptt. for the last few years. It has been found quite effective by the field and implementing offices due to flexibility and wide coverage. The guidelines formulated by the Tribal Welfare Department have been adopted by the ADC. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the year 1989-90.

Financial outlay during ~~1989-90~~ Rs.30.00 lakhs.

b) Scheme for Special Assistance to Distressed Jhumias in Jhum Cultivation.

This is a continuing scheme. During 1983-84 about Rs.39,47,000 - were spent for about 13,156 families, during 1984-85 Rs.36,18,000/- for 12,060 families, 1985-86, 1986-87, Rs.37,00,000/- for 12,333 families and 1987-88, Rs.39,33,600/- for 13,113 families and Rs.47,78,400/- for 15,775 families in 1988-89 and Rs.50.00 lakhs has been kept to continue this scheme during 1989-90.

The distressed jhumia will work in their own jhuming land and get paid @ Rs.6/- per manday. Works shall be executed in the manner of SREP through the blocks as follows :-

- i. Sowing of land.
- ii. First weeding operation.
- iii. Second weeding operation.

Physical target - 16,550 families.

Financial outlay during 1989-90 - Rs.50.00 lakhs.

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- c) Scheme for free distribution of jhum paddy seeds to the distressed tribal jhumias.

This has been partly a transferred scheme from the Agri. Deptt. However, the funds transferred to the ADC have not been sufficient. As a result, the council has been spending additional fund every year from its own resources. It is, therefore, considered necessary to include the scheme in the Annual Plan of 1989-90.

Taking for granted that some fund will again be transferred, Rs.8.00 lakhs may be earmarked for the year 1989-90 for free distribution of jhum paddy seeds @ Rs. 20 Kg. per family.

Physical target - 15,000 families.

Financial outlay during 1989-90 - Rs.20.00 lakhs.

- d) Scheme for Construction of 3(three) Rest houses.

A number of poor tribals from interior villages quite often come to consult Doctors in the Hospital/PHC and meet different officials functionaries at Sub-Division Block Head Quarters. Being poor they could not afford to stay at Hotels, which are also not readily available in most places for over night halt. To provide a minimum facility for such stay and to serve a temporary shelter for the relatives of the patients, it is considered extremely essential to construct rest houses at selected places. It is, therefore, proposed that 3(three) rest houses are constructed during 1989-90 alongwith provision of furniture, utensils and Drinking Water Supply.

Financial outlay during 1989-90 - Rs.4.50 lakhs.

1. Continuance of 54 Industrial Training Centres and opening of few more new Centre.

51(36+15) Industrial Training Centre/TCPC have been handed over by the T.W. Department and Industries Department to the ADC on and from 24.9.83 respectively which are situated within the 18 Development Blocks. Training is imparted in Weaving, Basketry, Tailoring, Bee-Keeping and carpentry for a period of one year during which time tribal trainee get stipend @Rs.90/-per month and in case of bee-keeping the duration is 3 month. 8 nos training centres would be opened during 1987-88. Due to continuance of this programme the trainees are getting an opportunity to learn in details in different trades in which they are admitted. During the year 1988-89, it is proposed to continue this training programme in these 62 training centres as well as to open 5 (five) more in the uncovered areas.

Physical target - 5 nos.

Financial outlay during 89-90 Rs.22.50 lakhs.

2. Distribution of yarn.

The tribal women folk are habituated in making their own pashra during spare times. The colour and design varies from place to place and tribe to tribe. As such assistance for giving yarn is essentially felt in allowing them to continue this practise of pashra making. Assistance is being extended @Rs.50/-per beneficiaries for procurement of yarn. This is a continue scheme. Next year also it is proposed to assist the tribal weavers at the same rate for distribution of yarn.

Physical target 30,000 nos beneficiaries.

Financial outly during 1989-90 Rs.15.00 Lakhs.

3. Assistance to Rural Artisans. (Including Ex-Artisans)

There are a number of artisans residing within TTAADC areas who cannot continue to perform their production activities for want of required tools and equipments such as carpenters, Cycle Repair units, cane and Bamboo Worker, Weaving ect. In order to enable these rural artisans to procure required tools and equipments, assistance is proposed to be extended at the rate not exceeding Rs. 500/-per beneficiary

Physical target 1400 Nos of Beneficiaries.

Financial outlay during 1989-90 **10.07.00** lakhs.

4. Assistance to State Corporations/Apex Organisations for establishment and development of Agri-Industries. Distribution of raw materials and marketing for tribals.

Under the scheme it is proposed to extend assistance for development of Agri-Industries through the State Corporation (Apex Organisation) etc. Availability of raw materials and marketing of finished products is a big problem in the TTA DC areas. Assistance may be given to such units who desires to develop such facilities.

Financial outlay during 1989-90 Rs. 4.00 Lakhs.

5. Assistance to Industrial Cooperative Societies.

With the growing need to organise Industrial Cooperative Societies in TTA DC area, several cooperative societies have been registered in the field of tailoring, Carpentry, Weaving etc. At the initial stage such societies are required to be assisted towards share capital, working capital, construction of work shed, tools and equipments, material subsidy, furniture fixture etc, So a sum of Rs. 3.00 Lakhs has been kept for the purpose during the year 1989-90.

Physical target - 6 Nos.

Financial outlay during 1989-90. 3.00 Lakhs.

Conversion of Loin loom to fly shuttle loom, providing of work shed and raw materials.

The tribal women folk are not manufacturing pacha through the "Scheme of Production of Tribal Pacha" since last 6 years under a scheme of State Government. Recently the scheme has been transferred to the TTA DC from the year 1984-85. Due to several limitations of loom, it is difficult to weave longer length of cloth having good width.

Moreover, diversification and design is also necessary. Hence conversion of loom is essential for which procurement of fly shuttle loom. Provision of work shed and giving of raw materials inputs is necessary. Covering all the three aspects it is estimated that Rs. 1,25,000/- will be necessary per unit of 10 nos beneficiaries for this purpose. In the year 1989-90 it is proposed to cover 4 units.

Physical target 40 nos of beneficiaries.

Financial outlay during 1989-90 Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.

7. Industrial training cum production centre in Growth centre.

In the TTAADC area a number of Growth centres are coming up where residential type schools have been opened such as at S. Kari-bari. In the similar manner it is proposed to start one Industrial Training centre at the initial stage and convert it to a production centre in 3-4- years time for which construction of training centre, staff, barrack boys and girls hostel with water supply and electricity arrangement will be necessary. It is estimated that Rs. 8.00 lakhs will be necessary to start one such units out of which the need of fund during 1987-88 may be of the order of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for capital construction works.

In the training centre weaving, basketry, Bee-Keeping ect. trades may be included at the initial stage.

Physical target -2(two) unit,

Financial outlay during 1989-90 -Rs. 2,00 lakhs.

8. Self Employment Programme.

There is a provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs for promoting self employment in ADC area with the help of Nationalised Banks. The scheme engages a subsidy by Government and a matching loan by the bank, to enable individual beneficiaries to take up schemes based on Animal Husbandry, Small Industry ect.

The scheme will depending on the response, be continued in following years also.

A token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is therefore kept in the year 1989-90 for this purpose.

Financial outlay during 1989-90- Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

9. Rural transportation

To provide village transport facility to people of remote areas in ADC, specially to the inmates of resettlement colonies

For transport of their inputs for Agricultural/Industrial and other activities and also to market their various produce of the areas resettlement colonies. The grant would be made to the existing cooperative and to selected beneficiary in absence of any cooperative for transportation of the produce on rental basis. The fund for the blocks would be placed to respective Block Development Officer's and in case of rehabilitation colony, to the in-charge Principal Officer of the colony for implementation of the scheme.

Physical target -144 Nos.

Financial outlay during 1989-90- Rs.2.00 lakhs.

103 EDUCATIONIntroduction

In terms of para 6 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, the jurisdiction of education delegated to the District Council is limited upto primary education. Although there is specific mention in the Constitutional provision only about primary education, the reality is that primary education (classes I-V) cannot be separated from elementary education (classes I - VIII). For systematic and integrated development of primary education within the District Council, middle schools cannot be left outside the developmental scheme of the Autonomous District Council for which it is necessary to provide certain additives. Schemes have therefore been prepared by the Education Section of the Council for development of both primary and middle schools located within the A.D.C. area.

At the moment the main responsibility of the Education Department of the Autonomous District Council will be to make the educational structure adequate and functionally efficient from the physical aspects of teaching and learning. These aspects include improvement of school houses, provision of furniture and teaching appliances, supply of sports goods, development of playfields, starting of new primary schools and strengthening of supervision and inspection of primary schools within the ADC area.

It is against this background that the following plans and schemes are formulated for implementation during 1989-90 within the ADC area.

2. Details of scheme(i) Construction/repair/reconstruction of primary & middle schools.

One of the depressing factors that affect development of education at the primary & middle stage in the hilly int

is the deplorable condition of school houses. It is next to impossible for the poor tribal communities to make any contribution toward repair or reconstruction of the school houses. It is thus essentially necessary to get these schools repaired out of public funds. It is, therefore proposed to provide sufficient funds for repair & reconstruction of primary & middle school houses within the ADC area.

During the year 1989-90 the following requirement of funds is proposed.

<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
a) Reconstruction of existing primary school houses @ Rs.25,000/- per school.	Rs. 39.00 lakhs.
b) Repair/reconstruction of Addl. classroom for 200 schools @ Rs. 5,000/- per school.	Rs. 11.00 lakhs.
c) Repair/reconst./const. of 25 middle schools @ Rs. 17,000/- per school.	Rs. 4.30 lakhs.
Total :	Rs. 54.30 lakhs.

ii) Supply of furniture to primary schools.

Apart from proper housing conditions, another major handicap that stands in the way of ~~proper~~ proper functioning of schools in the hilly interior areas is almost the total lack of furniture in schools. Here also the need is enormous and provision of furniture is to be made over the years in a phased manner. Following provisions are considered essential for the purpose.

<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
a) Supply of furniture to primary schools @ Rs. 4,500/- per school.	Rs. 15.00 lakhs.
b) -do- 100 middle schools @ Rs. 5,000/- per school.	Rs. 5.00 lakhs.
Total :	Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

- (iii) Supply of essential teaching appliances to primary schools & middle schools.

An overwhelming number of primary schools/middle schools suffer from shortage of essential teaching appliances such as blackboards, maps, charts, globes & science equipments. It is often necessary to equip all the primary/middle schools with the minimum teaching appliances required for proper teaching & learning. Following provision has, therefore, been made :

<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
a) Supply of teaching appliances to primary schools @ Rs. 600/- per school (1100 schools)	Rs. 6.60 lakhs.
b) -do- middle schools.	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Total :	Rs. 7.60 lakhs.

iv) Supply of sports goods to primary/middle schools.

Play materials are to be provided to all the primary/middle schools within the ADC area. The estimate for supply of the present moment may be of modest nature because of poor & limited ground facilities & therefore following provisions have been made.

<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
a) Supply of sports goods to primary schools.	Rs. 3.57 lakhs.
b) Provision of annual sports to primary/J.B. schools.	Rs. 0.85 lakh.
c) Supply of sports goods to middle schools.	Rs. 0.75 lakh.
d) Annual sports of middle schools.	Rs. 0.25 lakhs.
Total :	Rs. 5.42 lakhs.

- (v) Development of playfield in the primary/middle schools.

There are proposals for supply of sports goods to primary/middle schools & organisation of sports meet. These programme

are meant for development of sports & games in the elementary schools in the interior areas. But most of the schools have no playground in or around the school. So funds are to be provided for development of playfields in the schools. This is labour intensive programme and can be done under SREP.

<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
a) Development of playfield in primary schools @ Rs.3000/- per school under SREP.	Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
b) -do- for 40 middle schools @ Rs.2,500/- per school.	Rs. 1.00 lakh.
Total :	<u>Rs. 11.00 lakhs.</u>

(vi) Organisation of sports coaching camps.

To create enthusiasm to sports & games in Pry./J.B.schools within the ADC areas, it is proposed to organised sports coaching camps in three district within the ADC areas.

<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
Organisation of 6(six) sports coaching camps @ Rs.15,000/- per camp.	Rs. 0.90 lakh.

(vii) Construction of teachers' barracks.

A major constraint that stands in the way of proper functioning of primary schools in the interior areas is the lack of residential accommodation for teachers who are posted from outside. It is a fact that if the teachers can be provided with some accommodation inside or near the school they can attend to school and perform their duty in better manner and without any anxiety. It is, therefore, proposed to construct 3(three) teachers' barracks for large-sized centrally located schools within the ADC area during the year 1989-90.

<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
Construction of 3 teachers' barracks in centrally located schools @ Rs. 1.65 lakhs per barracks.	Rs. 4.95 lakhs.

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(viii) Starting of new primary/J.B.schools.

It is extremely necessary to start new primary schools in the interior ADC areas with a view to providing educational facilities in the unserved areas. It is considered that about 70 primary schools will be required to be started during 1989-90. And, hence the following provision:

	<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
a)	Salary to teachers (2 teachers per school).	Rs. 22.43 lakhs.
b)	Construction school building of durable nature for 70 new schools @ Rs.25,000/- per school.	Rs. 17.50 lakhs.
c)	Furniture & equipments @ Rs. 3,500/- per school.	Rs. 2.45 lakhs.
d)	Contingencies @ Rs.300/-	Rs. 0.21 lakh.
e)	Supply of sports goods @ Rs. 600/- and conduct of annual sports.	Rs. 0.49 lakh.
	Total :	Rs. 43.08 lakhs.

(ix) Strengthening of supervision and inspection of schools.

Supervision of schools has to be considerably strengthened within the ADC areas at the block & circle levels in order that the quality of education improves and the tribal students are really benefited from their stay in the schools. For this purpose immediate steps are required to be taken to increase the number of Circles within the existing inspectorates and to provide additional posts of Asstt. Inspector of Schools, one each for new Circle and also to provide two class IV (one peon & one Night guard) for each Circle.

During this year there is a provision of fund to the extent of Rs. 8.00 lakhs towards purchase of 6 diesel-run jeeps (5 for 5 Education Inspectorates and 1 for the Headquarters) against this scheme. Now, it is proposed to provide the same facility to the remaining 8 Education Inspectorates namely, Ambassa, Khawai, Teliamura, Mirania, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Udaipur and Santirbazar. This will also be in conformity with the decision of the State Education Deptt. to provide all Education Inspectorates under them with jeeps this

<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
a) Salaries	₹. 10.00 lakhs.
b) Office rent	Rs. 1.00 lakh
c) Furniture & equipments.	Rs. 3.10 lakhs.
d) Contingencies & conveyance.	Rs. 2.60 lakhs.
e) Const. of office building/ store room and purchase of land of the Circle office.	Rs. 15.00 lakhs.
f) Purchase of 8 diesel-run jeeps for 8 Edn. Inspectorate @ Rs. 1.55 lakhs. each.	Rs. 12.40 lakhs.
Total :	Rs. 44.10 lakhs.

(x) Educational excursion by primary school children within Tripura.

Primary school children in the interior areas of the ADC seldom get an opportunity to come out of their immediate environment and see the places of interest within the state. It is open to question how many have seen even the capital town. In order to broaden their outlook and experiences it is considered worthwhile to organise three education excursions by children of the three districts. Each group will consist of 100 children from classes III-V and they move under supervision of two teachers. Children of the North and South District may move to Agartala in the first year. An amount of Rs. 60,000/- is proposed for the year 1989-90.

<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
Toward cost of transports, food, tiffin and other incidental expenses on account of 300 children and 6 escorts.	Rs. 0.60 lakh.

SOCIAL EDUCATION1. Strengthening of supervision and Administration at the District level.

Following transfer of social education institution and staff to the ADC by the Govt. of Tripura from July, 1986, three office have been set up at the three headquarters. It has now become essential to equip the offices fully and strengthen supervision and administration of social education programme at the field level. In view of this, the following items of expenditure are proposed for the year 1989-90 for strengthening the district offices of social education under the ADC.

	<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
a)	Rent for 2 district offices of Social Education at Udaipur and Kumarghat	Rs. 25,000/-
b)	Furniture for 3 district offices at Udaipur, Agartala and Kumarghat.	Rs. 45,000/-
c)	Stationeries and other miscellaneous office articles for 3 district offices.	Rs. 20,000/-
d)	Office contingencies including cost of petrol, oil etc. maintenance of vehicle, hiring charge of vehicle for 3 district offices.	Rs. 45,000/-
	<u>Total :</u>	<u>Rs. 1,35,000/-</u>

2. Organisation of Sector offices.

Similarly 26 Sector offices are required to be strengthened and the following fund requirement is proposed.

	<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
a)	Wages of DRW to 26 workers as water carriers, Sweeper etc.	Rs. 30,000/-
b)	Rent for Sector Offices.	Rs. 40,000/-
c)	Furniture	Rs. 45,000/-
d)	Stationeries and office articles.	Rs. 20,000/-
e)	Office contingencies.	Rs. 20,000/-
	<u>Total :</u>	<u>Rs. 1,55,000/-</u>

3. Repair/reconst. of SEC including fencing of garden and kitchen sheds for Balhar programme.

Altogether 291 Social Education Centres have been transferred to the ADC. From field experience it may be stated that most of the centres are in need of reconst/repair after every 2/3 years. The fact is that all such centres cannot be covered at a time. Besides, most of the centres are covered by Balhar/SNP (children's feeding) programme. So permanent construction of SEC centres are considered necessary to be taken up in a phased manner. In view of this at least 150 such centres are proposed to be taken up during 1989-90 with fund provision of 25,000/- per centre on an average.

Physical target

Financial target

Permanent construction of 150 SEC centres @ Rs. 25,000/- per centre.	Rs. 37,50,000/-
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4. Pucca construction of Sector Offices.

The existing 26 Social Education Sector Offices have no office accommodation of their own. Most of the Sector Offices are accommodated in rented houses. Due to this a lot of money is being spent by the Council every year. Besides, the officers have often to face various problems due to non-cooperation of house owners. In the above circumstances, the ADC has already decided that pucca construction of Sector Offices will be taken up in phased manner. For this purpose, 10 more pucca constructions at a cost of 11.00 lakhs @ Rs. 1.10 lakhs as estimated by the Engineering Cell of the ADC are proposed to be taken up during the year 1989-90.

Physical target

Financial target

Construction of 10 pucca aware offices at a cost of Rs. 1.10 lakh per office.	Rs. 11.00 lakhs.
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5. Starting ¹¹¹ new Social Education and Adult Literacy centres.

During the year 1989-90, attempts may be made to start 25 Social Education and 12 Adult Literacy Centres in accordance with need of the rural people of ADC areas. This number may be increased in subsequent years if necessity arises. Financial implication for the current year may be worked as under.

A. Social Education Centre

a) Salary to staff.	Rs. 2,05,000/-
b) Centre construction.	Rs. 2,20,000/-
c) Supply of teaching materials.	Rs. 85,000/-
d) Stationeries.	Rs. 30,000/-
e) Contingencies.	Rs. 5,000/-
Total :	Rs. 5,45,000/-

B. Adult Literacy Centres.

a) Salary to staff	Rs. 20,000/-
b) Teaching materials.	Rs. 77,000/-
c) Stationeries & equipts.	Rs. 55,000/-
d) Contingencies.	Rs. 5,000/-
Total :-	Rs. 1,57,000/-

6. Supply of learning materials to the Social Education/Adult Literacy Centre.

There are 975 Centres (391+584) under the ADC at present. Learning materials such as books, slates, charts, abacus etc. and play materials ~~xxxx~~ for children are to be supplies to these centres for their effective functioning. Besides, they will require a small amount as contingency money for purchase of K.Oil, paper etc. as such, the required proposal is as under :

<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
a) Books, slates charts etc.	Rs. 1,50,000/-
b) Contingencies money.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
Total :	Rs. 2,50,000/-

7. Organisation of Social Days.

Learners in the Social Education and Adult Literacy centres are to observe a few special days such as International

TTAADC-59.

Literacy Day, 2nd October, 15th August, 26th January and Rabindra-Jayanti etc. For observance of these days some provision is to be made available to the Sector Offices. The amount proposed is as follows :

<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
Organisation of Social Days.	Rs. 40,000/-

8. Participation in Block Level Exhibition.

Block level Exhibitions are organised every year on developmental activities of the State Government and in these exhibitions Social Education Centres are to participate to display their progress in adult literacy and other achievements. For participation in exhibition in the 17 Block the following amount is proposed.

<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
Participation in Block Level Exhibitions.	Rs. 85,000/-

9. Organisation of Holiday Homes Camps.

Children of the balwadis within the ADC area seldom get an opportunity to move out of their villages and immediate's surrounding and to see the places of interest within the state. Holiday Homes are organised for the balwadi children every year. It is proposed to organise such holiday homes for the tribal children reading in pre-primary classes of the Social Education Centres.

<u>Physical target</u>	<u>Financial target</u>
Organisation of 10 Holiday Homes for balwadi children of the ADC area (for 7 days with 50 participants in each camps.)	Rs. 60,000/-

INFORMATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The purpose of creating this wing is two fold. One is to ensure dissemination of information to the people living in the tribal area about the activities of ADC and at the same time to encourage people to involve themselves in the development activities of ADC more actively and constructively. The tribal communities have their traditional cultural heritage. Encouragement of cultural activities plays an important role in strengthening harmony, integrity and unity which in turn accelerate peoples' participation in development activities.

The other important purpose of forming this wing is to create infrastructure within the ADC area for the physical development as well as to narrow down the regional imbalance for producing talent in games and sports.

Keeping in view the above objective, various schemes in respect of information, cultural affairs, youth programme and sports are proposed to be taken up during the year 1989 - 90.

a) Scheme for constructing Community Centre/Village Hall.

This is a continuing scheme. The tribal people are accustomed to lead country life. Const. of community centre/village hall encourages to undertake community and cultural activities. It is, therefore, proposed to construct 10 (ten) Nos. of community centre/village hall in ADC area @ @ Rs. 75,000/= each during the year 1989 - 90.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

b) Scheme for documenting traditional tribal culture/developing photo unite./

Organisation of cinema and video shows in ADC area greatly entertain and educate the people as there is little facilities of cinema hall in remote area. Documentation of different aspects of tribal life and culture as well as development activities of ADC needs little explanation. Photo unit plays a vital role in documentation, publicity and publication.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

c) Schemes for Publication, Development etc.

This is a continuing scheme and this scheme serves an important role to apprise the people about the decision of the ADC and its achievements.

- 1) Publication of folder, poster, booklet, calendar etc. and display of advertisements. - Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 - Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

- d) Scheme for supply of musical instruments, Satranchi, Samira etc.

This is ~~xxx~~ a continuing scheme and helps the cultural group to maintain and develop their cultural activities.

- i) Supply of musical instruments, satranchi, samiana to voluntary cultural groups. - Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 - Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

- e) Scheme for organising cultural festival/conferences/exhibition.

Scheme for organising cultural festival ensure participation of people of ADC area in cultural function at various level from Gaon Panchayat through Block and State level. Seminars and Conferences help understanding aspiration of the people as well as effective method of implementing different scheme. Visual effect of exhibition help the people to understand the activities of ADC easily.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 - Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

- f) Scheme for establishing dress bank for tribal dresses and ornaments.

- i) Opening of Dress Bank with tribal dresses and ornaments. - Rs. 0.60 lakhs.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 - Rs. 0.60 lakhs.

- g) Scheme for giving financial assistance to voluntary organisations.

This continuing scheme helps the voluntary organisations to develop and spread cultural and social activities in the ADC area.

- i) Financial assistance to voluntary organisations - Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 - Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

- h) Scheme for exchanging cultural groups.

Exchange of culture among the different sections of the tribals is an essential part of cultural development. Inter Block, Inter-District and Inter-State exchange of cultural groups for holding cultural functions of different clans may be initiated under this scheme.

- i) Exchange of cultural team for holding cultural functions of different clans from inter-Block, to inter-state level. - Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

i) Scheme for giving financial assistance to various mela festival.

Some traditional melas are held within the ADC area every year. These melas attract large number of tribal people. Cultural festival, hand show, Exhibition etc. are organised in the melas. These melas also generate economic activities in the Area.

- i) Financial assistance for organising traditional mela festival. - Rs. 0.00 lakhs.
 Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 - Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

j) Const. of an Inspection Bungalow for ADC organisation

The area under the jurisdiction of the ADC and some important ongoing projects are presently being executed them under different departments of this District Council. For instance, Growth Centre at Manikpur, Community Hall at Chawman, Rehabilitation Centre at Sakhan, Orange plantation etc. Besides, for revival of tribal art and culture, cultural activities are also being resumed in the interior areas of the blocks. Under education, a considerable amount of money is spent every in the development of play grounds, construction of teachers barracks etc.

The difficulty is that there are no accommodation facilities for supervisory officers when they visit the blocks in connection with execution of various programmes stated above. On the Government side also there is no an Inspection Bungalow except the small old tribal rest house. The difficulties faced by the ADC officers are genuine, and it is therefore proposed that an Inspection Bungalow may get constructed by the ADC at remotest area to facilitate supervision work of the ADC officers. It will thus benefit not only the ICAT officers but all other officers of the ADC as well.

- i) Const. of an ADC Inspection Bungalow at remotest area (2 rooms) attached bath and lavatories and dining space with kitchen shed. - Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
 Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 - Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

YOUTH PROGRAMME AND SPORTS

a) Scheme for develop play ground in Gaon Panchayet.

This is a continuing scheme which is expected to promote games and sports activities at the panchayet level 25 (twentyfive) numbers of play ground may be developed by spending Rs. 0.03 lakhs for each play ground.

- Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 - Rs. 0.20 lakhs.

b) Scheme for organising coaching camp.

This continuing scheme helps develop proficiency in games and sports among the talented youths.

- i) Organising Coaching camp to develop proficiency in games and sports at the Block, District and State levels. - Rs. 2.50 lakhs.
- c) Scheme for giving financial assistance to 330 Gaon Panchayat play centres for purchasing games and sports materials.

Physical Target.

To strengthen the 330 Gaon Panchayat play centres, purchasing of games and sports materials. - Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 - Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

- d) Scheme for Youth Programme and purchasing camping equipments and dresses of participants.

This is a continuing scheme. Adventure programmes like rock climbing, hiking etc. generate great enthusiasm among the youths for youth programme activities.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 - Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

e) Scheme for organising rural and Women Sports.

To ensure participating of the youths residing in the ADC area in the rural and women sports, giving of financial assistance to the organising committees is necessary.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 - Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

f) Scheme for setting up of one sports complex.

Setting up of one sports complex is an integral part of developing sports and youth activities in the ADC area.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 - Rs. 3.75 lakhs.

g) Scheme for giving financial assistance to voluntary organisation etc

Financial assistance to voluntary organisation etc. - Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90 - Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

The importance of the role of Science and Technology in the Socio-economic development of the country needs little explanation. Science and Technology is an important mechanism to raise income, productivity and living standard of the people. Providing of drinking water, provision of rural housing, rural energy, provision of irrigation facilities cannot be effectively served without application of Science and technology. Rapid development of the ADC are requires appropriate technology. Moreover, awareness of science among the people can help them to do away with prejudices. To generate opportunities for new and gainful employment specially in rural and backward areas, science and technology can play as important role.

e) Scheme for setting up solar Photo Voltaic System.

Solar Photo Voltaic System can be set up for energing life pump for irrigation and drinking purpose. Adult education centres, community centres etc. can be provided with electricity from Solar Voltaic System.

Physical Target.

Setting up of Solar Voltaic System for energing pump and supplying electricity to health centres.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90

- Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

f) Scheme for setting up of smokeless chulla and distribution of improved wood stove

Smokeless chulla may be set up in the jhumia rehabilitation colonies free of cost. Improved wood stove may also be distributed free of cost among the tribals and jhumia people.

Setting up of smokeless chullas and distribution of improved wood stoves.

- Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90

-- Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

g) Scheme for generating awareness among the people about science and technology and environment.

Awareness about the role of science and technology in the upliftment of society is pre-requisite for generating accelerated development in an area.

With the view to creation necessary awareness among the people, exhibition, film shows, seminars and the like can be organised. Popular science books may also be published. The work may be undertaken with the help of scientific and voluntary organisations.

Financial outlay during 1989 - 90

- Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

COMMUNICATION

Most of the tribal villages under Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council are situated at places not properly connected by roads. Some of the villages have been communicated by small foot tracks. Some jeepable roads requiring proper grading. In addition, many of the small villages are separated from the main stream for want of proper bridges and culverts. As communication facility is not yet properly improved, other development activities cannot reach interior and remote villages properly. So to provide communication facilities to the village of A.D.C. areas, the following budget provision in the Annual Plan is placed below for the year 1989-90.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------|
| (a) | Construction of new roads formation only including bridges and culverts. (50 km.@ Rs. 1.25 per K.m.) | Rs. 62.50 lacs. |
| (b) | Improvement of existing village roads including the 264 nos. roads handed over by PWD by providing Soling, culverts, reconst. of bridges etc. | Rs. 337.50 lacs |
| (c) | Construction of suspension bridge in remote areas. | Rs. 15.00 lacs. |

Total outlay- Rs.415.00 lacs

MINOR IRRIGATION

Irrigation programmes taken up by State Govt. in ADC areas cannot cover many of the remote localities due to difficulties in executing major schemes. So to provide irrigation facility to the Cultivators who are deprived of irrigation facilities, small schemes like providing irrigation tanks, reservoirs, renovation of the existing reservoirs, small diversion schemes, seasonal bundhs etc. have been proposed. In addition, it is further proposed to improve the existing small canals along with construction of new canals where necessary. Along with those it is proposed to start irrigation of comparatively higher lands by lift irrigation system using pumps of different ~~xxx~~ specification like, Electric operated Diesel

As most of the ADC areas are not properly covered by electricity facilities, other pumping systems are also proposed in addition to electrical units. Beyond these aforesaid schemes it is further proposed to provide on experimental basis irrigation system in the form of Sprinklers for comparatively higher lands. Construction of new irrigation channels, re-excavation of old channels, levelling bunding of lands etc. are necessary. The need for assured water supply for irrigation need not be further ~~empha-~~ emphasised. So it is proposed to provide irrigation facilities by all the above system including shallow tube wells, artesian tube wells and normal lift irrigation also. The schemes are detailed below :-

(a) Construction of irrigation tanks/reservoirs/re-excavation/improvement of existing water sources.	-	Rs.	2.00	1
(b) Construction of Seasonal bundhs.	-	Rs.	15.00	1
(c) Development of irrigation command area by different means, like small canals, small bundh, improvement of existing canals etc.	Rs.	Rs.	4.00	1
(d) Sinking of tubewells, shallow/artesian tubewells along with construction of corresponding channels, ancillary works.	-	Rs.	8.00	
(e) Providing lift irrigation scheme from cherra/river/small reservoirs with pumps including electrification providing of pump/motor along with pump house. Supply of portable pump set with accessories, construction of field channels etc. to provide irrigation facilities in places of comparatively higher altitude.	-	Rs.	5.00	1
(f) Diversion of cherra with bundh for irrigation and other purposes including cost of improvement of the Command area by Levelling, making channels etc.	-	Rs.	5.00	1
(g) Installation of sprinkler irrigation on experimental basis for higher lands.	-	Rs.	2.50	1
(h) River protection works.	-	Rs.	5.00	

Total Outlay : Rs. 46.50

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Though tremendous efforts are being made for providing safe drinking water to the people but till now majority of the areas could not be covered fully. For this purpose extensive efforts are necessary. Majority of the areas of A.D.C. are inaccessible areas in the Hills, Plateaus, where normal water supply system cannot properly functioning due to the topographical condition. So provision is necessary to cover those areas by providing Pucca ring wells, Pucca water reservoirs in addition to normal system of providing Shallow tubewells, Mark II tubewells etc. The schemes proposed are as follows :-

- (a) Special schemes for Drinking water supply in higher Hill areas including installation of mini iron ring well plans. - Rs. 17.00 lacs.
- (b) Drinking water supply in rural areas with R.C.C. wells, Shallow tubewells, Mark-II tubewells, Water reservoirs etc. - Rs. 84.00 lacs.
- (c) Maintenance-cum-improvement of existing ring wells by providing special pumps, replacement tubewells/ Mark-II tubewells. - Rs. 25.00 lacs.

Total outlay: Rs. 126.00 lacs.

CIVIL WORKS FOR ENGINEERING WING

In view of taking up of different construction programme by the Engineering Wing of A.D.C. all over Tripura it has become necessary to establish offices at different places. For the establishment of offices, some buildings are required to be constructed immediately as it is not desirable to continue the offices in the rented houses and in many places rented houses of suitable accommodation are not available. So a provision of Rs. 70.00 lacs have been kept under this sub-head for construction of offices and other Buildings for the Engineering wing. Since one circle with three Engineering Division along with corresponding lower officer have already started functioning.

Total outlay - 70.00 lacs.

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RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

During last 2/3 years it is observed that free service connection to Tribal House-Holds, though sanctioned could not be extended as the houses of beneficiaries were slightly away from the existing Electrical Poles and the normal length of the wire permissible to give service connection cannot reach their households. This necessitate erection of one or two poles for extending service connection to the individual houses. To overcome this difficulty a provision of Rs. 20.00 lacs have been kept in the Annual Plan to meet up the expenditure of providing these electrical poles including necessary wires and installation charges so that the benefit of electricity can be extended to the House-holds, selected for giving service connection. The existing scheme does not provide any scope for extending the lines for benefits of the people due to many constrains. Average expenditure per Pole including of other charges is about Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 1,200/- depending on the remoteness of the areas. This scheme would be implemented by the Electrical Deptt., of the State Govt. who are the only authorised people for such job.

Target - 100 house-holds.

Outlay - Rs.20.00 lacs.

GROWTH CENTRE UNDER TTAADC

The ADC has ~~will~~ laid great importance to the scheme of establishment of Growth Centre in remote areas of the Council as it has been observed that the coordinated effort for development of a so called un-developed area can be made through the process of establishment of Growth Centres. The object is to put all field level agencies of different developments in a concentrated area.

During 1988-89 there is a budget provision of Rs.15.00 lacs only for completion of works in the Sikharibari and Manikpur Growth Centres and for taking up new Growth Centres. Works in Sikharibari Growth Centre are almost completed. Works have started for setting up one Agri. orchard in the Manikpur Growth Centre. Jungle cutting and barbed wire fencing have since been completed. Works for const. of one Grower House for the piggery farm will also be started.

The Council is receiving requests from different areas for setting up new Growth Centres. Thus, during 1989-90 fund amounting to about Rs. 20.00 lacs will be necessary to complete Growth Centres and to take up new ones.

Financial outlay during 1989-90 - Rs. 20.00 lacs.

DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION

It has become necessary to provide more fund under Direction & Administration, since recruitment of the staff in the Head-Quarter level and field level in various sector are being made by the ADC. Moreover pay and allowances of the staff have been increased due to adoption of revision of pay scale recommended by Third Pay Commission.

Financial outlay Rs. 200.00 lacs.

CONSTRUCTION OF ADC COMPLEX

The work of Head Quarter Complex at Hiranania has already been started and as such, it is likely that many buildings would come up during the next financial year, i.e. 1989 - 90 for which a provision of Rs. 350.00 lacs have been kept. All preliminary work in connection with establishment of Head Quarter complex have been finalised and materials worth more than Rs. 50.00 lacs for the above construction are in the process of procurement.

Outlay Rs. 350.00 lacs.

ANNUAL PLAN - 1989-90
MEDIUM IRRIGATION

1. Introduction :-

1.1. Drought ravages are common occurrence in our State of Tripura. But in a rainfall based cultivation when the monsoon plays truant throughout the Khariff season, drought is inevitable. So the only answer is the development of assured irrigation, to maintain the agriculture based economy of this state in a steady path. The discharge of all the Major rivers in Tripura are dependent on rainfall. Consequently there is wide variation of the discharge of the river during winter and rainy season. It is, therefore, necessary to conserve and utilise water resources of the river for irrigation during dry months.

1.2. Major Areas of the State is covered by small and high hills. As such only one fourth (1/4 th) of the land is cultivable out of which only a nominal portion has so far been covered by regular schemes. Assured irrigation throughout the year is, therefore, is a dire necessity to boost up the cropping intensity to at least to 200% if not more.

1.3. The rivers in Tripura are generally small. They originate in the hills and after traversing 100 to 200 K.M. they ultimately enter into Bangladesh. Since flood discharge is very large in comparison to dry discharge, construction of reservoir by and large is not found practicable in as much as it will inundate a vast stretch of cultivable land. Therefore, utilisation of dry discharge for irrigation has been the only viable solution for assured irrigation by construction of barrages across the rivers. Accordingly construction of barrages across three major rivers in three districts of Tripura have been taken up.

1.4. The creation of irrigation potential and utilisation thereof in this state is relatively low. To raise it, one Medium Irrigation Project was taken up over river Sunti in South Tripura at the end of the 5th Five year Plan.

Two other medium irrigation projects were taken up subsequently one in West Tripura and the other in North Tripura, over river Khowai and Manu respectively.

1.5. It is expected that within the 1st. half of the 8th Five year plan all these projects will be completed thereby providing irrigation facilities to an area of 25,520 Hectres (Gross). The projectwise net as well as gross irrigation potential are as given below:-

Name of the Project	Net irrigation potential.	Gross irrigation potential
1. Gunti Irrigation Project.	4486 Ha.	9800 Ha.
2. Knowai Irrigation Project.	4515 Ha.	8120 Ha.
3. Manu Irrigation Project.	4198 Ha.	7600 Ha.
	<u>13199 Ha.</u>	<u>25520 Ha.</u>

2. Brief description of each project.

2.1. Gunti Medium Irrigation Project.

(a). Objectives. & Strategies.

To make use of the tail race discharge of Gunti Power House and the run off of the Gunti catchment between Tirthamukh and Maharani, a barrage was constructed across river Gunti at Maharani, Udaipur (Tripura South). The raised water level at the upstream of the barrage will supply water to the canal running along both the banks of the river. The total culturable command area of the project is expected to be 4486 Ha. The total expenditure incurred in the 5th plan was 80 '74 lakhs and cumulative expenditure upto the end of 6th plan was 1192 '74 lakhs. The revised estimate amounting to Rs. 19 '54 Crores is under active consideration of planning commission, Government of India and is expected to be cleared soon.

(b). Review of performances made in the first four years of 7th plan i.e. during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Though the barrage work started in 1980-81, due to inclusion of micro-hydel scheme, construction of the barrage took longer time than expected.

Ultimately the barrage was completed during 1986-87. Construction of canal system. P/3

also been delayed due to different reasons like difficulty encountered in land acquisition, dearth of experienced contractor and constructional problems involving high cutting strata. Some portion also is of cut and cover type necessitating construction of R.C.C. box culvert and attendant delay.

However, out of 42'40 K.M. of canals both for left and right bank, work for 16'36 K.M. on left bank and 3'475 K.M. on right bank have been taken up and are in different stages of progress. Out of these 4'5 K.M. on left bank and 0'7 K.M. on right is already completed and will be commissioned soon. During 88-89, it is expected that another 8 K.M. on left bank and 2'8 K.M. on right bank (total cumulative 12'5 K.M. on left bank and 3'5 K.M. on right bank) will be completed with intermediate cross drainage work. With commissioning of canal of about 5'2 K.M. length of canal which has already completed, ~~there~~ it is expected that ~~the~~ the lands of Utter Maharani, Hirapur, Laxmipati and Gamaria field will be brought under the purview of assured irrigation with irrigation potential of 2000 Ha. (Gross) during 1988-89. Expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 are Rs. 133'74 Lakhs, Rs. 15'93 lakhs and Rs. 31'00 lakhs respectively.

The Provision made in the state budget for this sector during the year 1988-89 vis-a-vis the earmarked outlay subsequently approved by the planning commission are as given below :-

Name of the Project	State budget -et Provision.	Earmarked outlay by Planning Commission.	Anticipated Expenditure	Remarks.
1. Gunti Irrigation Project	70 lakhs	200 lakhs	105 lakhs.	
2. Khowai Irrigation Project.	140 lakhs	150 lakhs	310 lakhs	
3. Manu Irrigation Project.	145 lakhs	50 lakhs	265 lakhs	
4. Direction and Administration.	114 lakhs		140 lakhs	
		80 lakhs		
5. Survey and Investigation.	11 lakhs		80 lakhs.	

Contd....P/4.

These three Projects namely Gunti, Khowai and Manu Irrigation Project are ongoing river valley Projects out of which the work of barrage and a portion of canal system of Gunti Irrigation Project at Maharani is already completed and the rest work is going on ~~the~~ in the balance portion of the canal system, whereas in Khowai and Manu Medium Irrigation ~~Projects~~ Projects, the works are in the foundation where expenditure depends on a viable and feasible works programme. In other words one can control expenditure in Gunti Project but in other two Projects, the expenditure will largely depend on the works Programme. In view of shortage of funds, there was no alternative but to reallocate the available funds for optimal benefit.

The anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 is Rs.105 lakhs as against state budget of Rs.70 lakhs only. Expenditure incurred under the projects since the initial starting of the project and upto 31.3.88 is Rs.1373.41 lakhs only. The Project could have been commissioned even during 1987-88 but for some unavoidable problem (already detailed above), the same could not be done. ~~It is going to be commissioned during next November/~~ It is going to be commissioned during next November/ December 1988.

C. Target for the annual plan 1989-90.

It is reasonably expected that during 1989-90 the balance of 11'4 K.M. of left bank canal will be completed and the right bank main canal will also be completed upto pitracherra i.e upto 6'5 K.M. (i.e. additional coverage of 3 K.M. during 1989-90). Construction of syphon on river Gunti will also be taken up during the year and is expected to be completed also. The tail end of right bank canal measuring about 10 K.M. and ^{the} link canal of 2 K.M. will also be taken up during the year. The target is to complete the 14.4 K.M. of canals with cross drainage work during this year. The proposed outlay kept is Rs.170 lakhs only. With this, it is expected to provide gross irrigation to 5500 Ha. during 1989-90 (cumulative 7500 Ha. gross). It is expected that the project will be fully completed in all respect within the 1st year of 8th five year plan.

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Khawai Medium Irrigation Project.

2-2.(a) Objectives and Strategies.

The project consists of construction of a barrage across river Khawai at Chakmaghat, West Tripura to use the runoff of 204 Sq.K.M. catchment Area. Its culturable command Area of 4515 Hectres extends upto Kalyanpur on the left bank ~~xxxxx~~ and Nabin Polin Bari on the right bank. The left bank main canal and right bank main canal will be 24.4 K.M. and 14.4K.M. respectively. The project was approved by planning commission, Govt. of India in 1980 with an estimated amount of Rs.710 lakhs.

(b) Review of performances made in the first four year of the 7th plan.

The Construction of the Barrage across river Khawai physically started on 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 5 to 7 m in depth was to be replaced by sand. The physical target fixed during the working season of 1987-88 was to complete $2\frac{3}{4}$ bays up to a general safe level. The target was almost fully achieved.

One Canal Division along with 2 Sub-Divisions started functioning from 86-87. During 87-88 survey works for 50% has been completed. During 88-89, survey works for both left bank (17K.M.) and right bank (14K.M.) have been finalised. Proposal for land acquisition for 5K.M. left and 5K.M. right bank also have been initiated. Expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 are Rs.170.69 lakhs, 151.91 lakhs and Rs.263.56 lakhs respectively. The Expenditure upto 31st March '88 is Rs.907.90 lakhs (including the 6th plan expenditure). The anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 is Rs.310 lakhs as against State budget of Rs.140 lakhs (earmarked outlay approved by Planning Commission is Rs.150 lakhs) which is very much insufficient to achieve the target. Expenditure made upto ~~xxxx~~ August '88 ~~(88-89)~~ (88-89) is Rs.150.86 lakhs which already exceeded the outlay provided for.

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(C) Target for the Annual Plan 1989-90

The main structural works of the remaining $3\frac{1}{4}$ bays of the barrage will be taken up during the year and the target is to complete the barrage work proper. The canals for the bank will be taken up and the target is to complete 10K.M. of canal thereby providing assured irrigation to 2500 Hacters. The proposed outlay for this project during 1989-90 is for Rs. 390 lakhs only.

Manu Medium Irrigation Project.2.3a) Objectives and Strategies.

The Project envisages construction of a barrage over river Manu at Nalkata, North Tripur. The Project was sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 818.45 lakhs in August 1981 to develop an irrigation potential of 4198 Hac. when completed. Only single canal will come out from the left bank head regulator as there is no cultivable command in the right bank till the confluence of Manu and Deo. At Bhagyapur it is proposed to bifurcate the left bank canal and one of its branch will cross the river Manu to irrigate the right bank command.

b) Review of Performances made in the first four year of the Seventh five year plan.

The work physically started during the year 1986-87. Though it was initially planned for construction of 2 bays, work for $2\frac{3}{4}$ bays was actually taken up. In that working season, sheet pile work and protection works were completed for $2\frac{3}{4}$ bays. During 1987-88, foundation work extended upto $3\frac{1}{4}$ bays on the right bank along with construction of residential and non-residential buildings. But due to early breach of the cofferdam in April '87, the progress was not to the level as anticipated. During 1988-89, the target is to complete these $3\frac{1}{4}$ bays in all respects. Expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 are Rs. 60.64 lakhs, 176.00 lakhs and Rs. 207.21 lakhs respectively.

-: 7 :-

The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.265 lakhs only as against state budget of Rs.145 lakhs only. The earmarked outlay approved by Planning commission is only Rs.50 lakhs. Expenditure already made upto August'88(88-89) is Rs.125.12 lakhs. Thus due to fund restraint target for 1988-89 may fall short. Efforts are also being made for survey of 5km in the initial reach during this year.

c) Target for Annual Plan 1989-90.

After completion of $3\frac{3}{4}$ bays during 1988-89, the remaining $2\frac{3}{4}$ will be taken up during the year. If sufficient fund and working time is available, it is expected to complete the barrage proper. 5K.M. of left bank canal is also targeted for completion. The outlay proposed is Rs.300 lakhs only.

3(a) Survey and investigation work of new projects.

In the North Tripura District, C.W.C. was entrusted for survey and investigation of Jui-Kakri, Manu Deo and Dhalai Basin and it has progressed substantially. Similar investigation and preparation work of project report for the Haora Basin was also being done by them. Expenditure incurred in this Sub-Head during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are Rs.11'78 lakhs, 38'970 lakhs and 39'49 lakhs respectively. The cumulative expenditure upto 31.3.88 is Rs.89'97 lakhs. The state budget for 1988-89 is a very nominal Rs.11 lakhs, whereas the anticipated expenditure will be in the tune of Rs.80 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs.50 lakhs whereas the demand of C.W.C. is about 60.00 lakhs.

3.(b) General overview.

Against the 7th plan provision for 2700 lakhs, our midterm review was for about 3200 lakhs. Allocation of funds during various annual plans upto 1988-89 were Rs.435'00 lakhs, Rs.450 lakhs, Rs.465'00 lakhs and Rs.480'00 lakhs aggregating to Rs.1830.00 lakhs and the actual expenditure upto first three years was Rs.1536.79 lakhs. It will be seen that funds constraints affected works during every year of the plan. Further against the plan

Further against the plan provision for Rs.480.00 lakhs for 1988-89, actual expenditure may go upto about 900.00 lakhs.

4. Capital content.

Of the total proposed outlay of Rs.1040 lakhs during 1989-90, the capital content constitutes of Rs.860 lakhs.

5. 20 point programme :-

The Gunti Medium Irrigation Project will almost be fully completed during the 7th five year plan and the other two projects will also be completed within the first half of the eighth five year Plan. By the end of seventh five year plan, about 10,000 Ha (Gross) land situated in the command of all three irrigation project will be brought under assured irrigation.

6. Direction and Administration.

This cost includes establishment cost of all the Divisions entrusted for execution of the three medium irrigation projects, one River Project Circle, one Design Circle and the office of the Chief Engineer. The state budget for the year 1988-89 is Rs.114 lakhs whereas the anticipated expenditure is Rs.140 lakhs.

The proposed outlay for Direction and Administration during the year 1989-90 is Rs.150 lakhs.

7. Research:-

Though in medium Irrigation project no such specific organisation for Research exists but one 'Quality Control' sub-division has been created. The main function of this Sub-Division is to design the mixes used in the barrage construction for effective cost control. It also controls and monitors the quality of mixes. This is definitely has scientific and ~~Res~~ Research bias for overall implementation of the project.

MMI-9

-: 9 :-

No separate allotment of fund proposed for. No separate fund for computer is made, as we have a computer in the organisation.

8. Environment.

The canal system of these medium Irrigation Projects does not destroy any forest. Further rise of water level due to ponding will be lower than H.F.L. These, therefore, will not have any bad affect on environment.

IRRIGATION

1. OBJECTIVE :-

The main objective in the sphere of irrigation is to bring the maximum area of cultivable land as possible under assured irrigation which would mean assured production of crops that will generate more productive wealth, more employment etc. The agriculture is the main livelihood of the people. Yearly average rain fall of Tripura is 2100 mm. but it is very erratic and unevenly distributed. Occurrence of consecutive draughts and floods is a common phenomenon in the state.

Irrigation as such is very necessary for production of crops all-round the year for kharif it is a supplements irrigation. Irrigation in Tripura is now mainly done through minor irrigation schemes such as deep tube well, river lift schemes, shallow tube well, seasonal ponds etc.

2. REVIEW OF THE PERFORMANCES MADE IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS OF THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND THE TARGET OF 1989-90.

(a) REVIEW OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

The financial outlays, actual financial achievements and the physical achievements during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and approved outlay and proposed target during 1988-89 are given below :-

Year	Approved Expenditure in lakhs	in lakhs	Target		Achievements		Irrigation on net areas over 2.60 lac. h
			Net (ha)	Gross (ha)	Net (ha)	Gross (ha)	
1985-86	300	307.58	1650	3300	1295	2590	0.50%
1986-87	400	399.00	2000	5000	2992	5332	1.15%
1987-88	420	386.32	2000	4000	1889	3778	0.80%
1988-89	451	451.00	3000	6000	3200	6400	1.25%
	1571	1543.90			9376	18650	3.70%

* anticipated

Contd.P/2

a) TARGET OF CUMULATED AREA 1989-90 :-

The annual plan for 1989-90 is proposed for an outlay of Rs. 575 lakhs and the physical target is 3700 ha. (net), the gross target being 7400 ha. for minor irrigation scheme.

i) PART OF DIFFERENT SUB-HEADS DURING 1989-90 :-

a) SURFACE WATER.

i) Water tanks - In this state tank irrigation is not very popular and as such it is not in our work programme.

ii) Lift Irrigation Schemes - There are 103 Nos. of L.I. Schemes to be continued during 1989-90. An amount of Rs. 415 lakhs will be necessary to complete all the 103 continuing schemes. Attempts will be made to complete about 60 Nos. of schemes during the year and an amount of Rs. 240 lakhs is proposed in the annual plan after completion. The remaining 43 schemes will be spilled over to the 8th five year plan.

It is proposed to take up 10 Nos. of new lift irrigation scheme during 1989-90. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is kept for this works.

iii) Diversion Schemes :- There are 5 Nos. of continuing diversion schemes. An amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs will be required to complete all these schemes. During the year it is proposed to keep Rs. 60.00 lakhs for completing 3 Nos. schemes. The balance 2 Nos. schemes will spill over to 8th five year plan. No new scheme is proposed under this sub-head.

v) Ayacut Development :- Under minor irrigation scheme there is no work under Ayacut Development. Hence no provision has been made for this head.

M.I.3

v) ~~at the~~ ~~Expenditure~~ :- The subsidy for small Diesel Pump and construction of seasonal bund are proposed to be executed under this head. It is proposed to keep provision for subsidy for small diesel pump and const of seasonal bund for Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 30.00 lakhs respectively during this year. The rates of subsidy varies with the category of farmers heighest being for ST marginal farmer.

State Govt. is fully aware of the bad effects of seasonal bunds. Since we cant immediately cover those areas which are now being caterged for by seasonal bunds this is therefore a necessity. We will gradually discontinue this.

b) ~~GROUND WATER~~ :-

i) Investigation - Explorations of ground water together with preparation of map is being done by C.G.W.R. at their cost. This map is required to be further pushed up. A nominal provision of Rs. 0.26 lakh is proposed more for meeting contingencies.

ii). Subsidy :- Artesian-for giving subsidy on artesion well and shallow Tube Well An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed to be kept during this year. The rates of subsidy varies with the category of fermers. It is proposed for original ferm s.

iii). Machinery and Equipment :- A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90 to purchas machinery and equipment required for execution of minor irrigation schemes, as a part of state share. For Central share appropriate authority will be moved in due course.

Contd:P/4.

Tube Well :-

iv). There are 61 Nos. continuing schemes of Deep Tube Well. An amount of Rs. 133.00 lakhs will be required to complete the said continuing schemes. During this year it is proposed to complete 30 Nos. of continued scheme and an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs in proposed to be kept. The balance 31 Nos. scheme will spill over to the 8th five year plan. It is also proposed to take up 10 Nos. new Deep Tube Well schemes during this year for which an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed.

v). Other expenditure:-

There is no other work under this head and hence no provision is made.

C). General.Direction & Administration :-

i). During 1989-90 it is proposed to keep Rs.90.00 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs.70.00 during 1988-89 as because the pay structure has been revised due to a revision of pay scale and other allowance.

ii). Investigation :-

Investigation is a continuous process and is required to be continued during this year also. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed during this year.

iii). Machinery & Equipment :-

There is no truck for maintaining the minor irrigation scheme. It is proposed to purchase of three trucks for 3 Districts during this year. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed during the year.

iv). Assistance to Public Sector and other undertaking :-

There is no such scheme in the state and hence no provision is made.

v). Assistance to local body :-

There is no such scheme in the state and hence no provision is made.

vi). Other Schemes :-

The research and training and cost of building will come under this. It is proposed to keep an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh for these purposes.

3. CAPITAL COMMENTS:-

Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 575.00 lakhs Rs, 453.00 lakhs will be for the capital contents.

The break up of Rs. 575.00 lakhs proposed during 1989-90 is given below:-

Code No.	Name of the Scheme/ Project.	Proposed outlay.
1/270200	Minor Irrigation	
01	Surface Water	
101	Water Tanks	
102	Lift Irrigation Scheme	250.00
103	Diversion Scheme	60.00
104	Ayacut Development	
800	Other Expenditure (Subsidy for small pump and accounts of seasonal bundh	a).10.00 b).30.00
02	<u>Ground Water.</u>	
005	Investigation	0.25
016	Subsidy (Artesian shallow Tube Well)	14.00
052	Machinery Equipment	25.00
103	Tube Wells (Deep Tube Wells)	85.00
800	Other Expenditure	
80	<u>General</u>	
001	Direction & Administration	90.00
005	Investigation	1.00
052	Machinery & Equipment	6.00
190	Assistance & Public Sector and other undertaking.	

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Code No.	Name of Scheme/ Project.	Proposed outlay.
190	Assistance to local body.	---
300	<u>Other Expenditure</u>	
	a) Research & Training.	.50
	b) Construction of building.	2.75
	c) P.C.Computer.	
		575.00

4. DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION :-

At present there is one division for survey and investigation of minor irrigation scheme for implemenatations of the minor irrigation scheme there is one circle under which there are 3 Divisions In addition there is no Investigation & Planning Circles entrusted with the Job of Planning & Design for both minor irrigation & flood control schemes. In the west and south Tripura Districts, the execution and maintance of Flood Control work and Minor Irrigation works are being looked after of the Executive Engineer, in charge of M.I. & F.C. Division. As the work of minor irrigation is incredsing dey by day, it is proposed to creace one more Division in each district of West Tripura and South Tripura. The creation of other circle for Minor Irrigation & Flood Control Works in also necessary due to the increess of work load of Minor Irrigation & Flood Control to a great extent. An outlay of ks. 90.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1989-90.

5. CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME FOR ASSISTING SMALL & MARGINAL FARMLRS FOR INCREASING ACRICULTURAL PRODUCTION :-

This scheme will appear in Agriculture plan.

Contd.P/7.

M.I.7

6. SCIENCE and technology AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME:

Minor irrigation works are comparatively small in nature and are mostly done in accordance with the normal procedure and conventional way. But use of non-conventional energy for lifting water and serving of water by use of sprinklers and solar pumps will be popularised during the year.

Necessary provision is made for search and training of personal in the modern practice of water management. Minor irrigation works do not affect the environment adversely and the ecosystem is not disturbed. Computerrisation is also being contemplated for monitoring minor irrigation works.

7. POINT PROGRAMME:-

As irrigation is an item under 20 point programme, due importance has been given to this sector as such:-

8. DECENTRALISED PLANNING.

While during the Annual plan from 1989-90 the concept of de-centralised planning has been kept in mind. There is no state plan scheme during 1989-90. The works are of district level intra district in nature. There are 69 nos of scheme in West District, 50 nos of scheme ~~nos~~ in South District and 50 nos. of scheme in North District, The Flow of Fund proposed is Rs-250.00 lakhs for West District, Rs-142.00 lakhs for South District, and Rs- 151.00 lakhs for North District.

2. Review of the Annual Plan 1987-88.

There was a Provision for Rs.10 lakhs (5 lakhs State share and 5 lakhs Central share) for improvement of the command area of Gunti Irrigation Project. But in absence of necessary infrastructure and other annexed problems the major portion of approved outlay remained unutilised. On preliminary survey works and establishment an amount of Rs.1'47 Lakhs was spent. Since it is a new work, we could not submit the estimate in proper form and hence failed to utilise the central share.

3. Review of the Annual Plan 1988-89.

During the year 1988-89 also Rs.10 lakhs (Central and Stat share 50:50) was provided for improvement of the command area under Gunti Irrigation Project. A command area sub-division opened during the previous year already completed the survey work of Gamaria Village and Preparation of estimate amounting to Rs.1'80 lakhs in this respect has also been completed and submitted to the concerned Command Area Development authority G.O.I. for clearance. Further estimates are in the process of Preparation and will be submitted in due course. It is expected that a considerable area of land in that Village, after necessary development, can be included in the command area of Gunti Irrigation Project during this Year. To prevent water-logging, the drainage condition of Maharani field and Gamaria field will also be improved.

It is expected that the expenditure during this year will be in the tune of Rs.10 lakhs and in all about 250 Ha of net area can be developed to give a gross potential of 500 Ha.

4. Description of continuing and New Schemes Proposed during 1989-90.

Development of the remaining command area of Gunti Irrigation Project Particularly in the fields of Uttar Maharani, Hirapur, Saksagar, Laxmiapati, Futamati and Pitra Villages will be taken up in due course of time after completion of the work during 1988-89. The development of irrigation in the initial stretches of Command Area's of other two Project's will also be

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90
COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

1. Introduction

Command area development programme though newly initiated in our state of Tripura, but is very vital in effective utilisation of Irrigation potential.

The topographical map of Tripura is almost fully covered by hills. Only a nominal ^{portion} i.e., about one fourth of the total area is situated in plains and hence this area can be cultivated. The population explosion is ever increasing the demands on food grains and to cater with it, the only answer is to develop the command areas. Most of the agricultural fields of the state are situated between the different hill ranges and these hill ranges themselves constitute the boundary of the cultivable lands.

At present one medium Irrigation Project i.e. Gunti Medium Irrigation Project is rather completed and other two Projects, one over river Khowai at Chakmaghat (West Tripura) and another over river Manu at Nalkata (North Tripura) are under construction. Therefore, the development of command area of the Gunti Irrigation Project is an immediate necessity for utilisation of the irrigation potential at every corner of the command area. For this purpose, at some place, the ground has to be levelled, field channels have to be constructed within 5 - 8 Ha blocks and sufficient drainage has to be provided to prevent the problem of water-logging and to arrive at optimum water management. Within a very short period, the other two irrigation projects will also be completed. Hence in future development of their command area will also be taken up. At some parts of the state there are many closely clustered minor irrigation schemes like river lift schemes, diversion schemes and deep tube wells. The development of command areas of such schemes will also be taken up gradually.

taken up gradually. The clusters of M.I. Schemes will also be developed under this Command Area Development Programme.

A sum of Rs.20'00 lakhs will be required for this purpose during the year 1989-90 (State share 10'00 lakhs and Central share 10'00 lakhs) to achieve the expected progress. Benefit will be extended to some 500 ha gross.

5. Description of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Development of command area is a Centrally sponsored scheme. At present development of command area of the Gunti Irrigation Project has been started to utilise the newly created irrigation potential upto the maximum extent and efforts are also being made to extend this benefit to other command area including Commands of M.I. Schemes.

6. Direction and Administration.

The approved outlay of 1988-89 which is Rs.5 lakhs (50:50) for direction and Administration only, the proposed outlay in this sub-head during the year 1989-90 will be Rs.8 lakhs. (4 lakhs State share and 4 lakhs Central share.)

7. Twenty point programme.

The command area development programme when implemented to the Medium and Minor irrigation ~~will~~ Schemes will ultimately ensure the better use of irrigation water and this ~~will~~ will boost up the production under 20 point Programme.

/S.E./
31/10/88.

FLOOD CONTROL

INTRODUCTION :- Objectives & Strategies.

Feni, Muhuri, Gumti, Burima, Haora, Khowai, Dhalai, Manu, Deo and Juri are the ten main rivers which pass through the narrow valleys in between the hill ranges, composed mostly of ordinary soil. Rivers are flushy and meandering in nature. Seventy percent (70%) of the catchment of rivers falls in hills. The bed slopes are quite steep resulting in higher velocities of the flood discharges. Rivers go on eroding banks and cutting the narrow valleys causing damage to lives and properties every year. The District and Sub-Divisional towns located on the bank and near the international borders are effected very badly.

The state needs special attention because of construction of Flood protection works near the international border by Bangladesh Authority. It has been experienced for the last few years that the flood problems are increasing from year to year.

To fight with the increasing flood situation, short term measures are required to be implemented immediately. Keeping an eye to the long term measures. Raising and strengthening of the existing embankments along with construction of new ones must be done to get rid of these losses to the extent feasible. To prevent erosion of banks, where district and Sub-Divisional towns and important business centres are situated, protection works of permanent nature are also required to be done immediately.

The Brahmaputra Border has already taken up the work for preparation of the master plan for flood control in the state but somehow it has become a very time consuming task.

The works in Flood Protection are now being done with an eye to the future Master Plan for Flood Control for the basin.

The job for indentifying the flood prone areas in Tripura has been entrusted with the Brahmaputra Board and it is under their active consideration to finalise the areas. However, from the local information/available records the flood prone areas as could be indentified are indicated in the table below :-

Sl.No.	Name of Block	Name of Areas
1.	Kumarghat	Maximicherra, Rangutier, Gournager, Samrurpar, Sateramicharr, Kaulikura, Jaguri, Mirampur, Chandipur, Dhunacherra, Magurula.
2.	Panisagar	Surma, Dharmnagar, Satsangam, Radhapur & Padmapur
3.	Kanchanpur	Kachertal
4.	Saloma	Kanalpur
5.	Khawai	Kancherra, Lalcherra
6.	Noni lock	Agartala, Chandrapur
7.	Wishalghor	Gajania
8.	Melaghar	Bongmura, Durgapur, Padmadepa
9.	Matabari	Shilghati, Palatona, Lulunga bazar, Gangacherra
10.	Magafa	Charakbalcherra
11.	Rajnagar	Kassaricherra, Telonia Town, Ballamukh, Proj Colony, Amjadnagar.
12.	Satchand	Babugram, Gobindnath.

In the above noted flood prone areas we have already completed 13.07 km. length of embankment during the period from 1955-58. A length of 10 Km. of embankment is proposed to be completed during 1958-59.

During 1959-90 it is proposed to constructed 2 new embankments in the following areas :-

1. At Khawai - 3 Km.
 2. At Marijala - 2 Km.
- Udaipur

In addition, it is proposed to raise and strengthen 7 km. length of embankment in the existing 16 Nos. embankment such as :-

1. Raising and strengthening Howrah embankment.
2. Protection of River bank of Surma from Bangladesh to Durganagar.
3. Protection of Sekerkote.
4. Improvement of drainage system of Agartala Town.
5. Extension of Khawai embankment.
6. Raising and strengthening of Katakhal embankment.
7. Embankment from Jagartilla to Matimara tilla at Khawai.
8. Drainage & embankment at Singlamcherra.
9. Flood protection Scheme at Marijala.
10. Flood Protection at pitrajala.
11. Embankment from palatona to Jamjuri.
12. Raising & strengthening of Jalai embankment.
13. Raising & strengthening of Samrurpar embankment.
14. Extension of Rangutia Gopinathpur embankment.
15. Raising & strengthening of embankment from Satrikandi to Katanala sluice.
16. Embankment from Katanala sluice to Magurula.

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- 17). Extension of Katalpur town embankment upto confluence Point of Adlacherra with Dhalai River.
- 18). Construction of Drainage ~~System~~ siphone across Laxmicherra at Langlispur.
- 2.(1) REVIEW OF THE PERFORMANCES MADE IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS OF THE 7th FIVE YEAR PLAN. ANNUAL PLAN 1955-56.

During 1955-56, the actual expenditure was Rs.194.86 lakhs including 56.56 lakh for protection of Lelonia town which was a special central assistances against the approved outlay of Rs.100 lakhs. During the year 5 K. M. length of embankment was constructed against the target of 5 K.M. and an area of 630 Ha. of land was protected against the target of 1000 Ha. of land.

(ii) ANNUAL PLAN 56-57.

During 1956-57, the actual expenditure was Rs.171.92 lakhs including 40.5 lakhs of central loan assistance against the approved outlay of Rs. 130 lakhs. Central loan assistance for Rs. 50 lakhs was released at the end of the financial year and as a result, complete utilisation was not possible Rs. 10 lakhs remained as unspent. During the year 6.37 K.M. length of embankment was constructed against the target of 5 K.M. and an area of 900 Ha. of land was given protection against the target of 1000 ha.

(iii) ANNUAL PLAN 57-58.

The approved outlay for 1957-58 was Rs.100 lakhs and the target was to construct 5 K. M. length of embankment to protect 1000 ha. of land. The actual expenditure was Rs.117.79 lakhs including utilisation of spilled over central loan assistance. area protected was 400 ha. and embankment constructed 1.70 K.M. savings was utilised in the medium irrigation projects where Additional requirement of funds could not be met with from other sources.

(iv) ANNUAL PLAN 58-59.

During 1958-59 it is proposed to construct 10 K.M. length of embankment besides raising and strengthening of existing ones to protect 1200 ha. of land from floods. It is also proposed to construct bank revetment works to protect the important places like khawai town, Telianura Market Udaipur Town etc. from the erosion of rivers. The approved outlay is Rs.100.00 lakhs.

It is anticipated to utilise Plan provision. The Physical target are expected to be achieved.

Beside central assistance of Rs. 56.56 lakhs and Central loan assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs during the first three years of the 7th Plan, expenditure incurred was Rs. 356.91 lakhs and embankment built 13.07 K.M. and area protected 1930 ha. Up to the fourth Annual Plan, the anticipated expenditure is likely to be Rs. 536.91 lakhs embankment built 23.07 K.M. and area protected 3130 ha.

(v) TARGET FOR ANNUAL PLAN OF 1989-90.

During 1989-90 it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 225 lakhs to construct 12 K.M. length of embankment besides raising and strengthening of existing ones to protect 1500 ha. of land from flood.

It is also proposed to construct bank bank & revetment works to protect the important places like & Bishalghar market, Teliamura market, Udaipur town, Jirania market etc. from the erosion of rivers.

a) Target for different Sub-heads during 1989-90.

Anti sea erosion.

The state has no border with sea and hence works under this sub-head can be taken as nil.

ii) Drainage :- There are number of embankment project where Drainage element is a part and parcel of embankment schemes. And hence these are not shown separately. One schemes namely Agartala drainage scheme can be separately, ~~xxxxxxx~~ classes under this sub-head but as the area falls under the Agartala Municipality, funds are being obtained from Municipality for execution of this scheme and hence not included here.

iii) LAND :- Land is normally required for execution of embankment schemes under flood control. Land acquisition cost is normally included there in the estimates. An assessed provision is made under this Sub-head.

iv) MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT/

The works done in Tripura are of ordinary nature where special machinery and equipment is not & called for and hence not provided.

V) CIVIL WORKS.

For meeting the requirements of building etc. required for flood management works, a provision is kept in the estimate of works for building etc. Civil works. An assessed requirements is kept here.

Vi) OTHER EXPENDITURE.

Survey and investigation is required to be carried out for flood protection schemes. Pay of regular staff goes to Direction & Administration. The contingent expenditure required for survey, purchase of topo sheets etc. are charged here.

(b) RIEF DESCRIPTION OF CONTINUING AND NEW SCHEMES :-1) Embankment work :-

There are as much as 10 Nos. of continuing schemes. Special attention is being Given to complete these continuing schemes within 7 th five year plan. The anticipated amount to complete these schemes is Rs. 450 lakhs and proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 75 lakhs and the balance will be spilled over to 8th plan.

During 1989-90 priority will be given to complete the continuing works. Some new schemes are also proposed to be taken up during the year. A Provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is kept for the new emergency schemes. The proposed outlay is Rs. 95 lakhs.

ii) ANTI EROSION WORKS :-

The Sub-divisional and district towns in the state are located on the banks of river and most of them are situated at the international border. Some protection works had to be taken up to protect the town from erosion of rivers. During 7th Five year plan it has been proposed to construct permanent anti erosion works like bank revetment and providing launching apron etc. to protect the town from erosion. During 1989-90 some 7 Nos. anti erosion schemes are required to be executed costing Rs. 166 lakhs.

It is proposed to provide Rs.65 lakhs during this year and the balance will be spilled over to 5th plan. Some new anti-erosion works will also be necessary to be taken up during the year as emergency works like mandaks and spurs for which a provision of Rs.10 lakhs is made. Thus the proposed outlay during 1989-90 is Rs. 75 lakhs for both continuing and new works.

In the international border to counter act the unilateral action by Bangladesh, we are often required to take up works as earthen embankment or revetment for which no correct advance assessment is possible.

Name of scheme Nos.	Proposed outlay in lakhs	Which capital content.
1.Embankment Schemes		
(a)Continuing 18	65	65
(b)New 2	20	20
2.Anti Erosion Scheme:-		
(a)Continuing 7	65	65
(b)New 4	10	10
3.Building :-	2	2
4.Cost of establishment	53	-
5.Land	10	10
	225	172

3.CAPITAL CONTENT.

Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 225 lakhs, Rs. 172 lakhs will be for the capital content.

4.DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

At present there is one Division for survey and Investigation of Flood Control Scheme and one Division for execution of Flood Control Scheme in the North District only. In the West & South Tripura District, the execution & Maintenance of Flood Control Works are being looked after by the Executive Engineer, MIFC Division.

As the work load of Minor Irrigation as well as flood control works have been increased to a great extent. it becomes absolutely necessary to create at least one more flood control Division at Agartala with 4(four) Sub-Division

F. C. - 7.

at Khawai & Agartala in west District and Udaipur and Jolonia in South District for execution of flood control works. It is therefore proposed to open one Flood Control Division during 89-90 for better execution of Flood Control works / in west and South Tripura District.

Minor Irrigation and Flood management works are being investigated and executed by same agency. A pro-rata cost for direction and administration is therefore charged to flood management sector amounting to Rs. 53 Lakhs / covering all these.

5. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME :-

At present the flood control schemes are prepared and executed in accordance with an conventional procedure.

But as the flood problems in Tripura are worsening year by year detailed study of the rivers and cherras become an immediate necessity to prepare this schemes properly.

Recently two Nos. silt analysis laboratories and meteorological stations at Udaipur and Teliamura were set up. It is also proposed to set up two more such stations at Agartala (Jirania) and Kumarghat during 89-90 for proper study of the river and cherras in Tripura. For Computer, provision is made under Minor Irrigation Plans.

6. DE-CENTRALISED PLANNING :-

While drafting the annual plan for 1989-90, the concept of Decentralised Planning has been kept in mind. There is no state Plan scheme during 1989-90. The works are of District level and intra District level in nature. There are 10 Nos of schemes in west District, 6 Nos. of schemes in South Dist. and 9 Nos. of Schemes in North District. Flow of funde proposed for west Dist. is Rs. 60 lakhs, for South Dist. is Rs. 30 lakhs and for North District is Rs. 62 lakhs.

V. E N E R G YINTRODUCTION:

7th Plan Programme of Power Development in Tripura envisages addition of 22 MW of new generation capacity and upgrading the peak capacity of Gumti Power Station from 8.5 MW to 12 MW. The installed capacity of Gas Thermal Sets have been finalised with M/s BHEL as 2x8 MW against the estimated capacity of 2x5 MW. This will raise the total capacity of new generation from 22 MW to 28 MW. Besides, 1x6.5 MW Gas Thermal Set will be installed at Baramura with financial aid through N.E.C.

The other programme of major works during 7th Plan associate with 110 Km length of 132 Kv line with extension of existing 132 Kv substation at Agartala, 48 Km length of 66 Kv line with one 66 Kv substation at Sonamura and augmentation of Udaipur, Bogafa and Badharghat besides, strengthening of 33 & 11 Kv distribution system and electrification of 758 new villages.

The peak demand in the State is expected to rise from 23 MW in 1984-85 to 48 MW at the end of the 7th Plan. This is proposed to be met from own generation sources of the state and also by import of power from ASEB and Central Sector Establishments in North-Eastern Region. Per capita consumption of 25 units at the end of the 6th Plan is likely to increase to 56 units by 1989-90.

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Present power generation from own sources are (i) Hydro-8.5 MW, (ii) Gas Thermal - 10.0 MW and (iii) Diesel-1.5 MW though the diesel sets are normally run on emergency requirement like Hospitals, Water Supply, All India Radio, Telephone Exchange etc.

Problems on power in Tripura is now few-decades old. The state is dependent on external sources for import from ASEB/Central Sector Power Stations. The experience is too unhappy one. With availability in natural gas in Tripura, the state should be self-sufficient in power generation. The 7th Plan proposal was to set up (i) 2x5 MW Gas Thermal Sets at Baramura, (ii) 1x6.5 MW Gas Thermal set at Baramura, (iii) 2x8 MW Gas Thermal Sets at Rokhia and (iv) 10x7.5 MW Gas Thermal Sets at Rokhia. Amongst the above, Serial (i) has been sanctioned by the Govt. of India and the works has been completed in 1987-88. Regarding Sl. (ii) N.E.C. is financing the project and the works have been taken in hand. The Project at Sl. (iii) was sanctioned by the Govt. of India and works are in progress. About 10x7.5 MW sets at Rokhia, the proposal has been submitted to Govt. of India and the same is awaited for Techno-Economic clearance and Investment Decision. However, N.E.C. has agreed to finance the project. With the critical power problem in the state, it is hoped that Govt. of India will consider the approval of the project at the earliest.

The present peak demand of the state is 37 MW and total generation from own sources is 14 MW (one Gas Thermal Set of 5 MW being out of order and likely to come to bus again in February/89). Hence, shortfall of 23 MW is required to be imported from Assam. The full requirement from Assam is not available for which very often the state is under go to load-shedding.

There is an outlay of Rs.4600.0 lacs during the 7th plan. This outlay is inadequate to complete the projects already taken in hand within the scheduled period of 7th plan. Additional provision of fund is required to complete the projects in Seventh Plan Period.

Contd....3.

2.0. REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN- 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 & 1988-89.

2.1. GENERATION:

2.1.1. Hydro:

(i) Gunti 3rd Unit : 1x5 MW

This is 6th plan scheme which has been completed and commissioned in 1984-85. The scheme has been closed at a total cost of Rs. 554.0 lacs against revised estimated cost of Rs.560.0 lacs.

(ii) Maharani Micro Hydel (2x0.5 MW)

This is a 6th plan scheme spilled over to 7th plan. This is a scheme to utilise surplus water of river Gumti at Maharani~~h~~ barrage by installation of 2x0.5 MW Micro Hydel Generating sets. The work has been completed and Unit-I & II have undergone trial run. Afterwards both the units were loaded with part load and run in parallel. Machine troubles were noticed. Matter is under investigation in CEA/CWC. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.250.0 lacs. The actual expenditure upto 1986-87 is Rs.243.0 lacs. A token provision of Rs.1.0 lac has been provided for 1986-87 to settle contractual payments. Out of an approved outlay of Rs.70.0 lacs during 7th Five Year Plan on this project, the total expenditure during 1985-86 is Rs.73.0 lacs and the project is closed at a total cost of Rs.244.0 lacs.

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(iii) Gumti Renovation & Upgrading Scheme:

This is a new scheme under 7th plan. This scheme envisages capital maintenance of Unit-I & II at Gumti and also augmentation of water conducting capacity to raise peak generation from present level of 8.5 MW to 12 MW by providing additional syphons and raising height of the open channel, besides, protection works on hills and construction of quarters and other civil works. During 1985-86 actual expenditure is Rs.21.50 lacs on power channel and preliminary works, besides, procurement of materials for the capital maintenance. During 1986-87 an expenditure of Rs.56.85 lacs on works have been incurred. The work on open channel is nearing completion. Work of protection of hill and construction of quarters and other civil works have been taken up. Capital maintenance of Unit-I & II have been completed. The expenditure during 1987-88 is Rs.44.5 lacs on works against an approved outlay of Rs. 36.0 lacs. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.45.0 lacs on works against an approved outlay of Rs.25.0 lacs.

(iv) New Micro Hydel Scheme:

No new scheme was taken up during 1985-86 and one new scheme has been taken up at Rambhadra in 1986-87. Central Water Commission has prepared the scheme. CWC has been contacted to take up the work on turn-key basis. An expenditure of Rs.0.03 lac has been made during 1986-87 to start preliminary works on this proposed 2x0.5 MW Micro Hydel Scheme at Rambhadra, falling at a place down - Tirthamukh in South District. The estimated

cost of the project is Rs.211.00 lacs to include construction of weir/small dam on river Gumti and to generate power. Tail-race water will fall on river Gumti again. The expenditure during 1987-88 is Rs. 6.75 lacs on works. An anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.75.0 lacs on works against an outlay of Rs. 15.0 lacs on works.

(v) Total Hydel Generation:

The total expenditure during 1985-86 under hydel generation is Rs. 100.0 lacs including expenditure on Direction and Administration. Expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs. 91.0 lacs including expenditure on Direction and Administration and expenditure ~~on~~ during 1987-88 is Rs.64.0 lacs including expenditure on Direction and Administration. Anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs. 121.0 lacs on works and Rs. 15.0 lacs on establishment making a total of Rs. 136.0 lacs against an outlay of Rs. 50.0 lacs.

.2. Augmentation of Diesel Generating Capacity:

A scheme has been prepared to augment Diesel Generating capacity of Agartala Power House by 5x1000 KVA D.G. Sets at an estimated cost of Rs. 218.0 lacs and the scheme has been submitted to the Govt. of India in September, 1988. The clearance of the same from Govt. of India is awaited. The entire amount has been proposed in the Annual Plan of 1989-90. The project will be completed during 1989-90.

2.1.3. Gas Thermal:

(i) 2x5 MW Gas Thermal Sets at Baramura:

The work has been completed in 1986-87 and both the units have been commissioned. Expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs.477.5 lacs. Expenditure on this project is Rs.56.68 lacs on works during 1986-87 and Rs. 1.0 lac is made during 1987-88 for balance payment to contractor. The total expenditure is Rs. 1379.0 lacs against an estimated cost of Rs. 1363.0 lacs.

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(ii) 2x5 MW(2x8 MW) Gas Thermal Project at Rokhia.

This is a new scheme in 7th plan costing Rs.1169.0 lacs as approved by Planning Commission. The scheme has received techno-economic and investment clearance. Preliminary works in selection of site and development of land has been taken up- No expenditure has been incurred during 1985-86. An expenditure of ~~Rs.~~ Rs.116.23 lacs on works has been incurred during 1986-87 to cover ~~part~~ part of advance payment to BHEL on L.O.I. Agreement is made with M/s BHEL for 2x3.0 MW Gas Turbine Generating Set. Civil Works like, construction of office building, barrac(Residential), Inspection Bunglow etc. have been ~~xxxxx~~ started. An expenditure of Rs.858.0 lacs on works was incurred during 1987-88. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.1188.0 lacs on works against an approved outlay of Rs.850.0 lacs. The cost of the scheme has been revised at a total cost of Rs.2800.0 lacs. This is because of price rise and higher capacity of generating units. The total expenditure in 1985-88 is anticipated as Rs. 1083.23 lacs on works.

(iii) Waste Heat Recovery Project:

The project envisages installation of Waste Heat Recovery steam generating unit at Baramura. No expenditure was incurred during 1985-86. M/s CESC, Calcutta has been fixed ~~for~~ for preparation of Project Report. ^{No} expenditure was incurred during 1987-88 and 1988-89 Rs. 1.0 lac is anticipated. An amount of Rs.15.0 lacs is proposed in ~~1986-87~~ Annual Plan for 1989-90.

An expenditure of Rs.0.4 lac is made during 86-87

(iv) Total Gas Thermal Generation:

Expenditure on Gas Thermal Generation is Rs.1570.5 lacs including establishment at the end of 1987-88. Anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.1249.0 lacs including establishment. The total expenditure at the end of 1989-90 is Rs.2819.0 lacs including Direction and Administration.

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2.1.4. Generation Scheme including Establishment:

Ø Expenditure during 1985-88 on generation is Rs.1825.5 lacs including the cost of establishment. During 1988-89 anticipated expenditure is Rs.1385.0 lacs against an approved outlay is Rs. 950.0 lacs. The total expenditure at the end of 1988-89 is Rs.3209.5 lacs against the 7th Plan provision of Rs. 2000.0 lacs.

2.2. TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION:

In the 7th Plan and provision of Rs.1000.0 lacs have been provided in the Transmission & Distribution Sector against a requirement of Rs.2171.0 lacs. For transmission programme an estimate of Rs.1465.0 lacs has been approved by Central Electricity Authority against which outlay for the 7th plan is considered in adequate. Under such a situation an amount of Rs.700.0 lacs is decided to be utilised in transmission leaving a balance of Rs. 300.0 lacs in the distribution sector during the plan period.

2.2.1. TRANSMISSION:

(i) Gunti - Agartala 2nd Feeder:

This work has been completed and commissioned in 1985-86. Expenditure during 1985-86 has been Rs.20.0 lacs. No further expenditure was made during 1986-87. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs.306.0 lacs. Work has been closed at a revised cost of Rs.330.0 lacs including the cost of 33/11 Kv transformer of 5 MVA capacity added at Bagharghat 66 Kv sub-station in order to meet essential category of load such as Satellite and T.V. Station, Industrial Estate etc.

(ii) 132 Kv line:

7th Plan work envisaged construction of 110 Km length of line. The work envisages construction of a new 132KV line from Kumarghat to Agartala via Khowai and Kamalpur for import of power from Assam and Central Sector Establishments. The tenders have

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been finalised. No expenditure has been incurred during 1985-86 and expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs. 15.0 lacs on procurement of materials and also for survey work. Works for Agartala-Khowai section and Khowai-Kamalpur Section have been started. An expenditure of Rs. 80.0 lacs on works has been incurred during 1987-88. An anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs. 90.00 lacs against an approved outlay of same amount. This will make a total expenditure of Rs. 135.0 lacs during first four years of 7th plan.

(iii) 132 Kv substation (augmentation)

This is an extension work of existing 132 Kv, substation at Agartala. No expenditure has been incurred during 1985-86. The tender has been finalised and works are in progress. Expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs. 20.5 lacs and during 1987-88 is Rs. 75.0 lacs on works. The work covers addition of 15 MVA capacity transformers with associated switch gears to meet the increased power demand at Agartala and West District. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs. 10.0 lacs on works. The total expenditure is Rs. 105.5 lacs at the end of 1988-89. The work will be completed during 1988-89.

(iv) 66 Kv line:

This work consist of construction of 48 Km length of 66 KV line from Badharghat to Sonamura via Rokhia Gas Thermal Project Site. The agency has been fixed and the work is in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 3.0 lacs has been incurred during 1985-86 on Direction and Administration. Expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs. 44.0 lacs and during 1987-88 is Rs. 60.0 lacs on works to cover cost of tower, conductor and erection. An expenditure of Rs. 20.0 lacs on works is anticipated in 1988-89. Total expenditure during 1985-89 is Rs. 124.0 lacs.

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(v) 66 Kv substation at Sonamura:

The work covers installation of 1x6.3 MVA substation at Sonamura. Expenditure during 1985-86 is Rs. 15.0 lacs on advance made to contractors, procurement of materials, finalisation of site and other preliminary works. An expenditure of Rs.50.14 lacs on works has been incurred during 1986-87 and Rs. 30.0 lacs during 1987-88. An expenditure of Rs. 2.0 lacs on work is anticipated during 1988-89. This will make a total expenditure of Rs.97.14 lacs during 1985-89. The substation is completed during 1988-89.

(vi) Augmentation of 66 KV substation at Udaipur.

The work covers addition of 1x6.3 MVA, 66/11 KV transformer with the existing 1x5 MVA transformer at Udaipur. The work has been started in 1986-87. An expenditure of Rs.13.80 lacs towards works has been incurred during 1986-87 and Rs. 14.0 lacs during 1987-88. Transformer and other switch-gears have been reached at site. The work is expected to be completed during 1988-89. An expenditure of Rs. 2.0 lacs is anticipated to be incurred during 1988-89. The total expenditure upto the end of 1988-89 will be Rs. 29.80 lacs.

(vii) Augmentation of 66 Kv substation at Bogafa.

The present capacity of Bogafa substation is 1x4 MVA, 66/33 KV. This is being augmented by adding 1x3 MVA 66/33 KV transformer from Udaipur. The work has been awarded to contractor. No expenditure has been incurred in 1985-86 and 1986-87. An expenditure of Rs. 10.0 lacs has been incurred during 1987-88. An anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.10.0 lacs against an approved outlay of the same amount. The work is expected to be completed during 1988-89.

(ii) 2x5 MW (2x8 MW) Gas Thermal Project at Roknia.

This is a new scheme in 7th plan costing Rs.1169.0 lacs as approved by Planning Commission. The scheme has received techno-economic and investment clearance. Preliminary works in selection of site and development of land has been taken up- No expenditure has been incurred during 1985-86. An expenditure of ~~Rs.~~ Rs.116.23 lacs on works has been incurred during 1986-87 to cover ~~part~~ part of advance payment to BHEL on L.O.I. Agreement is made with M/s BHEL for 2x3.0 MW Gas Turbine Generating Set. Civil Works like, construction of office building, barrac (Residential), Inspection Bungalow etc. have been ~~xxxxx~~ started. An expenditure of Rs.858.0 lacs on works was incurred during 1987-88. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.1188.0 lacs on works against an approved outlay of Rs.850.0 lacs. The cost of the scheme has been revised at a total cost of Rs.2800.0 lacs. This is because of price rise and higher capacity of generating units. The total expenditure in 1985-88 is anticipated as Rs. 1083.23 lacs on works.

(iii) Waste Heat Recovery Project:

No expenditure of Rs.0.4 lac is made during 86-87

The project envisages installation of Waste Heat Recovery steam generating unit at Baramura. No expenditure was incurred during 1985-86. M/s CESCO, Calcutta has been fixed ~~for~~ for preparation of Project Report. No expenditure was incurred during 1987-88 and 1988-89 Rs. 1.0 lac is anticipated. An amount of Rs.15.0 lacs is proposed in 1989-90 Annual Plan for 1989-90.

(iv) Total Gas Thermal Generation:

Expenditure on Gas Thermal Generation is Rs.1570.5 lacs including establishment at the end of 1987-88. Anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.1249.0 lacs including establishment. The total expenditure at the end of 1989-90 is Rs.2819.0 lacs including Direction and Administration.

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2.1.4. Generation Scheme including Establishment:

Expenditure during 1985-88 on generation is Rs.1825.5 lacs including the cost of establishment. During 1988-89 anticipated expenditure is Rs.1385.0 lacs against an approved outlay is Rs. 950.0 lacs. The total expenditure at the end of 1988-89 is Rs.3209.5 lacs against the 7th Plan provision of Rs. 2000.0 lacs.

2.2. TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION:

In the 7th Plan and provision of Rs.1000.0 lacs have been provided in the Transmission & Distribution Sector against a requirement of Rs.2171.0 lacs. For transmission programme an estimate of Rs.1465.0 lacs has been approved by Central Electricity Authority against which outlay for the 7th plan is considered in adequate. Under such a situation an amount of Rs.700.0 lacs is decided to be utilised in transmission leaving a balance of Rs. 300.0 lacs in the distribution sector during the plan period.

2.2.1. TRANSMISSION:

(i) Gumti - Agartala 2nd Feeder:

This work has been completed and commissioned in 1985-86. Expenditure during 1985-86 has been Rs.20.0 lacs. No further expenditure was made during 1986-87. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs.306.0 lacs. Work has been closed at a revised cost of Rs.330.0 lacs including the cost of 33/11 Kv transformer of 5 MVA capacity added at Badharghat 66 Kv sub-station in order to meet essential category of load such as Satellite and T.V. Station, Industrial Estate etc.

(ii) 132 Kv line:

7th Plan work envisaged construction of 110 Km length of line. The work envisages construction of a new 132KV line from Kumarghat to Agartala via Khowai and Kamalpur for import of power from Assam and Central Sector Establishments. The tenders have

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been finalised. No expenditure has been incurred during 1985-86 and expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs. 15.0 lacs on procurement of materials and also for survey work. Works for Agartala-Khowai section and Khowai-Kamalpur Section have been started. An expenditure of Rs. 80.0 lacs on works has been incurred during 1987-88. An anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs. 90.00 lacs against an approved outlay of same amount. This will make a total expenditure of Rs. 185.0 lacs during first four years of 7th plan.

(iii) 132 Kv substation (augmentation)

This is an extension work of existing 132 Kv, substation at Agartala. No expenditure have been incurred during 1985-86. The tender has been finalised and works are in progress. Expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs. 20.5 lacs and during 1987-88 is Rs. 75.0 lacs on works. The work covers addition of 15 MVA capacity transformers with associated switch gears to meet the increased power demand at Agartala and West District. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs. 10.0 lacs on works. The total expenditure is Rs. 105.5 lacs at the end of 1988-89. The work will be completed during 1988-89.

(iv) 66 Kv line:

This work consist of construction of 48 Km length of 66 KV line from Badharghat to Sonamura via Rokhia Gas Thermal Project Site. The agency has been fixed and the work is in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 3.0 lacs has been incurred during 1985-86 on Direction and Administration. Expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs. 44.0 lacs and during 1987-88 is Rs. 60.0 lacs on works to cover cost of tower, conductor and erection. An expenditure of Rs. 20.0 lacs on works is anticipated in 1988-89. Total expenditure during 1985-89 is Rs. 124.0 lacs.

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(v) 66 Kv substation at Sonamura:

The work covers installation of 1x6.3 MVA substation at Sonamura. Expenditure during 1985-86 is Rs. 15.0 lacs on advance made to contractors, procurement of materials, finalisation of site and other preliminary works. An expenditure of Rs. 50.14 lacs on works has been incurred during 1986-87 and Rs. 30.0 lacs during 1987-88. An expenditure of Rs. 2.0 lacs on work is anticipated during 1988-89. This will make a total expenditure of Rs. 97.14 lacs during 1985-89. The substation is completed during 1988-89.

(vi) Augmentation of 66 KV substation at Udaipur.

The work covers addition of 1x6.3 MVA, 66/11 KV transformer with the existing 1x5 MVA transformer at Udaipur. The work has been started in 1986-87. An expenditure of Rs. 13.80 lacs towards works has been incurred during 1986-87 and Rs. 14.0 lacs during 1987-88. Transformer and other switch-gears have been reached at site. The work is expected to be completed during 1988-89. An expenditure of Rs. 2.0 lacs is anticipated to be incurred during 1988-89. The total expenditure upto the end of 1988-89 will be Rs. 29.80 lacs.

(vii) Augmentation of 66 Kv substation at Bogafa.

The present capacity of Bogafa substation is 1x4 MVA, 66/33 KV. This is being augmented by adding 1x3 MVA 66/33 KV transformer from Udaipur. The work has been awarded to contractor. No expenditure has been incurred in 1985-86 and 1986-87. An expenditure of Rs. 10.0 lacs has been incurred during 1987-88. An anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs. 10.0 lacs against an approved outlay of the same amount. The work is expected to be completed during 1988-89.

Total expenditure under Transmission:

Under Transmission Sector an expenditure of Rs.487.44 lacs have been incurred during 1985-87. An expenditure of Rs.220.0 lacs is anticipated to be incurred during 1988-89 including Direction and Administration. The total expenditure at the end of 1988-89 will be Rs.707.44 lacs including Direction and Administration.

2.2.2. DISTRIBUTION:(i) 33 KV line and substation:

This is a new scheme costing Rs.138.0 lacs for augmentation of 33 Kv substation and construction of new line. The scheme has been forced to keep down the cost to only Rs.55.0 lacs during 7th plan considering financial constraints. Expenditure during 1985-86 is Rs.3.0 lacs which covers preliminary works of new schemes and also completion of spill over works of the 6th plan. During 1986-87 the expenditure is Rs.13.72 lacs and Rs.20.0 lacs during 1987-88 on works. During 1988-89 the anticipated expenditure is Rs.30.0 lacs on works. The total expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.66.72 lacs at the end of 4th year of the 7th plan on works.

(ii) 11 KV line, L.T.line and substation and consumer service connection.

The cost of the project is Rs.437.0 lacs. The expenditure ceiling has to be made to Rs.165.0 lacs during 7th plan considering financial constraints. During 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs.29.0 lacs was incurred in augmentation of substation capacity in the urban areas and construction of new 11 Kv & L.T.lines. During 1986-87 an expenditure of Rs.67.61 lacs and during 1987-88 an expenditure of Rs.50.0 lacs on works have been incurred for augmentation of 11 Kv substation and construction of new line in the urban areas and also to provide direct feeding arrangements

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to improve power supply to Subdivisional towns like Sabroom. During 1985-86, 6,500 nos., during 1986-87 6,700 nos. and during 1987-88, 6,800 nos. of service connections had been extended within the expenditure level as indicated above. An amount of Rs.40.0 lacs is anticipated to be incurred during 1988-89 on works. The total expenditure at the end of 1988-89 shall be Rs. 186.61 lacs on works under this sub-head.

(iii) System improvement (line loss minimisation)

Line loss in Tripura is high as about 30% compare to All India average of about 20%. All attempts are being made to keep down the technical loss as low as possible by improving 11 Kv and L.T. system and also by addition of substation and lines of higher voltage. Filter-proof-meter boxes are being provided to tackle misuse of power in the consumer premises, besides, taking administrative actions on theft of power. The expenditure during 1985-86 is Rs.2.0 lacs. During 1986-87, Rs.20.40 lacs has been incurred on works and 1987-88, Rs.18.0 lacs has been incurred on works. It is anticipated that an amount of Rs. ~~14~~ 15.0 lacs will be incurred during 1988-89 on works. The total expenditure at the end of 4th year will be Rs. 55.40 lacs on works.

(iv) Communication:

The scheme was submitted to CEA in 1985. In 1987-88 CEA cleared the scheme at a cost of Rs. 159.0 lacs. The work covers communication arrangement between the remotest establishment of the power supply system with the load distributing centres through H.F., F.L.C.C. and Teleprinters. During 1987-88 an amount of Rs.12.0 lacs has been incurred on works.

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An amount of Rs. 10.0 lacs is anticipated to be incurred during 1988-89 for procurement of FLCC and H.F. sets. One Division, three Sub-divisions along with requisite staff is required to be created to take up the works. The establishment will also maintain the running and maintenance of existing communication arrangements.

(v) Total expenditure on Distribution:

The total expenditure on Distribution sub-sector during the first four years of 7th plan is anticipated to be Rs.330.73 lacs.

(vi) Total expenditure on transmission and Distribution:

In the Transmission and Distribution Sector the total expenditure incurred is Rs. ~~813.17~~^{859.0} lacs including establishment during 1985-88 and Rs.315.0 lacs is anticipated to be incurred during 1988-89 against an approved outlay of Rs.295.0 lacs. This will make the total expenditure of Rs. ~~1113.17~~^{1174.0} lacs during first four years of 7th plan against Rs.1000.0 lacs.

2.3. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION:

During 1985-86, 150 nos. of villages has been electrified along with 80 nos. of pumps at a total cost of Rs.253.0 lacs on works and Rs.62.0 lacs on establishment, making a total of Rs.315.0 lacs. During 1986-87, 159 villages along with 91 nos. of pumps have been electrified at a total cost of Rs.339.40 lacs on works and Rs.65.60 lacs on establishment. During 1987-88. 155 nos. of villages

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along with 68 pump sets and extension of in 100 nos. electrified villages have been electrified at a total cost of Rs.319.93 lacs on works and Rs.75.0 on establishment. During 1987-88, 160 villages along with 50 nos. of pumps sets and extension of in 100(one hundred) nos. electrified villages are expected to be electrified at a total cost of Rs.560.0 lacs including establishment against an outlay of Rs.380.0 lacs. The level of electrification expected to be at the end of 1988-89 is 2489 nos. out of 4727 villages in Tripura. This covers 52.65% of the total villages. The main thrust is on electrification of Tribal villages in the remote areas. On achievement of 624 villages in the first four years of 7th plan, number of tribal villages expected to be covered is 395 nos. Total expenditure during first four years of 7th plan is anticipated to be Rs.1674.0 lacs including establishment against Rs.1500.0 lacs.

The Districtwise break-up of achievement during the first three years of the 7th plan is furnished below:-

Name of District	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	General	Tribal	General	Tribal	Gen	Tribal
North Tripura	18	9	16	21	22	27
West Tripura	34	40	23	51	22	39
South Tripura	11	38	12	36	11	34

2.4. GENERAL
(i) Building

During 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs.3.0 lacs has been incurred in construction residential and non-residential buildings. During 1986-87 level of expenditure is Rs.2.83 lacs and during 1987-88 is Rs.4.93 lacs. Importance is laid on construction of buildings to minimise hire charges on rented houses and also to provide accommodation to essential categories of staff in remote areas and Call-Centres. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs. 5.0 lacs.

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(ii) Work-shop and Testing:-

During 1935-36 an expenditure of Rs.3.55 lacs has been incurred in respect of Agartala Workshop in purchase of equipments to cover arrangement for repair of transformer and testing of meters. During 1936-37 expenditure is Rs.5.86 lacs and during 1937-38 expenditure is Rs.1.60 lacs. This covers purchase of three additional testing benches for calibration and testing of meters for Agartala, Udaipur and Dharmanagar. The anticipated expenditure during 1938-39 is Rs.2.0 lacs.

(iii) Survey & Investigation :-

This works are now being done through CWC in order that small Micro Hydrel Units can be set up in Tripura. Expenditure during 1935-36 is Rs.1.0 lacs for investigation of Rambhadra scheme. Expenditure during 1936-37 is Rs.2.23 lacs to cover balance cost of Rambhadra and payment towards a perspective small Micro Hydrel Project at Paticharri. The anticipated expenditure during 1938-39 is Rs.1.0 lacs for investigation of new project.

(iv) Training:-

During 1935-36 no expenditure was incurred for this sub-head but during 1936-37 level of expenditure is Rs.0.50 lacs and during 1937-38 is Rs.0.50 lacs for training of technical Engineering personnels outside the state. During 1938-39 the expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.1.0 lacs.

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(v) Tools & Plants:-

During 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs. 0.45 lacs has been incurred and expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs.0.40 lac and during 1987-88 is Rs. 1.0 lac for purchase of equipment for testing purpose. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs. 1.0 lac

(vi) Total Expenditure under General Sector:

In the General Sector an expenditure of Rs.8.0 lacs has been incurred during 1985-86. Rs.11.82 lacs has been incurred on works and Rs.1.63 lacs on establishment making a total of Rs.13.50 lacs during 1986-87. During 1987-88 an expenditure of Rs.8.03 lacs on works and Rs.3.0 lacs on establishment making a total of Rs.11.03 lacs. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.10.0 lacs on works. The total expenditure during first four years is anticipated to be Rs. 42.53 lacs including establishment against 7th plan provision of Rs.100.0 lacs.

2.5. The total plan outlay for the 7th plan is Rs.4600.0 lacs. Actual expenditure during 1985-86 is Rs.1038.0 lacs including establishments. Expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs.1004.0 lacs and during 1987-88 is Rs. 1789.96 lacs including establishment. Anticipated expenditure as explained above is Rs.2269.0 lacs during 1988-89 against an outlay of Rs.1635.0 lacs.

Contd....

3.1.0. Physical Achievements during 1935-36.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Item.</u>	<u>Achievement during 35-36</u>
i)	Installed capacity (MW)	NIL
ii)	Generation (GWH)	67.34
iii)	132 KV line	Survey work is in progress.
iv)	132 KV substation (No.)(MVA)	1 (7.5) Commissioned at Ambassa.
v)	66 KV line	Survey work is in progress.
vi)	66 KV substation (No.)(MVA)	3 (18) Commissioned at Badharghat, Bagafa and Manubazar.
vii)	33 KV line (km)	Work is in progress.
viii)	33 KV substation (No.)	
	a) New	Tender finalised and preliminary works started.
	b) Augmentation	
ix)	11 KV line (km)	135
x)	11 KV substation (No.)	125
xi)	Villages (No.)	150
xii)	Pumps (No.)	80

contd.....

3.2.0. Physical achievement during 1936-37

3.2.1. <u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Item.</u>	<u>Achievement.</u>
i) <u>Generation</u>		
	Installation of 2x5 MW Gas Thermal Generation sets at Rokhia	Land acquisition nearly complete. Infrastructural work on civil is started..Tender finalisation of machine is well ahead.
	ii) Renovation & uprating of Gumti power station.	Protection work of power channel is partly completed. Power channel capacity is being augmented by raising the height of the side wall. Unit-I capital maintenance work is complete. Unit-II is nearly complete.
	iii) Micro Hydel Units.	Survey complete. CWC submitted the project report. Capacity 2x0.5 MW.

3.2.2. Transmission & Distribution.

a) Transmission:

- | | |
|--|---|
| i) 66 KV substation. | Construction of substation work has been started. Civil work for Quarter started. Equipments reached at site. |
| ii) 66 KV transmission line from Agartala to Sonamura. | Stub setting has been started. |
| iii) 132 KV Second Feeder. | Survey partly complete. Stub setting is started. |

b) Distribution:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| i) (a) 33 KV substation augmentation. | a) 33 KV substation at Teliamura, Khowai, Kailashahar, Kumarghat, Bishalgarh, Melagarh, Belonia and Amarpur started. |
|---------------------------------------|--|

contd.....

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Item.</u>	<u>Achievement.</u>
b)	33 KV new substation.	Work started at Jatanbari capacity 2x0.5 MVA.
c)	33 KV line.	33 KV line work also started
ii)	a) 11 KV line.	36 km.
	b) L.T.line.	42 km.
	c) 11/0.43 KV substation.	4.66 MVA
	d) consumers.	7,000 nos.
iii)	<u>System Improvement:</u>	
	a) Pilfer-proof Boxes.	6,500 Nos.
	b) Change of conductor.	40 km.
3.3.	<u>Village Electrification:</u>	
	a) Total.	159 Nos.
	b) Tribal.	103 Nos.
	c) Pumps	91 Nos.
3.4.	<u>General:</u>	
	a) Building	20 sqm.
	b) Workshop & Testing	3 Benches.
	c) Investigation	2 sites Patichari and Saikarbari.
3.5.	Per capita consumption (Kwh)	34.5
3.6.	Installed capacity (MW)	11
3.7	Energy generation from Own source (GWH)	75.24

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3.3.0. Physical Achievement during 1987-88

<u>Sl No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Achievement</u>
<u>3.3.1. Generation</u>		
i)	Installation of 2x5 MW (2x8 MW) Gas Thermal Generating sets at Rokhia	Construction of Control room, residential and office building were started and about 30% works have been completed. Agreement of Gas Thermal Generating Sets have been finalised with M/s BHEL, Erection work of substation started and about 30% works completed.
ii)	Renovation and uprating of Gumti Power Station	Capital maintenance of Unit-II completed. Protection work on hills, construction of building work partly completed
iii)	Micro Hydel Project at Rambhadra	CWC has started the preliminary works of the Project on turnkey basis.

3.3.2. Transmission & Distribution:a) Transmission

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| i) 132 KV line | Stub setting on 100 localities and procurement of ACSR conductor and steel structures completed |
|----------------|---|

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<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Item.</u>	<u>Achievement.</u>
ii)	132 KV substation augmentation.	Erection work started. Procurement of materials completed.
iii)	66 KV line.	Stub-setting on 100 locations have been completed.
b)	<u>Distribution:</u>	
i)(a)	33 KV substation augmentation.	Augmentation of 3 Nos. substation work partly completed.
(b)	33 KV new substation.	1 No. new substation at Jatanbari partly completed.
(c)	33 KV line.	2 km. line partly completed.
ii)(a)	11 KV Distribution works.	40 km. completed.
(b)	L.T. Line.	40 km. completed.
(c)	11/0.43 KV substation.	4 MVA completed.
(d)	Consumers.	6,000 Nos.
iii)	<u>System Improvement.</u>	
(a)	Pilfer-proof boxes.	6,000 Nos.
(b)	Change of conductor.	50 km.
3.3.3.	<u>Village Electrification:</u>	
(a)	Total.	155 Nos.
(b)	Tribal.	100 Nos.
(c)	Pumps.	68 Nos.
3.3.4.	<u>General:</u>	
(a)	Building.	500 Sqm.
(b)	Workshop & Testing.	Procurement of 3 Testing Benches completed.
(c)	Investigation.	CWC is continuing investigation in 2 sites at Pathichari and Saikarbari.
3.3.5.	Per capita consumption (Kwh)	42
3.3.6.	Energy generation from own sources (GWH)	99.72

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POWER-213.4.0. Physical Target and Achievement during 1988-89.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Item.</u>	<u>Target.</u>	<u>Likely achievement.</u>
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3.4.1. Generation:

- | | | | |
|------|---|---|--|
| i) | Installation of 2x5 MW (2x3 MW) Gas Thermal sets at Rokhia. | Construction of Control room building, residential and office buildings, Delivery of Gas Turbine sets with Auxilliaris. Erection of substation works. | Construction of control room building and office building completion. 50% of residential buildings completion. Erection of one No. of Gas Turbine set and substation works completion. |
| ii) | Renovation and up-rating of Gumti Power station. | Protection work on hills against sliding, protection work along the power channel and construction residential and non-residential buildings. | Protection work on hills against sliding, protection work along the power channel and construction of residential and non-residential buildings. |
| iii) | Micro Hydel at Rambhadra. | Preliminary works, land development, roads, bridge, slidings, buildings, weir, coffer dam, power channel power house etc. | Preliminary works, land development, roads, bridges, slidings, buildings, weir, coffer dam, power channel, power house etc. would be partly completed. |

3.4.2. Transmission and Distribution:a) Transmission.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|--|---|
| i) | 132 KV line. | Survey-50 km, land and right way-50 km. stub-setting- 120 locations. Tower erection-60 | Survey-50 km, land and right way-50 km. stub-setting 120 locations. Tower erection-60 |
|----|--------------|--|---|

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POWER-22

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Item.</u>	<u>Target.</u>	<u>Likely achievement.</u>
ii).	132 KV substation augmentation.	Erection and commissioning of 132 KV substation at Agartala.	Erection and commissioning of 132 KV substation at Agartala.
iii).	66 KV line.	Stub setting on 100 locations, Tower erection- 200 nos. Stringing-48 kms.	Stub-setting on 80 locations. Tower erection- 100 nos. Stringing- 20 kms.
b)	<u>Distribution.</u>		
i) a)	33 KV substation augmentation.	Augmentation 3 nos. substations completion.	Completion of 3 nos. substation augmentation works
b)	33 KV new substations.	1 No. completion.	1 No. completion.
c)	33 KV line.	2 km. completion.	2 km. completion.
ii) a)	11 KV Distribution works.	16 km.	16 km.
b)	L.T. line.	20 km.	20 km.
c)	11/0.43 KV substation.	2.46 MVA	2.46 MVA
d)	Consumers.	7,600 Nos.	7,600 Nos.
iii)	<u>System Improvement.</u>		
a)	Pilfer-proof boxes.	4750 Nos.	1000 Nos.
b)	Change of conductor.	39 kms.	56 kms.
3.4.3.	<u>Village Electrification.</u>		
a)	Total.	160 Nos.	160 Nos.
b)	Tribal.	100 Nos.	100 Nos.
c)	Pumps-	50 ⁶⁵ Nos.	50 ⁶⁵ Nos.

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POWER-23

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Item.</u>	<u>Target.</u>	<u>Likely Achievement.</u>
3.4.4.	<u>General.</u>		
a)	Building.	480 sqm.	480 sqm.
b)	Work-shop and Testing.	Erection and commissioning of 3 Testing Benches. Repairing distributions Transformers.	Erection and commissioning of 3 Testing benches, Repairing of Distribution Transformer.
c)	Investigation.	Investigation of 2 sites.	2 site at Pathichari and Saikarbari.
3.4.5.	Per capita consumption.	43	46
3.4.6.	Energy generated from own sources, (GWH)	115	99.37

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4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SCHEMES FOR 1989-90

4.1. GENERATION:

4.1.1. ON-GOING SCHEME (HYDRO)

i) Maharani Micro Hydel:

The scheme has been completed. No expenditure is required for 1989-90.

4.1.2. NEW SCHEME:

4.1.2.1. Gumti Renovation and Uprating Scheme:

(i) This is a new scheme of 7th Plan costing Rs.511.64 lacs having major component as civil works for improvement of the Power Channel, stabilisation of hills, construction of quarters, besides capital maintenance of original 2x5 MW generating sets. Major benefit of the scheme would be augmented on peak-capacity of Gumti Power House from 8.5 MW to 12 MW by providing parallel syphone in the water conducting system. During 1989-90 important part of the work for providing additional syphone is expected to be taken up alongwith other civil works. An amount of Rs. 97.0 lacs is proposed for procurement of steel and other civil works during 1989-90.

(ii) New Micro Hydel Scheme:

CWC has completed investigation and submitted Project Report for a new Micro Hydel Project at Deepdhanbari (Rambhadra) a place falling upstream of Nutanbazar under South District. The potentiality is 1.0 MW approximately and estimated cost is Rs.211.0 lacs. This work is expected to be completed in 3 years time and during 1989-90 an amount of Rs.86.90 lacs has been provided for construction of the weir, procurement of plant and machineries, construction of Power House etc. CWC has already taken up the job on turn-key basis.

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(iii) Khowai Barrage scheme:

The Project Report has been received from CWC in December '86 with 3x2.5 MW Hydro Generating Sets at a total cost of Rs.25.85 crores. Project Report is under submission to CEA for scrutiny and techno-economic clearance. No provision is proposed for 1989-90.

4.1.3. Total outlay of Generation(Hydro)

During 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.183.90 lacs on works and Rs.19.0 lacs on Direction and Administration making a total of Rs. 202.90 lacs has been proposed to achieve the schedule programme during 7th Plan period.

4.1.4. GAS THERMAL:4.1.4.1. On-Going Scheme:i) 2x5 MW Gas Thermal Station at Baramura.

The scheme has been completed and commissioned. No provision is required for 1988-89.

4.1.4.2. NEW SCHEME:i) 2x5 MW (2x8 MW) Gas Turbine at Rokhia.

Govt. of India in the Planning Commission has approved installation of 2x5 MW new Gas Thermal Generating sets at Rokhia. The approval on investment for Rs.1169.0 lacs from Planning Commission has also been received. An amount of Rs. 490.82 lacs has been proposed during 1989-90 to cover payment the balance payment of machineries etc. The project is expected to give benefit of 2x8 MW of additional generation capacity in the state, during 7th plan. The estimate has been revised and the total cost now comes to Rs.2800.0 lacs. This revision

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becomes inevitable because of higher capacity of machines, change in Import Duty and price rise in other component. This revised estimate is being submitted to CEA. The project is expected to be completed during 1989-90.

ii) Waste Heat Recovery:

There is no plant provision for implementation of this project. However, Planning Commission has approved a scheme for preparation of a project report. The work has been awarded to M/s CESCO. It is expected that Project Report would be available shortly. An outlay of Rs. 15.0 lacs has been proposed during the year 1989-90 for preparation of tender documents, calling of tender and other preliminary works.

iii) Augmentation of Diesel Generating capacity.

A scheme has been prepared to augment Diesel Generating Capacity of Apartala Power House by 5x1000 kW D.G.Sets at an estimated cost of Rs. 218.0 lacs and the scheme has been submitted to the Govt. of India in September '88. The clearance of the same from Govt. of India is awaited. The entire amount has been proposed in the Annual Plan of ~~XXXX~~ 1989-90. The Project will be completed during 1989-90.

4.1.5. EXPENDITURE ON GENERATION (THERMAL) INCLUDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 1400.0 lacs during 7th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 723.82 lacs has been proposed for 1989-90 to cover the cost of work and Rs. 60.0 lacs to cover establishment. This will make the provision of Rs. 783.82 lacs during 1989-90.

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4.2. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION:

The requirement of fund during 7th Plan on transmission was proposed by the State Govt. is for an amount of Rs.1471.0 lacs, besides, an amount of Rs.700.0 lacs on distribution schemes. Total Plan allotment under Transmission and Distribution Sectors during 7th Plan has now been restricted to Rs. 1000.0 lacs. Within this limitation Rs.700.0 lacs has been earmarked for transmission and remaining Rs.300.0 lacs for Distribution.

4.2.1. TRANSMISSION:

4.2.1.1. On-Going Scheme:

All on-going schemes have been completed and no provision is anticipated during 1989-90.

4.2.1.2. NEW SCHEME:

i) 132 KV line:

Within the scope of Rs.700.0 lacs is explained above, it was scheduled that 110 Km length of 132 KV Second Feeder would be constructed from Agartala to Kumarghat within over-all costing of Rs.1465.0 lacs on New Transmission Scheme.

The work has been started during 1986-87. The work in the Agartala and Khawai Section is in well progress and Khawai-Kamalpur Section have been started. Plan outlay for 1989-90 on procurement of materials namely tower members, conductors, accessories and also for erection works is proposed as Rs.135.0 lacs for this work.

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- ii) 132 Kv Substation:
 Augmentation of Transformer Capacity at Agartala from 15 MVA to 30 MVA during the plan period as part of the scheme costing Rs.1465.0 lacs under new transmission scheme has been taken. Construction of two more Substations of 132/11 system at Khowai and Kamalpur might have to be deferred till 8th Plan for want of paucity of fund. The work has been started during 1986-87 and the work will be completed during 1988-89. No outlay is proposed during 1989-90.
- iii) 66 KV Line:
 Only 48 Km length of line between Badharghat (Agartala) and Sonamura is proposed to be completed during 7th plan as part of 66 KV line work under new transmission scheme. The second phase of this line Sonamura to Belonia and Gajalia might have to be deferred till 8th Plan due to paucity of fund. This feeder would establish stabilised power supply to important Sub-Divisional town at Sonamura. An outlay of Rs.22.0 lacs is proposed for 1989-90. The work will be completed during 1989-90.
- iv) 66 Kv Substation:
 This scheme includes setting up of new substation at Sonamura. This substation will stabilise power supply to Sonamura town and the Sub-Divisional area. It is expected this work will be completed during 1988-89 and no fund will be required during 1989-90.
- v) Augmentation of 66 Kv substation at Udaipur.
 The work is expected to be completed during 1988-89. No amount has been proposed for 1989-90.

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- vi) Augmentation of 66 KV substation at Bogafa.
The work is in progress and expected to be completed during 1988-89. No provision has been made for 1989-90.
- ii) Augmentation of 66 KV Sub-station at Badharghat, Teliamura and 79 Tilla, Agartala.
This is a new scheme and estimated cost of Rs.123.50 lacs. Rs.50.0 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 so that works can be started. The works are likely to be completed during 1990-91.
- iii) Total expenditure under Transmission:
The total outlay proposed for 1989-90 under Transmission Sector is Rs.207.0 lacs on works.

4.2.2. DISTRIBUTION:

As mentioned above, provision under distribution is only Rs.300.0 lacs against an estimated cost of Rs.700.0 lacs. There is no on-going scheme and only 7th plan schemes are being implemented. Various items of the works are mentioned as below :-

- i) 33 KV line and sub-station:
The scheme included augmentation of sub-station capacity in almost all the Subdivisions and District towns besides setting up of new 33 KV sub-stations at Jatanbari and also at Agartala. This work is important from the point of view of line loss minimisation and improving reliability of power supply system in the Urban areas. An outlay of Rs.20.0 lacs is proposed for this work during 1989-90 in order to complete 33 KV augmentation system.
- ii) 11 KV line, 11/0.43 KV Sub-station, L.T. line & Service Connection
This work covers construction of 11 KV lines and 11/0.43 KV Sub-station, augmentation work in Urban Areas to meet increased demand, besides, providing of service connection and extension of L.T. lines in the urban areas.

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7,500 Nos. of new service connection, 40 Km 11 KV line 50 KM L/T line and 4 MVA capacity Transformers are proposed to be extended under this sub-head in 1989-90. An outlay of Rs.70.0 lacs has been proposed for 1989-90.

iii) System Improvement/Line Loss:

Line loss in Tripura is high. It is around 29.5% now target is to reduce the same to 26% at the end of the 7th Five year Plan. In the technical Sector, change of conductors by higher size are being taken up along with providing of pilfer-proof meter boxes are proposed to be provided, besides change of 100 Km conductors capacity in weak areas. An outlay Rs.45.0 lacs is envisaged in this sector in 1989-90.

iv) Communication:

A scheme namely dedicated communication was submitted to Central Electricity Authority in 1985 at a total cost of Rs.205.0 lacs. The scheme covers communication arrangements to important load centres particularly situated in remote areas where telephone or other communication facilities are not available with Grid Sub-stations and in between Grid Sub-station and Generating Stations. CEA have accorded techno-economic clearance at a cost of Rs.159.0 lacs. On receipt of clearance, we have made programme to start the work in 1987-88. An amount of Rs.50.0 lacs is proposed for 1989-90 to take up major H.F.communication in remote areas and Teleprinter arrangements between Generating Station and Grid Sub-station.

v) Total Expenditure under Distribution:

An amount of Rs.185.0 lacs is proposed during 1989-90 for Distribution Works.

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4.2.2.3. Transmission and Distribution Total Outlay Including Establishment.

The 7th Plan Provision is Rs.1000.0 lacs. During 1988-89 the outlay of Rs.342.0 lacs is proposed to cover the cost of works and Rs.95.0 lacs for establishment making a total of Rs.437.0 lacs. At the end of 5th Year total expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.1611.0 lacs, which requires additional outlay under Transmission and Distribution.

4.3. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION:

The 7th Plan target on Rural Electrification is 758 villages and 217 nos. of pumps. The break up is as follows:-

	<u>Villages.</u>	<u>Pumps</u>	<u>Outlay(Rs.in lac)</u>
i) REC Programme			
Normal	617	101	1221.0
ii) M.N.P	141	116	279.0
	<u>758</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>1500.0</u>

During 1989-90, 160 nos. of villages, with a break up of 130 villages under REC normal and 30 villages under M.N.P. and extension in 100 villages and 65 ~~50~~ nos. of pump sets are proposed to be electrified. An outlay of Rs.500.0 lacs to achieve above target and Rs.90.0 lacs for establishment is proposed during 1989-90 making a total of Rs.590.0 lacs. The level of electrification expected to be achieved at the end of 1989-90 on completion of 160 villages will be 56%. In rural electrification works main thrust is given to electrify Tribal villages. During 1989-90 out of 160 villages 100 nos. are tribal villages. At the end of 1989-90 total expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.2264.0 lacs against 7th plan outlay of Rs. ~~1500.0~~ 1500.0 lacs. This ~~requirement~~ requires more funds for the balance period of the 7th plan.

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4.4.0. GENERAL:4.4.1.(i) Training:

An amount of Rs. 1.0 lac during 1989-90 is proposed to cover cost of expenditure on training of personnel to be deputed outside the state. This training is essential to refresh the personnel with the up-dated technology. This will help in maintaining smooth operation of the power system.

(ii) Tools & Plants:

An amount of Rs. 1.0 lac is proposed as an outlay for 1989-90 for purchase of ordinary Tools & Plants for use in Sub-Divisional Officers.

(iii) Survey and Investigation:

Survey and Investigation works are being entrusted with CWC two New Micro Hydel Schemes are being investigated by them in remote areas. An amount of Rs. 1.0 lac is proposed during 1989-90 for investigation on Small Micro-Hydel Power Station in remote areas at Paticharri and also at Saikarbari. CWC is also continuing investigation other places also.

(iv) Workshop and Testing:

The proposed outlay during 1989-90 is Rs. 2.0 lacs for purchase of equipments for the workshop set up for repair of Transformer and also for testing benches being set up at Udaipur and also at Dharmanagar for which equipments have been procured and other instruments are required to be purchased for the work-shop at Agartala, Udaipur & Dharmanagar.

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v) Building:

The provision envisaged during 1989-90 is Rs.20.0 lacs in construction of both residential and non-residential accommodation for Division, Sub-Divisional, Section Offices and Call Centres at various places. Importance is being laid on such building where rented houses are being maintained at a high cost for office purposes and also for quarters to the staffs of essential nature.

vi) Vehicles:

To execute the time bound programme at least 24 (twentyfour) nos. of Jeeps and 15 (fifteen) nos. of trucks are essential to be procured during 1989-90. The fund will be available from different schemes /projects.

4.4.2. Total Expenditure under General Category:

The plan provision proposed during 1989-90 is Rs.25.0 lacs to cover above cost of works and Rs.5.0 lacs on establishment making a total of Rs. 30.0 lacs. Total expenditure is anticipated at the end of 1989-90 as Rs.72.53 lacs against 7th plan outlay of Rs.100.0 lacs.

5. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME:

There is no Centrally sponsored scheme to be included in the State Plan in the Power Sector.

6. Externally Aided Scheme:i) 1x5 MW (1x6.5MW) Gas Thermal 3rd Unit at Baramura.

The scheme for installation of 1x5 MW Gas based Thermal Power Station was approved by the Planning Commission at an estimated cost of Rs.526.0 lacs. The tender for Gas Turbine has been finalised for

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1x6.5 MW G.T.Set with M/s Hispano Suiza, France and for matching generator with M/s BHEL. At this the estimate has been revised to an amount of Rs.1118.0 lacs, which has been submitted to Govt. of India for approval. The Project is likely to be completed by 1989-90. An amount of Rs.568.0 lacs will be needed for 1989-90. N.E.C. is financing the Project.

ii) 10x7.5 MW Gas Thermal Project at Rokhia.

A Project Report has been submitted to CEA for extending clearance to install 10(ten) sets of 7.5 MW each at Rokhia along with connected transmission scheme at a total cost of Rs.73.72 crores which has been subsequently revised to Rs.143.91 crores. The scheme is awaited clearance from Govt. of India. The NEC has allotted an amount of Rs.575.0 lacs for 1988-89. An amount of Rs.1000.0 lacs is proposed for 1989-90.

7. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:

Direction and administration expenditure during 1989-90 has been estimated as Rs.269.0 lacs covering all aspects of power sector namely Generation, Transmission, Distribution, Rural Electrification and General category of works. The Department has no work charged category of staff. As such establishment expenditures includes cost of all Departmental employees. It is proposed that one Circle(Electrical), Four more Divisions along with Sub-Division office and necessary staffs would be opened in order to cater to requirement of additional civil & Electrical works during 1989-90 besides, strengthening of staff for Rural Electrification works in the remote areas within the over all cost as mentioned above. Out of four Divisions (i) One will look after ~~Communications~~ Transmission works (ii) one

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will look after communication, (iii) one will look after Civil works (other than project work) throughout the state, (iv) one Division will look after Agartala surrounding works (other than Municipal Area).

8. RESEARCH SCHEME, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME

No separate provision has been kept for Research Scheme being undertaken and separately funded by Central Board of Irrigation and Power.

9. MINIMUM NEED PROGRAMME:

Rural Electrification work has a component under MNP within a total plan outlay of Rs.279.0 lacs against overall Rural Electrification Programme of Rs.1500.0 lacs during 7th plan. It is proposed that an amount of Rs.80.0 lacs on works and Rs.20.0 lacs on Establishment, making a total of Rs.100.0 lacs to electrify 30 nos. of villages during 1989-90.

10. 20 (TWENTY) POINT PROGRAMME:

Only Rural Electrification programme is included in the 20-Point programme. The level of expenditure, against an outlay within 7th plan of Rs.1500.0 lacs at the end of 1988-89 will be Rs.1674.0 lacs, which will rise to Rs.2264.0 lacs at the end of 1989-90. The physical achievement will be 784 Nos. of villages at the end of 1989-90 against target of 758 villages during 1985-90. The outlay for 1989-90 is proposed for Rs.590.0 lacs.

11. Capital Contents:

The whole investment in the Power Sector under plan category is considered as capital investment. As such the total proposed outlay of Rs.2093.72 lacs as referred to above in all sectors includes

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Rs.1824.72 lacs as capital content and Rs.269.0 lacs for Direction and Establishment.

12. TOTAL EXPENDITURE UNDER POWER SECTOR DURING 1988-89

In the power sector the 7th plan provision is Rs.4600.0 lacs. Actual expenditure during 1985-88 is Rs.3831.96 lacs. The anticipated expenditure during 1988-89 is Rs.2269.0 lacs against approved outlay of Rs.1635.0 lacs. This will make a total expenditure of Rs.6100.96 lacs at the end of fourth year of 7th plan period. The proposed outlay during 1989-90 is Rs.2093.72 lacs including Establishment. Sub-Sector wise break-up is given below:-

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Proposed 1989-90		Total
	Works	Direction & Administration	
1.	2.	3.	4.
A. Hydro Power Generation	183.90	19.0	202.90
B. Thermal Power Generation	723.82	60.0	783.82
C. Transmission & Distribution	392.0	95.0	487.00
<u>RURAL ELECTRIFICATION</u>			
a. REC (Normal)	320.0		
b. M.N.P.	80.0	90.0	590.0
c. Extension in electrified villages	100.0		
E. General	25.0	5.0	3.0
Grand Total of Power	1824.72	269.0	2093.72

Total expenditure under the power sector is anticipated to be Rs.8194.68 lacs at the end of 1989-90 against 7th plan approved outlay of Rs.4600.0 lacs. With approved programme as explained above, and works are in continuation, it deserves consideration that provisions under the Power Sector is increased in order that important programme like installation of 2x8 MW Gas Turbine Generating Units at Rokhia, completion of transmission lines and sub-stations, important distribution works and committed Rural Electrification works can be completed within the scheduled period.

Contd.....

12. Sectorial and Sub-sector Target for 1989-90.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Item.</u>	<u>Target.</u>
12.1.	<u>Generation.</u>	
i)	Installation of 2x5 MW Gas Thermal Generating sets at Rokhia.	Balance payment for machines and equipments Erection work and remaining civil works.
ii)	Augmentation of Diesel generating sets at Agartala Power House by 5x1000 KVA D.G.sets.	Complete works.
iii)	Renovation and up-rating of Gumti power station.	Procurement and installation of syphons and balance of civil works.
iv)	Micro Hydel units at Rambhadra.	Construction of Weir, power house, Procurement of plant and machineries etc.
12.2.	<u>Transmission and Distribution.</u>	
a)	<u>Transmission.</u>	
i)	132 KV line.	Stub-setting, erection of towers in between Khowai and Kamalpur and Kamalpur-Kumarghat section and stringing thereof.
ii)	66 KV line from Badharghat to Sonamura.	Balance stub-setting, erection of Tower and stringing thereof in Rokhia Sonamura section.
12.2. b).	<u>Distribution.</u>	
i) a)	33 KV substation augmentation.	Balance work of 33 KV substation.
b)	33 KV new substation.	33 KV substation at College Tilla, Agartala 0-20 kn.

contd.....

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Item.</u>	<u>Target.</u>
contd.. 12.2. (b)		
ii)	<u>11 KV Distribution Works.</u>	
	a) H.T.line	40 km.
	b) L.T.line.	50 km.
	c) 11/0.43 KV sub-station.	4 MVA.
	d) Consumers.	7.500 Nos.
iii)	<u>System Improvement.</u>	
	a) Pilfer-proof boxes.	7,500 Nos.
	b) Change of Conductor.	100 km.
12.3.	<u>Village Electrification.</u>	
	a) Total.	160 Nos.
	b) Tribal.	100 Nos.
	c) Pumps.	65 Nos.
	d) Extension of line in	100 villages.
12.4.	<u>General.</u>	
	a) Building.	1600 sqm.
	b) Work-shop and Testing.	Testing instrument and other equipments.
	e) Investigation.	2 sites at Pathi-chari and Saikarbari.
12.5.	<u>Per capita consumption.</u> (kwh)	59
12.6.	Energy generation from own sources (GWH)	169

contd.....

NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY1. Aims and Objectives:-

The generation of power from Non-Conventional Energy sources and uses of such energy sources for socio-economic development has been receiving increasing attention in our country during the last decade. The non-conventional sources of energy are most suitable for development of remote area villages where it is difficult to extend the conventional electric line and to transport fossil fuel. The main objectives of the Plan on Non-conventional Energy Sources is to improve the energy scenario in rural Tripura and subsequent socio-economic development by supplying such energy sources for irrigation, drinking water, lighting and community services. While formulating the Plan adequate stress has been given on popularisation and demonstration of Non-conventional energy sources.

2. Brief Review of Non-Conventional Energy Programme :-

(i) Review of Physical performance :- Government of Tripura has taken up an ambitious programmes on Non-Conventional Energy since the middle of 6th Plan period mainly to develop remote tribal areas and the State as a whole. The activities are explained as below :-

(A) Solar PV Lighting System - Out of many application of solar PV remote area lighting seems to be very much attractive, reliable and some times economic, particularly for remote villages. Govt. of Tripura has taken up an ambitious programme of electrification of villages through solar photovoltaic systems. These villages are very difficult to electrify with the conventional electric lines. The domestic

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(C) Solar Thermal System :- The following two types of projects on solar thermal system have been adopted in the State.

(i) Solar Water Heating

(ii) Solar Distillation Plant

One 1000 LPD solar hot water system was installed in Sericulture Unit Agartala during the year 1984-85. A 2000 LPD hot water system has also been installed in Agartala Dairy. 30 solar distillation plants (1m X 2m size) have been installed in various locations of the State. So far performance of the systems are satisfactory. Two more solar hot water system of capacity 1000 LPD/500 LPD are being installed at Agartala Circuit House and G.B. Hospital.

(D) Wind Mill :- The wind mill programme was taken up in the State in the year 1986. So far five wind mills have been installed on experimental basis for water pumping. Two wind battery charging units have been installed on demonstration basis. The necessary instruments for measurement of wind velocity has also been installed in the State and the instruments are working since 1985. A 1KW capacity wind Battery Charger integrated with a 3 KW . Solar PV system is being installed in a remote location of Tripura Mizoram Border. A project on Wind Mapping has also been taken up in hand with the Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy, Govt. of India.

- (E) Bio-Energy Programme :- The Deptt. for Science, Technology & Environment is implementing the national Bio-gas as well as they are also implementing agency for construction of Bio-Gas plants under State Plan. During the year 1987-88, 14 number Bio-gas plants have been constructed and during the current year the construction work of 40 Bio-gas plants are in progress. The Department sets up both domestic and community type Bio-gas plants. The capacity of Bio-gas plants being constructed varies from 4 cum to 10 cum.
- (F) Other Bio-Energy Programme :- The Deptt. is installing a gassifier in Teliamura Block. The necessary site for installing the gassifier has already been identified and the gassifier is being procured shortly. The programme also includes energy plantation in selected areas. Forest Department of the State Government is in collaboration with the department in this project.
- (G) Smokeless Chulha :- The Department has taken up this programme since the year 1985-86. So far 4500 improved chulhas have been installed in the State. The improved chulhas includes fixed type and portable type ovens. The Department has a plan to provide 1000 number improved chulhas during the year 1988-89 in addition to National Programme on Smokeless Chulha.
- (H) Urja Gram/Rural Energy Centre :- The Deptt. has done substantial work in this regard. Three villages have been converted into Urja Gram. The name of the villages are

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Janmajcynagar, Kuki Colony and Gangrai. The villages are situated in West Tripura District. The villages are getting following facilities from the rural energy centre.

- (a) Irrigation facilities through photovoltaic pumping units.
- (b) Lighting facilities from solar PV Units.
- (c) Community lighting and community television facilities from solar PV system.
- (d) Cooking gas from community Bio-gas plants.
- (e) Improved chulha facilities.
- (f) Rain water harvesting facilities from roof of the Solar Power House.

(I)

Training Programme :- In order to maintain and also to install various Non-conventional energy devices the training programme is must. The Deptt. has been organising training programmes in the fields indicated below:-

- (I) Construction of Bio-gas Plants
- (II) Training for Bio-gas plants users
- (III) Training programme for women on construction of smokeless chulhas.
- (IV) Training programme of electricians on solar PV technologies.
- (V) Training Programme on Gassifier.

(J)

R&D Programme of Non-Conventional Energy Sources :-

In addition to the various programmes on non-conventional energy sources, the department has a small laboratory where continuous development are being taken up on various non-conventional energy devices. The R&D work includes:

- (i) Study of solar cell in the context of local climates.
- (ii) Integration of solar energy and wind energy for battery charging.
- (iii) Development of low loss inverter suitable for solar photovoltaic system.
- (iv) Study of battery driven vehicle in the roads of Tripura etc.

(K) Energy Development Agency :- In view of growing demand in the field of non-conventional energy sources the Govt. of Tripura has decided to set up the energy development agency in the State. The Agency will start functioning soon. Necessary administrative decision in this regard has already been taken. It is expected the energy development agency will be working from the current financial year.

3. Review of Financial Performance :

In order to implement the above mentioned works there was a plan provision of Rs.40.0 lakhs against which an amount of Rs.30.0 lakhs has ^{been} spent during the year 1987-88. The provision under this head during the year 1988-89 is Rs.45.00 lakhs and it is expected that the entire amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs would be utilised for implementation of the programmes as mentioned above, during the current annual Plan 1988-89.

4. Description of continuing and new schemes proposed to be taken up during the year 1988-89:-

A. Continuing Scheme :-

I) Solar PV System :- This is a continuing scheme and a good demand has been created from the demonstration projects. It is proposed to install 30 number of solar

pumps @ 10 such pumps in each district during the year 1989-90 in the State. It is also proposed to electrify 15 remote villages with solar PV System during the year 1989-90. In order to take up such programme an amount of Rs.10.0 lakhs is required to be provided in the Plan for 1989-90.

II) Wind Mill :- Setting up of Wind Mill is also a continuing programme in the State. The programme is under demonstration stage. It is now proposed to extend the demonstration programme during the year 1989-90. Accordingly a provision of Rs.5.0 lakhs is required to be made for setting up of 10 number wind mills in the State in addition to the existing ones. In addition to the 10 Nos. wind pumping system 2 Nos. 1KW capacity wind Battery charging system will also be installed during the financial year 1989-90. The proposed amount includes an amount of Rs.1.0 lakh required for wind mapping project.

III) Solar Thermal System :- Setting up of Solar Hot Water and Distillation plant is also a continuing scheme. It is proposed to install 4 numbers solar hot water system and 20 Nos. solar distillation plants in the State during the year 1989-90. Accordingly a provision of Rs.4.0 lakhs is required to be made. The capacity of the Solar Hot Water system will vary from 500 LPD to 1000 LPD.

IV) Bio-Gas Plant :- Setting up of Bio-gas plants is a continuing programme and likely to be boost up during the year 1989-90. It is proposed to install 50 numbers Bio-gas plants during the year 1989-90. The plants will be both domestic type and community type. Accordingly a provision of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed to be made in the State Plan for the year 1989-90. The size of domestic plants will vary from 4 cum to 10 cum where as community type will be of capacity 25 cum. It is proposed to construct 45 Nos. family size Bio-gas plant and 5 Nos. community type Bio-gas plant during the year 1989-90.

V) Other Bio-energy Programme :- The other Bio-energy programmes includes energy plantation and setting up of gassifier etc. This is on experimental programme an amount of Rs.4.0 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the year 1989-90 for taking up other bio-energy programmes.

VI) Smokeless Chulhas :- This is a popular programme for the State. Already a large number of people have applied for having facilities of smokeless chulhas in their houses. It is proposed to provide 1500 Nos. smokeless chulhas during the year 1989-90 and an amount of Rs.2.0 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the State Plan. The target indicated is in addition to the target of National Programme on Smokeless Chulhas.

VII) R&D Programme on Non-Conventional Energy Sources :-

This is also a continuing programme. The programme needs support for development of appropriate technologies for proper utilisation of Non-conventional energy sources. An amount of Rs.1.0 lakh is proposed to be

provided during the year 1989-90 for taking up various R&D programmes during the year.

VIII) Training Programme :- The programme is very important and needs support. The Government has a plan to conduct a large number of training programmes in the State during the year 1989-90 particularly in the field of smokeless chulhas, construction of Bio-gas plants, maintenance of solar PV power system, installation of gassifier etc. Accordingly an amount of Rs.2.0 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Plan period 1989-90.

IX) Rural Energy Centre/Urja Gram :- The concept of rural energy centre or popularly known as Urja Gram is new and has created a good interest amongst the people. The rural energy centre or Jrja Gram is having an integrated energy system particularly based on non-conventional energy sources. During the year 1989-90 Govt. of Tripura propose to set up one rural energy centre in North Tripura District of the State. It has been estimated that the unit cost for setting up of a rural energy centre for a village having population of 300 or 400 is Rs.2.00 lakhs. In addition to one Urja Gram the department also propose to install one Micro Hydel Unit at a remote tribal village of North Tripura. The location has already been identified and after a preliminary study it has been observed that approximately 10KW of Power could be generated from the source. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs.2.0 lakhs. Accordingly an amount of Rs.4.0 lakhs has been proposed during the financial year 1989-90 under Other Sources of Energy.

B. Tripura Energy Development Agency :-

In Tripura, so far the non-conventional energy scheme were implemented through the State Deptt. of Science, Technology & Environment. In view of large activities in the field of Non-conventional energy it was decided by the State Govt. to form an Agency which will be executing the non-conventional energy work in the State. Accordingly Government has already decided to form Tripura Energy Development Agency. It is likely to start functioning during the current financial year. In order to set up the Agency and to assist the agency for creation of their infrastructure an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is required to be provided during the year 1989-90 as secretariat assistance to the Tripura Rural Energy Technology Agency. In addition an amount of Rs.3.0 lakhs will also be required to meet up the direction and administration expenditure of the Department. Accordingly an amount of Rs.6.0 lakhs has been proposed under direction and administration during the year 1989-90.

5. Financial Outlay for the Year 1989-90:

In order to take up the programmes as explained an amount of Rs.54.00 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1989-90 under the sector non-conventional energy sources.

6. Capital content 1989-90:

Out of Rs.54.00 lakhs as proposed under various heads an amount of Rs.42.00 lakhs is meant for capital content.

7. Direction and Administration 1989-90:

Few posts have been created by the State Government for smooth implementation of various programmes on non-conventional energy sources. In order to meet up various administrative expenditure, salary of staff etc. an amount of Rs.6.0 lakhs has been proposed during 1989-90 under Direction and Administration. This has been mentioned under Tripura Energy Development Agency.

INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME1. Introduction:-

We are consuming supply of conventional fuels-firewood, petroleum products, coal, vegetable oil etc. with alarming rapidity. The fact that more than 70% of the energy needs of our rural population is met by firewood alone casts an increasing threat to the forest cover in our country side. Better utilisation and conservation of conventional energy sources and adoption of new technologies for utilisation of non-conventional energy sources will go a long way in obviating the imbalance in the energy need-supply position and help economic advancement. It is in this context Govt of Tripura according to guidelines of Planning Commission has launched a new scheme styled Integrated Rural Energy Programme during the financial year 1986-87.

2. Brief Review of Achievement:-

In line with the guidelines of the Planning Commission the State Government has formed a State level Rural Energy Committee headed by Secretary (Planning). The committee has identified following three Blocks for taking up Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

- (i) Bishalgarh Block, West Tripura.
- (ii) Chhamanu Block, North Tripura.
- (iii) Bagaña Block, South Tripura.

The energy survey work of Bishalgarh Block has been completed. The State/Block level rural energy cells have been constituted.

The following activities under IREP have already been taken up in hand in the Bishalgarh Block.

VI. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS :

O B J E C T I V E

Basic objectives of formulating the Annual Plan for 1989-90 for the small, North Eastern, under-developed State of Tripura is to promote and set up industries of appropriate type, for

- (i) use of available natural resources such as agricultural and forest produces, and minerals productively and efficiently. Recent findings on availability of natural gas has shown new premises for industrialisation in the State,
- (ii) supply of consumer goods at a competitive price,
- (iii) reducing pressure on agricultural land, and
- (iv) to generate employment in the non-farm Sectors.

S T R A T E G Y

Tripura has got a rich heritage of village and cottage industries based on handloom, handicrafts and sericulture. The strategy for industrial development is based on reviving the old and small industries and simultaneously to go for big ventures for proper use of natural resources. With specific emphasis on the "small man and small entrepreneurs", various labour intensive industries based on handloom, handicrafts and sericulture etc. are proposed to be revived, by exploring new markets in the State as well as at the national and international level. Further, the Khadi and Village Industries based on pottery, blacksmithy etc. are proposed to be strengthened for boosting up the village economy.

The small scale industries are proposed to be assisted adequately, for overcoming the problems faced on account of poor infrastructure, non-availability of raw materials, power, market etc, which are peculiar to the State and the region. These small ventures are envisaged to be run on a viable basis for producing consumer goods as well as goods required by the various government departments for execution of developmental projects. This effort for industrialisation is to be duly supplemented by setting up of large and medium scale industries for utilising the agricultural, forest produces and the most important Natural Gas, which is available in plenty in the State.

In accordance with the objective and strategy set for the Industries and Mineral Sector, the schemes have been formulated broadly into following sub-groups :-

1. Large and Medium Industries (600 other Ind.)
2. Mining and Minerals,
3. Small Scale Industries (102) & Industrial Estate(101)
4. Handloom (103)
5. Handicraft (104)
6. Khadi and Village Industries (105)
7. Sericulture (107)
8. Self Employment Programme (111)

In accordance with the recent instructions of the Planning Commission, attempts have been made for formulating the schemes keeping in mind the formulation of district plan under decentralised planning. Out of the sub-groups mentioned above, Scheme meant for Large and Medium Scale Industries and Mining and Minerals are basically of capital intensive nature, which are required to be planned and implemented Centrally from the State Level. In respect of other sectors such as Small Scale Industries, Khadi & Village Industries, Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture, the schemes have been broadly divided into two categories i.e. (i) Schemes meant for the Individual Entrepreneurs and Co-operatives, which can be delegated to the district level for planning and implementation and (ii) Schemes meant for supply of raw materials, Marketing of finished products, Publicity, Research and Development and Direction and Administration, which are required to be planned centrally from the State Level.

broadly divided into two categories i.e. (i) schemes meant for the Individual Entrepreneurs and Cooperatives, which can be delegated to the district level for planning and implementation and (ii) schemes meant for supply of raw materials, Marketing of finished products, Publicity , Research and Development and Direction and Administration, which are required to be planned centrally from the State Level.

After finalisation of the plan proposal, schemes meant for district level are proposed to be delegated to the District Planning Committee recently constituted by the Government, for detailed planning and implementation. Broad guidelines would be issued regarding planning and implementation of the scheme at the district level. In addition to normal schemes, a nucleus fund may be given to the district under each sector for planning and implementation of innovative schemes, which may be required for meeting some particular need of the district.

1. Industries(Other than Village & Small Industries)

Capital Content

Out of total proposed outlay of Rs.2406.00 lakhs for 1989-90, capital content of the schemes are estimated to be Rs.1341.00 lakhs on the following items :-

(i) Investment of the Govt. in Share Capital of Govt. Co-operatives/Co-operative Societies.	Rs. 941.00
(ii) Cost of constructions for Growth Centres, buildings (Factory/Administrative), raising of infrastructure. etc.	Rs. 400.00
	Rs.1341.00

2. Village & Small Scale Industries

Capital content of the schemes prepared in the Annual Plan for 1989-90 is Rs.172.00 lakhs against total outlay (prepared) of Rs.946.00 lakhs for the said year under the Village & Small Scale Industries. The proposed expenditure on capital items are broadly for the following purposes :-

(i) Share Capital contribution to Govt. corporati / Co-operative Societies.	Rs.120.00 lakhs.
(ii) Constructions of buildings for offices at District level/Block level.	Rs. 45.00 lakhs.
(iii) Construction of factory buildings/infrastructure in the Industrial Estate.	Rs. 7.00 lakhs
	Rs.172.00 lakhs

VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIESDIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION

An amount of Rs. 32.25 lakhs has been proposed for Direction and Administration against total outlay of Rs. 946.00 lakhs under Village & Small Scale Industries during 1989-90. It has been decided by the Govt. to create a separate Directorate for Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture in order to ensure proper implementation of the Schemes under these sectors. Besides the existing Directorate is required to be strengthened at District/ Block levels for extending the benefits of the development Schemes to artisans at outlying places.

I. Large and Medium Industries :

1.1. Tripura Industrial Development Corporation.(TIDC).

The TIDC was constituted in the year 1974 for expediting industrialisation of the State by way of providing necessary infrastructure and provision of finance to the small scale industries, as the State Financial Corporation.

1.2. Performance of TIDC during 85-86, 86-87, 87-88 & 88-89 :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Share capital paid by the Government</u>	<u>Loan provided by the TIDC.</u>	
		<u>Amount</u>	<u>No.</u>
85-86	Rs. 10.00 lakhs	Rs. 9.63 lakhs.	6
86-87	Rs. 15.00 lakhs	Rs.19.76 lakhs.	10
87-88	Rs.120.00 lakhs	Rs.64.08 lakhs.	5
88-89	Rs.180.00 lakhs	Rs. 300 lakhs (anticipated)	30

1.3 During the year 1989-90, TIDC proposes to extend loan to the tune of Rs. 400 lakhs to the small scale industries, out of which Rs. 195 lakhs is expected to be obtained from IDBI by way of re-finance (65% of the loan given). As such the balance amount of Rs. 205 lakhs is proposed to be given as share capital to TIDC for achieving the desired targets. Besides providing loan to the industrial units, the Corporation would promote various medium and large scale industries. A sum of Rs. 216 lakh is proposed to be provided to TIDC as share capital during 1989-90.

2-Gas Based Industries.

2.1 Natural Gas Based Industries :

Availability of natural gas has opened a new era for industrialisation of the State. As per the recent reports of O.N.G.C, about 3 lakhs cubic metre of natural gas is available per day in the State at present. This potential is likely to be increased substantially to about 10 lakh cubic metre per day by 1990. However, presently the gas is being used only for generation of power. With a view to utilise the gas efficiently, it is necessary to set up gas based industries in the State. Two Projects namely (i) Methanol Plant (capacity one lakh tonnes per annum) and (ii) supply of natural gas for domestic use in the Agartala Municipality Area, are in advanced stage of finalisation. Besides action is being taken for setting up of -

- (i) Fertilizer Plant,
- (ii) Carbon black Plant,
- (iii) Formaldehyde resins Plant,
- (iv) Craft Paper Plant,
- (v) Mechanised Brick Kiln.

All based on Natural Gas.

2.2. There is only a token provision of Rs. 1 lakh in the 88-89 plan, which would be utilised in full.

2.3. A new Company "Tripura Petro-Chemicals Limited" is being raised as a subsidiary of TIDC for implementation

of methanol plant and other chemical industries based on natural gas, with an authorised share capital of Rs. 100 crores.

2.3.2. Setting up of the methanol plant has been cleared by the Government of India. Steps are being taken now for finalising the joint sector partnership. All preliminary works are expected to be completed by December, 1988. The Methanol Plant would have a total financial outlay of Rs. 11,428 lakh, which is proposed to be financed as follows :-

	<u>89-90</u>	<u>90-91</u>	<u>91-92</u>
(i) State Govt. share of equity 26%	Rs. 99 lakh	Rs. 396 lakh	Rs. 495 lakh.
(ii) Total Equity	Rs.380.00 "	Rs.1523.00 "	Rs.1904.50 "
(iii) Loan	-	Rs.3800 "	Rs.3819 "
TOTAL ..	Rs.380.90 "	Rs.5323.60 "	Rs.5723.50 lakh.

2.3.2. Piped gas supply in the Agartala Scheme is the other important scheme to be launched in the Joint Sector. All formalities is likely to be finalised by December, 1988. The proposed outlay of Rs. 1,355 lakh is proposed to be financed as follows.

	<u>89-90</u>	<u>90-91</u>
State share of equity(26%)	Rs. 105.07 lakh	Rs. 11.67 lakh
Total Equity	Rs. 404.10 lakh	Rs. 44.90 lakh
Loan	Rs. 227.00 lakh	Rs. 679.00 lakh
TOTAL ..	Rs. 631.10 lakh	Rs. 723.90 lakh.

The ~~i~~ loan component includes Rs. 392 lakh as refundable deposit from the Consumers.

2.3.3. The Tripura Industrial Development Corporation also proposes to set up one 15,000 M.T. Vanaspati Plant in Joint Sector, which is likely to be cleared shortly. The Project will have a total Project Cost of Rs. 524 lakh, which is proposed to be financed as follows :-

	<u>89-90</u>	<u>90-91</u>	<u>91-92</u>
State share of equity	Rs. 4.50 lakh	Rs. 18.00 lakh	Rs. 23.5 lakh
Total equity	Rs.15.75 "	Rs. 71.75 "	Rs. 87.50 "
Loan	Rs.34.90 lakh	Rs.139.60 lakh	Rs.174.50lakh
TOTAL ..	Rs.50.65 lakh	Rs.211.35 lakh	Rs.262.00 lakh

2.3.4. In order to meet the large demand of bricks in the State for smooth implementation of various construction works, a fully mechanised Brick Plant is proposed to be started by the Tripura/Industrial Development Corporation, based on natural gas. The project will have a total outlay of Rs. 350 lakh, out of which Rs. 16 lakh is proposed to be spent during 89-90.

Setting up of the gas based projects in general, and the Methanol Plant and the piped gas supply in particular, would fulfill the long cherished dream of the people of Tripura. All these large and medium scale industries are proposed to be started during 89-90 with full earnestness. These will be continuing schemes during the 8th five year plan. During 89-90. Rs. 275 lakh is proposed to be provided for the purpose.

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1.3 Nucleus Complex :

3.1 As per the Industrial Policy of the Government of India dated 23.7.80, two nucleus complexes were started in the State for providing necessary infrastructure for setting up industries based on natural rubber and building materials respectively. The complex based on natural rubber is being raised by the Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation. The original project report envisaged an outlay of Rs.239.50 lakh as follows:-

(i) Natural rubber based complex.	Unit I	..	Rs. 100 lakh
	Unit II	..	Rs.39.5 lakh
(ii) Building materials complex		..	Rs. 100 lakh
			Rs. 239.5 lakh

3.2 During 85-86, 86-87 and 87-88, an amount of Rs.12.00 lakh, 17.25 lakh and Rs.15.00 lakh has been spent on this respectively. Rs.10 lakh available during 88-89 would be spent.

3.3 With a view to implement this complex, a sum of Rs.100 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1989-90.

1.4 Tea Industry :

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Because of suitable agro-climatic factors, tea has good potential in the State. However, due to continuous neglect by the absentee owners, condition of the existing tea gardens had become miserable. Tea, being a labour intensive industry, can play a vital role in solving the unemployment problem in the State.

4.2 With a view to improve the existing Tea Estates, the State Government had taken over the management of 7 tea gardens with effect from 30.11.86 by promulgating the Tripura Tea Companies(taking over of management of certain tea units) Ordinance, 1986. The Tripura Tea Development Corporation Limited is looking after these sick gardens. The Strategy for development of the tea Estates is to improve the tea gardens taken over by Government by suitable plantation, earth work, manuring, watering etc. At the same time, tea estates being managed by the tea garden labourers cooperatives, are required to be assisted adequately for improving their productivity. In addition to the existing tea gardens, new areas are proposed to be brought under tea plantation as a commercial venture. Tea processing factory are also proposed to be set up for giving a remunerative price for the tea leaves produced in the garden.

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4.3.1 Assistance to Tripura Tea Development Corporation:

Tripura Tea Development Corporation is managing eight tea gardens (including six sick gardens) taken over by the Government during last years. Assistance provided to the TTDC and the performance is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Grant-in-Aid</u>
85-86	Rs.12.00 lakh	-
86-87	Rs.12.00 lakh	Rs. 8.00 lakh
87-88	Rs. 3.00 lakh	Rs.48.00 lakh
88-89 (anticipated)	Rs.10.00 lakh	Rs.105.00 lakh

4.3.2 Besides the tea gardens being managed by the TTDC, there are as many as 14 other cooperative societies which are running the tea gardens. Financial condition of these cooperative societies are very weak. In view of the poor condition of the existing plantation, plantation requires substantial investment. Assistance provided to the Tea Estates run by cooperatives is as follows :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Grant for revitalisation of the Tea Co-operatives</u>
85-86	-
86-87	-
87-88	Rs.79.17 lakh
88-89 (anticipated)	Rs.105.00 lakh

4.3.3 As per recommendation of the Planning Commission, tea plantation was started afresh in Machmarra of North Tripura district and Kamalasagar in West Tripura District by the TTDC. The former was started mainly for economic rehabilitation of jumias (shifting cultivation) belonging to Sch. Tribe. The achievement in respect of this tea estates, during last years has been as follows :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Assistance provided</u>	<u>Area under Cultivation</u>
85-86	Rs.1.50 lakh	120 acres
86-87	Rs.1.50 lakh	140 acres
87-88	Rs.18.00 lakh	200 acres
88-89 (anticipated)	Rs.20.00 lakh	260 acres

4.3.4 Besides the schemes stated above, the cooperative tea gardens are provided with manures, insecticides etc. as 50% subsidy basis. Further, two tea nurseries are to be set up with the assistance from Tea Board (25% to be contributed by the State Government).

4.3.5 The expenditure incurred under the two schemes during past years is as follows :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditure Incurred</u>
85-86	Rs. 11.00 lakh
86-87	Rs. 20.00 lakh
87-88	Rs. 97.17 lakh
88-89 (anticipated)	Rs. 20.00 lakh

4.4 Annual Plan for 89-90 :

4.4.1 Share Capital to the Tripura Tea Development Corporation:

The functioning of the Tripura Tea Development Corporation is proposed to be strengthened adequately for developing ^{of} the tea industries of the State. It has been found that due ^{to} some specific action taken by the Corporation recently, production of tea leaves has increased considerably (19.18 lakh Kgs.) during the period from March '87 to September '88. During the year 89-90, the corporation proposes to take up further expansion of the new tea gardens ^{in the} started at Machmarra and Kamalasagar. It may be mentioned that Machmarra Tea Estate, which was raised basically for helping the tribals, 2690 acres of vacant area is available, which is to be taken up under tea. Similarly, 850 acres of vacant land is available in Kamalasagar for tea plantation. During 89-90, the corporation has envisaged raising nursery, extension of the plantation, earthfilling as well as providing necessary irrigation facilities. A sum of Rs. 50 lakh is proposed to be provided with share capital to the Tripura Tea Development Corporation during 89-90 for the purpose.

4.4.2 Assistance for revitalisation of sick tea gardens :

The sick tea gardens being taken over by the Government are proposed to be improved further during the year 89-90. These gardens are being managed by the Corporation. However, due to continuous neglect in the past, condition of the ~~existing~~ plantation is very poor. In view of the good potential and employment rendered, particularly to the economically weaker sections, the Corporation is proposed to be assisted adequately for development of these tea gardens by way of raising nursery, filling the gaps, manuring as well as providing watering facilities.

In view of the poor economic condition of the corporation, the corporation is also to be provided with managerial subsidy for running these tea gardens.

During the year 89-90, a sum of Rs. 120 lakh is proposed to be provided to the Tripura Tea Development Corporation for development of these gardens.

4.4.3 Assistance to Tea Gardens:

Besides the sick tea gardens taken over by the Government, which are being managed by the Corporation, there are other tea gardens, whose condition is equally bad. In some of these cases, the owners are not giving adequate attention to the gardens. With a view to overcome the difficulties faced by the labourers, the labourers are being encouraged for getting

organised to tea labourers' cooperative for managing the gardens. Performance of the tea cooperatives organised has been found to be very ^{encouraging} During 89-90, the existing tea cooperatives are proposed to be helped for managing their gardens properly by way of assistance for raising plantation, manuring, and providing irrigation facilities etc. Besides, five number of new cooperatives would be raised during 89-90, A sum of Rs 30.00 lakh is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

1.5 Jute Based Industries :

5.1. Tripura Jute Mills Limited, the only medium sector industry being run in the public sector in the State, started production in 1981. However, due to several reasons, such as initial teething problem, under-utilisation of capacity, non-availability of power and skilled manpower, lack of proper management, etc, the company had to face substantial cash loss in the past years. In view of the employment potential and facilities for marketing of the agricultural products (Jute), the Jute Mill is required to be revitalised so that it can run on a viable basis. Problems faced by the Jute Mill was recently studied in detail by a multi-disciplinary team appointed by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. Proposal for revitalising the Jute Mill, by making all the hessian loom operational and diversification of products for making the unit viable is under consideration of the State Government.

5.2. The investment made by the State Government in past years is as follows :-

<u>year</u>	<u>share capital contribution.</u>	<u>Annual produce</u>
85-86	Rs. 85 lakh	4326.46 M.T.
86-87	Rs. 40 lakh	3736.72 M.T.
37-88	Rs. 95 lakh	3429.83 M.T.

5.3. Some specific steps has been taken recently which has resulted in improving functioning of the Mill. Month-wise production figures during the current year is as follows :-

April '88	..	296.639 M.T.
May '88	..	335.371 M.T.
June '88	..	375.713 M.T.
July '88	..	379.439 M.T.
August 88	..	391.056 M.T.
Sept '88	..	396.890 M.T.

Total production during 88-'89 is expected to be about 4500 M.T, which will not only reverse the trend but would be higher than last 3 years annual production.

5.4. Rs. 210 lakh would be provided as Share Capital to the Jute Mill during 88-89. Rs. 100 lakh would be provided to the company for clearing the principal dues taken from the Bank. The banks are also being moved for reducing the rate of interest and provide a longer moratorium on repayment. During 89-90, Rs. 300 lakh is proposed to be provided to the Jute Mill as share capital for making the 50 number of hessian looms operational, which would lead to diversification of products. Besides, Rs. 1000 lakh is proposed to be provided to the Mill for enabling them to pay off all the principal so that the unit can run on a ~~vax~~ viable basis. The proposal for having a second Jute Mill may be taken during 8th five year plan.

As such, a total provision of Rs. 1300 lakh is proposed for this scheme during 1989-90.

1.6 Feasibility Studies.

In view of the availability of natural gas, the feasibility of setting up of industries based on natural gas as well as other forest and agricultural produce is required to be studied.

6.2 During the past years, the expenditure is as follows :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount spent</u>
1986-87	0.43 lakh
1987-88	1.88 lakh
1988-89(anticipated)	3.15 lakh.

6.3. A sum of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed to be provided for purpose during 89-90 for preparation of techno-feasibility reports.

1.7 Research and Development on Large and Medium Industries:

While setting up various industries, adequate caution is required to be exercised for ensuring that there is no adverse impact on the environment. Guidelines set by the Central Pollution Control Board and the State Environment Protection Council are required to be strictly followed. At the same time, the small entrepreneurs are to be helped properly so that their ventures are not affected while complying with the stipulation.

7.2 Research and development studies are proposed to be conducted in respect of various activities which can reduce pollution. Two important schemes being envisaged in this regard are (i) Supply of natural gas for domestic use in Agartala, will reduce pressure on fuel wood and consequently on the denudation of forest and (ii) Use of compressed natural gas (CNG) in Automobiles, which will reduce use of diesel and petrol and check air pollution from emission of carbon monoxide and lead.

7.3 Besides, progress of various plan schemes are required to be monitored on a close and continuous basis for ensuring proper implementation. Various parameters such as supply of raw materials, finance, disposal of finished products etc. are required to be monitored properly so as to enable the industries to run on a viable basis. Computer is a basic necessity for managing these information effectively. Computer is proposed to be introduced in two phases, i.e. in first phase, for compilation of information so that required information can be retrieved in a short time. Supply of raw materials, marketing of finished products etc. are proposed to be monitored in this module. In the second phase, various parameters are to be

analysed together for helping in decision making process.

The facility would be commonly used by the Industries Department, the Tripura Industrial Development Corporation and Tripura Small Industries Corporation. In view of the small size of the State, one personal computer with advanced technology (PC-AT) is considered adequate for the purpose.

Research and Development and monitoring would be a new scheme. During 89-90, the scheme would have a proposed outlay of Rs. 10 lakh as follow :-

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Educating the Entrepreneurs on the statutory provision on pollution control measures, at the district level. | Rs. 2 lakh |
| 2. Research on pollution control devices such as use of compressed natural gas in automobile. This scheme would be implemented in close liaison with ONGC. | Rs. 3 lakh |
| 3. Personal computer (installation with 4 terminals, hardware, output devices) | Rs. 3 lakh |
| 4. Preparation of soft ware | Rs. 1 lakh |
| 5. Direction and Administration
(Training and salary of minimum staff) | Rs. 1 lakh |
| | Rs. 10 lakh. |

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1.8 Central Sector:3.1 Growth Centre :

All the three districts of Tripura have been declared as " No Industry District " by the Government of India. As per the existing Central Sector Scheme for setting up of Growth Centre in the " No Industry Districts ", project reports have been prepared for the West and North Tripura Districts for providing adequate infrastructure such as development of land, road, power and water facilities etc. for setting up industries. The IDBI authorities have already cleared the loan proposal for the West Tripura District vide letter dated 30.8.88, proposals for other two districts would be cleared shortly. As per the scheme, each growth centre would have an outlay of Rs. 6 crores each, out of which the State Government shall have to contribute Rs. 2 crores.

8.2 Rs. 10 lakh provided for Growth Centre during 1988-89 would be utilised fully during the year Rs. 400 lakh is proposed to be provided for the purposes during 89-90.

8.3 This would be a continuing scheme. The balance amount of Rs.190 lakh would be provided during 90-91.

8.4 It may be mentioned that as per the Government of India's Press Note dated 3.6.88, the concept of growth centre has been modified recently. 100 growth centres is proposed to be started with an outlay of Rs.30 crores each. Since detailed guidelines regarding this revised pattern are yet to be finalised, the above projection may have to be revised later.

1.9 MINING:

9.1. With a view to explore availability of minerals in the State and to have proper liason with the O.N.G.C. and Geological Survey of India, the existing Geological Cell of the Directorate is proposed to be strengthened adequately. Expenditure incurred on the existing establishment has been as follows :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditure incurred</u>
85-86	1.79 lakh
86-87	2.00 lakh
87-88	2.00 lakh
88-89	2.00 lakh
(anticipated)	

9.2. During the year 1989-90, a sum of Rs.2.5 lakh is proposed to be provided for the purpose. Some new technical posts are required to be created for strengthening the existing Geological cell, so that it can provide due support and ensure proper utilisation of the minerals available in the State.

3. Village and Small Industries :-

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

1. Due to historical and geographical reasons, Tripura is an industrially backward State with very few number of small scale industrial units. The traditional industries are based on handloom, handicraft, sericulture and village industries such as pottery, blacksmithy etc. Because of the relatively poorer resource base in respect of minerals, small scale industries are mainly based on raw materials brought from outside and agricultural and forest produces. However, availability of natural gas has shown new promises recently, basing on which a number of large and medium scale industries are proposed to be set up. The objective of planning for the village and small scale industries is to revive the traditional village industries and at the same time to go for small scale industries for supporting the large and medium scale industries, proposed to be set up as well as for producing essential goods of daily use.

2. With a view to achieve the objectives as stated above, the Khadi and village industries are proposed to be adequately strengthened by way of providing necessary assistance. At the same time, small scale industries based on agricultural and forest produces are to be duly assisted for making them run on a viable basis inspite of the constraints. Besides, large number of ancillary industries are proposed to be set up in small scale for catering to the growing need^s of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as well as other large and medium scale industries, proposed to be set up. Various service oriented industries such as X-ray units, etc. which are essential for economic development of the State are also proposed to be encouraged during the year 1989-90.

3. Brief review of the achievement during 85-86, 86-87, 87-88 and anticipated achievement during 88-89.

As per the advice of the State Planning Machinery, continuing schemes, which are of identical nature, have been grouped together for the purpose of review and planning for the year 89-90.

The existing scheme on village and small scale industries sector have been grouped together as follows :-

1. Entrepreneur Development and assistance to small entrepreneurs.
 - 1.1 Entrepreneurship Development Programme.
 - 1.2 Stipend to apprentices.
 - 1.3 Grant to artisans.
 - 1.4 Self Employment Centres.
 - 1.5 Production Centres.
2. Industrial Cooperatives.
3. Strengthening the Tripura Small Scale Industries Corporation for assisting the small scale industries.
 - 3.1. Share capital to TSIC
 - 3.2 Mechanised Brick Kiln,
 - 3.3 Clinker Grinding Unit.
4. State Package of Incentives for small scale industries.
5. Marketing (SSI products).
6. Publicity (SSI).
7. Industrial Estate.
8. Direction and Administration

Achievement in respect of these 9(nine) schemes during the year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and anticipated achievement during 88-89 is given in Annexure.

PERFORMANCE: -

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Sl. No.	Scheme	85-86		86-87		87-88		88-89 (Anticipated)	
		Fin Rs. in lac	Phy.	Fin Rs. in lac	Phy	Fin Rs. in lac	Phy	Fin Rs. in lac	Phy
1.	Entrepreneur Development and assistance to Small entrepreneurs.								
1.1	E.D.F.	3.26	100	6.96	110	3.70	119	4.00	200
1.2	Stipend to apprentices	2.00	90	3.00	210	1.00	65	1.50	104
1.3	Grant to artisans	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	30
1.4	Self Employment Centres.	5.65	85 (workers)	6.32	90	0.67	90	1.50	98
1.5	Production centres	8.72	300 "	17.00	300	6.00	300	1.50	300
2.	Industrial Co-operatives	0.62	1	-	-	-	-	1.00	4
3.	Strengthening of Share Capital of TSIC .								
3.1	Share Capital to TSIC	4.00	-	6.00	-	7.90	-	6.00	-
3.2	Mechanised Brick Kiln	-	-	15.00	1	-	-	14.00	1
3.3	Clinker Grinding Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	1

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Sl.	Scheme.	85-86		86-87		87-88		88-89(Anticipated)	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
		Rs. in lac		Rs. in lac.		Rs. in lac		Rs. in lac.	
4.	State Package industries for Small Scale Units.	10.50	67	12.00	121	22.50	139	25.00	150
5.	Marketing (SSI Products)	13.00		8.00		9.94		13.00	
6.	Publicity (SSI)	20.92		18.06		11.65		12.00	-
7.	Industrial Estate	5.12	2	5.10	2	5.16	2	5.20	2
8.	Direction and Administration.	5.34	staff under block-sit up appointed and continuing.	10.00	staff continuing.	5.63	staff continuing	14.50	staff continuing.

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4. ANNUAL PLAN 89-90 :

4.1 Development of entrepreneurs for setting up Small Scale Industries :

In accordance with the policy guidelines of the Central Government and the State Government, small scale industries are being registered and given necessary assistance for making them run on a viable basis. During the last 3 years, 382, 405 and 461 number of small scale industries have been registered in the State. During the year 88-89, about 500 SSI units are proposed to be registered in the State. A target of registering 600 SSI units is kept for the year 89-90.

4.1.2 In accordance with this objective, Entrepreneur Development Programme are proposed to be organised during 89-90. Under the programme, persons belonging to Sch. Caste, Sch. Tribe and other economically weaker sections and the women are proposed to be given specific emphasis for encouraging them to set up small scale industries. While organising the entrepreneur development programme, specific emphasis is proposed to be laid on the ancillary industries based on the need to the ONGC, industries based on downstream products of Pangaigaon Refinery Projects Limited and other large and medium scale industries proposed to be set up. Besides, assistance would be provided to apprentices who have completed vocational training based on weaving, tailoring, basketry and stenography etc. Besides, the village artisans are proposed to be assisted suitably for augmenting their income from the traditional occupation. At present, some production centres are being run by the Government based on tailoring, weaving etc. in which large number of women belonging to economically weaker sections are being engaged on piece-rated basis. The goods produced in these centres are being supplied to various government departments for distribution

mostly among the Sch. Tribe and Sch. Caste students. Besides, the Self Employment Centre, being run by the Department for production of wooden and steel furniture and other requirements for supply to the Government departments are proposed to be streamlined during the year 89-90.

4.1.3 A sum of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed for the scheme during the year 89-90. 500 number of entrepreneurs are proposed to be developed under 10 number of Entrepreneur Development Programme, and stipend would be given to 100 apprentices. Besides, the self-employment centres would continued.

4.2 Industrial Cooperatives.

With a view to assist the poorer section of the society for starting and running industrial activity on a viable basis, they are proposed to be organised into cooperative. At present, there are 30 number of industrial cooperatives in the State.

4.2.2 Condition of the industrial cooperatives has been studied at length with a view to improve the condition of the industrial cooperatives, the statutory powers under the Tripura Cooperative Societies Act, of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies are proposed to be delegated to the Director of Industries for looking after various cooperatives based on industrial activities.

4.2.3 A sum of Rs. 2 lakh is proposed to be provided during the year 89-90.

4.2.4 During the year 89-90, 10 number of industrial cooperatives are proposed to be organised. These cooperatives would be provided with Managerial Subsidy for a period of three years. Besides share capital assistance and assistance for

construction of accommodation and supply of appliances are proposed to be provided.

4.3 Assistance to Tripura Small Scale Industries Corporation for assisting the small scale industries.

4.3.1 The Tripura Small Scale Industries Corporation Ltd. have been organised in the year 1965 with a view to promote the growth of small scale industries in the State. The basic objective of the Corporation is to provide raw materials and marketing facilities to the small scale industries. However, subsequently in view of the huge demand for constructional materials such as bricks etc for which implementation of various plan scheme was being affected, the Corporation have taken up certain production activities such as brick kilns and pozzolana ^{cement} plant etc. In addition, the corporation is running a Pharmaceutical unit for production of medicines and ^a fruit processing unit. They are also engaged in certain trading activities.

4.3.2 With a view to streamline the functioning of the small Industries Corporation and enable it to provide raw material and marketing facilities to the small scale industries, the corporation is proposed to be strengthened during the year 1989-90. The Corporation is having only one office at present at Agartala. With a view to improve its functioning, two offices of the corporation are proposed to be set up at the two other district headquarters during 89-90. Besides, supply of cement, paraffin wax, steel material and other raw materials ^{to the SSI units} are proposed to be taken up by the Corporation during the year 89-90.

4.3.3 During the year 89- 90, a sum of Rs.200 lakh is proposed to be given to the TSIC as follows

(i) Share Capital	100 lakhs
(ii) Working Capital for taking up cement, paraffin wax etc. for supply to the small scale Industries	80 lakhs
(iii) Managerial assistance	20 lakhs

Share Capital Contribution to TSIC Ltd.

TSIC which is registered in the year 1965 has been providing assistance to Tripura Small Industries in procurement of raw materials and marketing of end products. The corporation are also running the following Industries :-

- i) Fruit Canning Unit.
- ii) Pharmaceutical factory for production of transfusion fluids in bottles and in ampoules and capsulated drugs mainly to cater for the needs of the Government hospitals.
- iii) 17 units of conventional brickkilns.
- iv) A semi Mechanised Brick Kiln.
- v) Lime burnt Clay mixture pozzalana plant
- vi) A Rural Food Processing and Nutrition Centre.

The Corporation have provided employment to 235 and 4000 casual workers. The turnover of the Corporation in 1987 reached Rs.3.36 crores and it is expected that the volume of turnover will be of the order of Rs. 4.50 crores during 1988-89. In 1989-90 the targetted turnover is Rs. 8 crores. About 5,000 Rural Workers are expected to be provided with employment for a period of 8 month in the brick kilns.

Till 88-89 the Corporation has been provided Share Capital of Rs.97.50 lakh . In 89-90 an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed as Share Capital Contribution to TSIC keeping in view the requirements of fund for expansion of activities and also for starting of offices at District levels. At present the Corporation do not have any offices at District levels as a result of which the Industrial units* located in other district than Tripura West are unable to avail themselves of the assistance made available from TSIC. It is therefore, proposed that the corporation should have offices in all the 3 District-s so that assistance in respect of distribution of raw material and marketing of finished products may be made available to Industrial Units in those 2 Districts. This is also required in the content of decentralised planning at District level.

Working Capital to TSIC

The present activity of the TSIC in respect of lifting Industrial raw materials is so limited and inadequate that only a small portion of the Industrial Units are covered. It is proposed to expanding the activities of the Corporation in respect of lifting of Industrial raw material like a steel materials, paraffin wax, cement etc. for consumption of the SSI Units for production purposes. The corporation has also to argument its activities in respect of marketing of finished products of SSI Units. It is proposed to provide Rs.80.00 lakhs to the corporation during 89-90 for expansion its activities in respect of lifting of Industrial raw materials and marketing of finished products of Industrial Units

which will in turn generate more employment in the Industrial sectors opportunities.

Managerial Assistance.

The Corporation do not have any offices or establishment in the out lying two Districts at present. The SSI Units locatted in those two Districts are not able to avail themselves of the assistance made available from the TSIC mainly in respect of raw materials and marketing of finished products. The Corporation should have its own establishment in all the Districts so that Industrial Units locatted in outlying places can be provided with assistance available from the Corporation. It is proposed to provide assistance to the Corporation enable it to meet a portion of additional expenditure involved for starting of establishments at District Level. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed as Managerial assistance during 1989-90.

4.4. State Package of Incentives:

In view of the multifarious constraints which are typical to the north eastern region of the State, a special package of incentives has been provided in the State as per the scheme launched in 1984. The original scheme was meant for a period of 5 (five) years, which would expire on 31.3.89. The package of Incentives are as follows:-

- A. 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 purchase.
 - (iv) Industrial Estate in corporation and Joint Sector.
 - v) Subsidy towards cost of drawing H.T. Power lines transformer.
 - vi) Subsidy towards cost of captive generating sets.
- C. Capital Requirement: (both term ~~xxx~~ loan and working capital)
 - i) Power Subsidy.
 - ii) Interest Free loan for construction of Factory buildings
 - iii) Subsidy on stamp duty etc.
- D. Post Production operation.
 - (i) Subsidy on annual wage bill.
 - (iii) Special Incentives to SC/ST.
 - (iii) Exemption of sale tax.

- (iv) Price preference.
- (v) Exemption from earnest money and security deposit.
- (vi) Fixation of Royalties at negotiated rates.
- (vii) Interest subsidy on loan

4.4.2 Under the scheme, 68, 121, 139 small scale industrial units have been benefitted during the years 85-86, 86-87 and 87-88 respectively. About 200 units are likely to be benefitted during the year 88-89 at an expenditure of Rs. 25 lakh.

4.4.3 It has been found that State Package of Incentives has been quite useful in assisting the Small Scale Industries. The scheme is proposed to be continued during the year 89-90. A provision of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed to be kept for the purpose during 89-90 under which 500 number of the units would be benefitted.

4.5 Marketing :

4.5.1 With a view to enable the small scale industrial units to compete with the big industries in marketing their produces, 10% price preference is being granted by the Government at present in all government purchases. However, certain difficulties are being experienced in this regard. With a view to remove these difficulties, ^{fixation of} / rate for purchase of different commodities, after necessary quality control is proposed to be introduced, as has been done in other States. Further, the existing arrangement of marketing goods through Small Scale Industries Corporation would be duly supplemented.

4.5.2 During the year 89-90, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for the purpose which would benefit large number of SSI units in marketing their produces.

4.6 Publicity :

4.6.1 With a view to popularise the products of the small scale industries and increase their marketability, adequate publicity arrangement is proposed to be made by way of participation in the block level and state level exhibitions. Besides, the products would be displayed in the exhibition organised at the National Level. During the past years, amount meant for publicity is being spent for publicity of the small scale industries as well as handloom and handicrafts. In view of the Government decision to have a separate Directorate for Handloom and handicraft, provision of publicity is proposed to be kept separately for small scale industries.

4.6.2 During the year 89-90, a sum of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed to be kept for publicity of small scale industries' products by way of participation in the block level, district level and

4.7. Direction and Administration :-

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With a view to develop Small Scale Industries is envisaged above, the extension agency of the deptt. is required to be properly strengthened. It has been found that extension work of the industries department is being affected due to non-existence of a fulfilled set up at the block level and the Government have decided to have a fulfilled set up of the Industries Department at the block level. During 88-89, the set up is to be started in atleast 5 blocks. The other 13 blocks and sub-blocks are proposed to be covered during 89-90.

A sum of Rs. 25 lakh is proposed to be provided for the purpose in the plan of 89-90.

- (i) Construction of offices at block level -Rs. 12 lakh
 - (ii) Creation of 7 more posts of Industrial Development Officer for manning all the blocks along with 11 UD.Clerk and 22 L.D.Clerk for posting at block level. -Rs. 8.50 "
 - (iii) Purchase of 3 vehicles for deployment at the block level -Rs. 4.50 "
-
- Rs. 25.00 "
-

Central Sector SchemesDistrict Industries Centre:

As per the policy of the Government of India, District Industries Centre has been set up in the three districts of Tripura for providing various type of assistance to the young entrepreneurs at one door. Various facilities such as preparation of Project Report, exposure regarding possibilities of setting up various type of industries, Entrepreneur Development Programme, Registration of SSI units, supply of raw materials, marketing of finished products etc. are proposed to be dovetailed into the district level for assisting the small entrepreneurs. However, it has been noticed that due to lack of adequate infrastructure such as construction, nonavailability of technical staff and officers, facilities as envisaged above are not being made available to the entrepreneurs in the proper manner. With a view to overcome these difficulties, the State Government has decided to organise the District Industries Centre properly by reorganising sanctioned posts for DIC as far as possible during 88-89. Construction work for the DICs at West Tripura and North Tripura are proposed to be started during 88-89.

2. The expenditure incurred under the Central Sector Scheme during 85-86 to 87-88 is as follows :-

85-86	..	21.50 lakhs.
86-87	..	24.00 "
87-88	..	25.00 "
88-89	..	22.00 "

— anticipated

3. With a view to ensure that the DICs are made to function properly by 89-90, a sum of Rs.25 lakhs is proposed to be provided from the State budget alongwith Rs.25 lakhs from Central Govt.

4. Industrial Estate

At present, there are Industrial Estates at Arundbuti-nagar, Badarghat, Udaipir and Kumarghat and Dharmanagar being run by the department. In addition, one new industrial estate is proposed to be started at Belloni-a during the year 88-89.

Construction of industrial estate and provision of facility for shed, water, power etc. has been found to be of considerable help for the small entrepreneurs. During the year 89-90, a sum of Rs. 7 lakh is proposed to be provided for improvement of the existing industrial estate and completing the new industrial estate to be started to be at Belonia.

5. KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES:

Khadi & Village Industry have played an important role in the village economy. With a view to remove various difficulties faced by the village artisans, Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board have been constituted in the State for providing necessary assistance to the village artisans. This board is functioning in close liaison with the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. During past years, the board has rendered considerable assistance to the village artisans in pursuing trades such as pottery, carpentry, leather work, bee keeping, Palm Gur pcking as well as other khadi based industries such as spinning and weaving. Further by-gas devices are being introduced by the Board.

2. The Khadi & Village Industries Board are proposed to be further strengthened for providing various assistance to the village artisans.

3. Achievement of the TKVIIB during 85-86, 86-87, 87-88 and anticipated achievement during 88-89 is as follows:-

85-86		86-87		87-88		88-89 (anticipated)	
Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
16 lakh	0.5 lakh	18 lakh	2 lac	22 lakh	3 lac	63 lakh	4 lac
	Ben.		Ben..		Ben.		Ben.

4. Annual Plan proposal for 89-90 :

4.1 The khadi & Village Industries Board normally implement the schemes formulated by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. Annual grant for establishment and marketing (for providing rebate) is provided from the State Government. With a view to implement various schemes on khadi and village

industries in a proper manner. The board has strengthened the organisation at the village level during 88-89. The board has been allotted a plot of land in Agartala for construction of its own office which was improved during 87-88. A sum of Rs. 83 lakhs is proposed to be provided to the Khadi and Village Industries Board during 89-90 for establishment purpose is as follows :-

89-90

Estt, grant ..
Construction of building,

53 lakhs.

4.2 Besides, a sum of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed to be provided towards rebate on khadi products during festive occasions.

Marketing of Khadi products . Rs. 5 lakh.

Handloom is the most important village industry in Tripura. Handloom products of Tripura has got a good name in the State as well as at the national level because of its artistic designs and durability. As per the latest survey reports about 15000 families engaged in weaving in the rural areas, a sizeable no. of weavers are from all Caste and Sch. Tribes. Further, handloom, being a labour intensive industry, plays an important role in solving the problem of unemployment and particularly under-employment. The men and children, in particular, participate in the preparatory work and thereby contribute considerably to the total income of the family from weaving. In view of the importance of the handloom industry in the State economy, the industries are proposed to be given high priority. While the traditional weavers are proposed to be given new skill for improving the quality of their produces, non-weavers are also proposed to be encouraged for taking up weaving as an occupation.

2. With a view to improve the condition of the weavers as well as boosting up the State economy, the individual weavers would be provided with new design, training, raw material and other equipments as well as proper marketing facilities for the finished products. For the purpose, the weavers are to be organised into cooperatives, which will enable them to overcome the difficulties being faced in an un-organised sector. It has been noticed that even though there are sizeable number of handloom cooperatives in the State, large number of them have become defunct over years, due to lack of adequate supervision. The defunct handloom cooperatives are proposed to be assisted adequately for their revitalisation. Further, the weavers, who are ^{not} members of the cooperatives, would be

encouraged for getting organised into cooperatives. In addition, the young educated unemployed youth would be encouraged for taking up weaving on a commercial scale under self employment venture as well as a small scale Industrial unit. The apex level cooperative, Tripura Apex Weavers' Cooperative Society and the Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation are proposed to be assisted adequately for streamlining supply of raw material and marketing facilities to the weavers/ weavers cooperatives.

3. Brief Review of the achievement during 85-86, 86-87, 87-88 and the anticipated achievement during 88-89:

As per the advice of the State Planning Machinery, continuing schemes with areas of identical nature have been grouped together for the purpose to review and planning for the year 89-90.

The continuing schemes on handloom sector have been grouped together as follows :-

1. Individual Weaver's Oriented.
 - 1.1 Training.
 - 1.2 Distribution of Yarn to distressed weavers.
 - 1.3 Grant for construction/repair of work-shed.
 - 1.4 Pancha Programme..
 - 1.5 Conversion of loom to frame loom
 - 1.6 Handloom ut.
 - 1.7 Modernisation training.
2. Handloom Cooperative.
 2. Assistance to Handloom Cooperatives.
3. Supply of raw materials and marketing.
 - 3.1 Rebate.
 - 3.2 Transport subsidy.

- 3.3 Assistance to Tripurra Apex Weavers Cooperative Society for construction.
- 3.4 Yarn bank.
- 3.5 Subsidy on Janata cloth(State portion)
- 4. Publicity.
- 4.1 Handloom Seminar.
- 5. Handloom Organisation.

In addition to this, the cooperative societies and the weavers are being assisted under central sector and centrally sponsored scheme, which are being discussed separately.

Financial and physical achievement in respect of the existing schemes is given in the annexure (Handloom -I)

Achievement during 85-86 to 88-89.

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Sl.No.	Scheme	85-86		Achievement 86-87		87-88		Anticipated 88-89	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
1	2	3		4		5		6	

1:	Individual.								
1.1.	Training	4.55	50	5.80	65	3.60	50	4.00	50
1.2.	Design of yarn	2.30	3066	1.10	1466	0.65	866	1.00	1333
1.3.	Grant for const.	1.50	1000	x	x	1.00	666	1.00	666
1.4.	Pachra	5.00	2741	16.32	3580	11.54	3500	17.24	5000
1.5.	Loinloom to handloom				40	1.00	40	1.00	40
1.6.	Handloom Hut			0.564	1	x	x	1.00	1
1.7.	Modernisation	4.90	x	10.61	200	x	100	6.00	200

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1	2	3	4	5	6
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2. Co-operatives.

2.1. Assistance 1.00 - 3 co-op. - 1.00 - 3 co-op - 1.00 - 3 co-op - 1.00 - 3 co-op.

3. Marketing.

3.1 Rebate - 11.51 - Cloth worth - 28.45 - Cloth worth - 22.309 - Cloth of Rs. 55.00 of Rs. 140.00 of 105 lakh. - 13.00 - Cloth of Rs. 70.00 lakh sold.

3.2. Transport subsidy - 0.495 - 1.46 - 1.276 - 1.50 -

3.3. Grant to TAWCS for construction. - 5.50 - 6.00 -

3.4. Yarn bank 36.07 - 6.00

3.5. Janata cloth subsidy (State) - 6.00 = 4

4. Publicity.

Handloom Seminar - 0.35 - 1 0.35 - 1 - 0.45 - 1

5. Handloom orgn. 0.50 - 0.72 - 1.62 - 1.75 -

4. Annual Plan proposal for 89-90 :

4.1 Training and development of individual weavers :

In view of the importance of handloom as a labour intensive industry, the existing potential of weavers is proposed to be exploited properly by providing them necessary training, equipments and raw materials. The existing schemes on training, distribution of yarn, grant for construction etc. are proposed to be merged together so that one composite scheme meant for individual weaver can be launched during 89-90 for integrated development of the weaver.

4.1.2 Under the scheme, training of 6 months duration is proposed to be imparted to the traditional weavers for enabling them to adopt new design and produce better clothes. Simultaneously, young educated unemployed persons interested in weaving are proposed to be given intensive training for 1 one year for taking up weaving with improved equipments.

4.1.3 During 89-90, sum off Rs. 12 lakh is proposed to be spent on the scheme under which, 200 weavers would be trained up in weaving. Besides, 80 weavers are proposed to be given specialised training for use of improved appliances.

4.1.4 After the training, the weavers are proposed to be provided with assistance for purchase of equipments, yarn and other materials. Weavers belonging to weaker sections, who are unable to repair their shops are also proposed to be assisted for repair of the workshops.

4.1.5 During the year 89-90, 3000 number of weavers are proposed to be assisted by way of supply of yarn and other materials for construction with a financial outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakhs. This scheme should be linked up with the institutional finance.

4.1.6 Handloom is a traditional occupation with the tribals of In Tripura./almost all the tribal families, particularly the women weave pashra for personal use.. In improving the economic condition of the tribals, the pashra production programme, which is being implemented for last several years, is found to have yielded good result. However, there are problems in marketing of pashra due to its limited size and colour combination, which is a big constraint in implementing the existing pashra scheme.

4.1.7 With a view to solve the problem of marketing, existing research and development activities are proposed to be strengthened during 89-90 for exploring new designs and new market for pashra. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 89-90 for supply of yarn and improvement of the looms for use by the tribals (from loin loom to frame loom). This scheme would be linked up with the Institutional Finance as far as possible. 4,000 tribal families are proposed to be helped under the scheme.

4.2 Assistance to Cooperatives :

With a view to revitalise the defunct cooperatives and organise new cooperatives, assistance is proposed to be provided by way of providing grant for purchase of share to the members belonging to weaker sections, assistance for construction of common work shed and supply of equipments to the cooperatives.

4.2.2 With a view to overcome the difficulties faced in following various statutory aspects of the cooperatives, such as registration, audit, inspection etc., the power of Registrar of Cooperative Societies is proposed to be delegated to the Director of Industries under the Tripura Cooperative Societies Act. This would streamline the functioning of the cooperative

Achievement during 85-86 to 88-89.

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Sl.No.	Scheme	85-86		Achievement 86-87		87-88		Anticipated 88-89	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
1	2	3		4		5		6	
i.	Individual.								
1.1.	Training	4.55	- 50	- 5.80	- 65	- 3.60	- 50	- 4.00	- 50
1.2.	Design of yarn	2.30	- 3066	- 1.10	- 1466	- 0.65	- 866	- 1.00	- 1333
1.3.	Grant for const.	1.50	- 1000	- x	- x	- 1.00	- 666	- 1.00	- 666
1.4.	Pachra	5.00	- 2741	- 16.32	- 3580	- 11.54	- 3500	- 17.24	- 5000
1.5.	Lóinloom to handloom				40	- 1.00	- 40	- 1.00	- 40
1.6.	Handloom Hut			0.564	1	x	- x	- 1.00	1
1.7.	Modernisation	4.90	x	10.61	- 200	x	- 100	- 6.00	- 200

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and ensure revitalisation of the defunct cooperatives by way of better and closer supervision. The problem encountered due to the cooperative department and Industries Department staff locking after the handloom cooperatives in the different aspects, would be overcome by providing assistance to these cooperatives from one department.

4.2.3 In addition to the Central sector scheme, the existing scheme for assisting the cooperative societies are proposed to be continued during the year 89-90. Such additional assistance are necessary because of the constraint faced by the weavers in the north eastern region due to non-availability of material and market. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during 89-90. 20 number of existing defunct cooperatives would be revitalised and 10 more handloom cooperatives have been organised with this amount.

4.3 Supply of raw material :

With a view to overcome the main constraint^{faced}/in handloom industries in respect of supply of yarn, the Yarn bank is proposed to be started by the Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation. The Corporation would have separate go-downs and stock in each of the three districts for supply to the cooperative societies and the weavers. In addition to Rs. 42.07 lakh spent by 88-89, a sum of Rs. .50 lakh is proposed to be provided to THHDC for completing this by 89-90. The Yarn bank shall function in close liaison with the Mechanised Dye House being raised by THHDC. It would remove the major bottlenecks in supply of yarn. It is likely to help almost all the weavers of the State.

IND-48

4.3.2. Construction of Mechanised Dye-cum-Process House was taken up by the Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme at Dharmanagar of North Tripura District with a project cost of Rs.240 lakhs. The construction is nearing completion and would be commissioned by December '88. However, on account of the problem faced in supply of power and for making necessary arrangement for effluent treatment, the project cost has been revised to Rs.256.9 lakhs with additional requirement as follows :-

(i) Purchase of generator:-	Rs. 5.50 lakh
(ii) Effluent disposal :-	Rs. 5.50 "
(iii) Construction of staff quarters etc. :-	Rs. 5.90 "
	Rs.16.90 "

4.3.3. The above items are urgently required for functioning of the Dye-cum-Process House in a proper manner. Owing to the bad economic condition of the Corporation, the Corporation has approached the State Government for providing the above amount of Rs.16.90 and Rs. 5 lakh towards establishment grant for the running Dye-cum-Process House.

4.3.4. A sum of Rs. 72.00 lakh is proposed to spent during 89-90 for completing the Yarn Bank and the Mechanised Dye House so that supply of raw materials to the unit can be ensured.

IND-48a.

4.3.a. Setting up of Co-operative Spinning Mill for supply of raw-materials to the Weavers.

Availability of yarn is a basic constraint in the Handloom industries of this State. The existing arrangement ^{for} of supply of yarn from the National Handloom Development Corporation is not sound enough. Problem faced by the weavers due to non-availability of quality yarn, of proper count gets aggravated during monsoon when the ~~communication~~ facilities to the State is badly affected.

4.3.a.2. With a view to over-come the difficulties, a Project report was prepared for starting spinning mill in the Co-operative Sector (25 thousand spindle capacity) by the Tripura Apex Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd. The All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. , Bombay has prepared the ~~Bankable~~ project report. However, the project could not be started due to disturbances caused due to insurgency and other reasons. In view of the importance of the project it is proposed to be started during the year 1989-90.

4.3.a.3. The project report, prepared in 1985, ^{has} is a total outlay of Rs. 1130 lakhs out of which Rs. 127 lakh is to be contributed by the State Government (11.15 %). The balance amount is to be met from the members of the Co-operative

IND-48b.

N.C.D.C., central subsidy and from the financial institutions as follows :-

(a) From members 5% ...	Rs. 56.500 lakhs
(b) State Govt. contribution 11.15% ...	Rs. 127.125 lakhs.
(c) N.C.D.C. assistance to State Govt. for equity participation 33.75% ...	Rs. 381.375 lakhs.
(d) Central subsidy ...	Rs. 25.000 "

Total equity Rs. 590.000 lakhs.

(e) Total borrowings from financial institutions.	Rs. 540.000 lakhs.
	<u>Rs. 1130.000 lakhs.</u>

4.3.a.4. It may be mentioned that a letter of intent for starting the Co-operative Spinning Mill was issued by the Department of Industries Development, Govt. of India on 24.10.1985, vide No. LI-1125(1985). The prayer submitted by the Tripura Apex Co-operative Society Ltd. for getting licence from the Ministry of Textile is pending with the Government of India. The Govt. of India is being moved for getting this clear early.

Marketing :IND-49

4. With a view to provide adequate marketing arrangement for the handloom products, THH C and Tripura Apex Weavers' Cooperative Societies would be provided with Transport Subsidy for transportation of yarn, other materials as well as the finished products. This would be a continuing scheme.

4.4.2 Similarly for popularising handloom products, particularly during festive occasion, rebate would be provided on the handloom products.

4.4.3. The Tripura Apex Weavers Cooperative Society has been allotted a piece of land for its own construction. In view of important role placed by the Apex Society, the society would be assisted for raising its own construction at Agartala.

4.4.4. Following increase in price of the yarn, the sale price of the Janata cloth has gone up considerably. The Janata cloth is usually sold to the economically weaker sections through the cooperative societies and the fair price shops. In view of the poor economic condition of the people, the Janata cloth is proposed to be further subsidised, so that the economically poorer section of the society are not effected due to increase in price of yarn.

4.4.5. During 89-90, the above scheme shall have a financial implication of Rs.90 lakh as follows :-

(i) Transport Subsidy	Rs.5.00 lakh
(ii) Rebate	Rs.20.00 lakh
(iii) Assistance to TAWCS	Rs.15.00 lakh
(iv) Subsidy on Tant cloth	Rs.50.00 lakh

Rs,90.00 lakh

4.5 Publicity :

With a view to popularise the handloom products of Tripura at the National and International level, the handloom products are proposed to be displayed in various exhibitions held in the State Capital as well as in the National Capital. The Trade Authority of India has recently conducted a study on the export potential of Tripura handlooms. As per the recommendations, handloom products are proposed to be displayed in the counters of the Trade Development Authorities abroad. Besides, pamphlet and brochures would be made on handloom. The earlier arrangement for organising seminar for the weavers at the block level and state level would also be continued.

4.5.2 During the previous years, expenditure on account of publicity on handloom are being made under the provision made for village and small scale industry. However, in view of the Government decision for having a separate directorate for handloom, handicraft and sericulture, a provision of Rs. 10 lakh is proposed to be made during 89-90 for all publicity schemes relating to handloom. The State will participate in 10 exhibitions outside the State and 20 exhibitions inside the State. It will help the weavers indirectly by promotion of sale.

4.6. Research and Development:

4.6 The existing schemes of survey and registration of handloom and promotion of handloom industry are proposed to be merged and a common scheme for research and development on handloom industry is proposed to be launched during 89-90. Condition of the existing weavers and their problems, in particular, would be surveyed from time to time. Besides, specific action would be taken for development of new paper design in close liaison with the schemes implemented by the Weavers' Service Centre under Ministry of Textile, Government

of India. Designs developed in paper are proposed to be reproduced in cloth (10 pieces each) by the Master Weavers by giving them suitable remuneration in the private sector. These items would be displayed in the exhibitions to ascertain the market potential. Items having market potential would be given to cooperative societies for bulk production.

4.6.2 During 89-90, 10 number new designs are proposed to be developed. Further, the existing arrangement of storing the master-pieces would be streamlined. This sort of Research and Development, cooperatives would help the weavers tremendously by way of improving their skill and value of their finished products. Rs. 5 lakh is proposed to be spent on this.

4.7. Direction and Administration :

With a view to provide greater thrust on the handloom, handicraft and sericulture, a separate directorate for handloom handicraft and sericulture would be organised in the State during 88-89. With a view to achieve the desired objective, following posts are proposed to be created during 89-90.

posts

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>No. of Post</u>	<u>Financial Implication</u>
1.	Joint Director (Handloom)	11	
2.	Deputy Director (Handloom)	2	
3.	Assistant Director	3	
4.	Handloom Development Officer(for postig at block level	8	
5.	Extension Officer (Handloom)	8	
6.	Head Clerk/Accountnt	2	
7.	U.D.Clerk	5	
8.	U.D.Clerk	10	
9.	Driver	2	
10.	Class IV	4	

4.7.2 In addition, separate construction would be raised in the three districts and the 18 blocks for handloom and handicraft. This would have a financial implication of Rs. 24.00 lakh.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. District Level @ Rs. 2 lakh | = Rs. 6 lakhs. |
| 3. At Block Level @ Rs. 1 lakh | = Rs. 18 lakhs. |

Total: Rs. 24 lakhs.

4.7.3 Besides, two more vehicles are proposed to be purchased for providing in the two districts. This will have an outlay of Rs. 3 lakh.

4.7.4 A sum of Rs. 42 lakh is proposed to be spent on Direction and Administration on handloom during 89-90. This would include the requirement of the new directorate for handloom, handicraft and sericulture.

Central Sector Scheme on Handloom :1. Individual Weavers:1.1 Work Shed and Housing Scheme.

Under the Central Scheme, the selected weavers are provided with assistance @ Rs. 3,000/- for construction of house-cum-workshed. During 85-86, and 87-88, 389 families were assisted under the scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 6 lakh and 8 lakh respectively. During 88-89, 400 families are expected to be benefitted at an expenditure of Rs. 12 lakh.

1.1.2 During 89-90, 500 beneficiaries are proposed to be assisted under the scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 15 lakh (State Share Rs. 7.5 lakh and Central Share Rs. 7.5 lakh).

2. Cooperative.

2.1 Grant for modernisation of looms: Under the scheme, the cooperative societies are assisted for improvement of the looms by way of providing grant and loom in 1:2 ratio.

2.1.2 During 85-86, 86-87 and 87-88, 9 number of societies have been benefitted, under the scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 0.1 lakh, 0.1 lakh and 0.3 lakh respectively. During 88-89, 6 societies are proposed to be assisted at an expenditure of Rs. 0.6 lakh.

2.1.3 During 89-90, 10 number of societies are proposed to be assisted at an expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh (State share Rs. 0.5 lakh and Central share 0.5 lakh).

2.2 Managerial Grant to Cooperatives:

The existing scheme for providing managerial grant to the cooperative societies for a period of 3 years are proposed to be continued during 89-90.

2.2.2 During 85-86, 86-87 and 87-88, an amount of Rs. 0.298 lakh, .30 lakh and Rs. .828 lakh has been disbursed under the scheme and 45 societies have been benefitted. During 88-89, 20 societies are proposed to be benefitted at an expenditure of Rs.1.10 lakh.

2.2.3 During 89-90, 30 number of cooperatives societies are proposed to be assisted under the scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakh (State share Rs.1 lakh and Central Share Rs.1 lakh).

2.3 Loan for Share Capital :

The existing scheme for providing loan (90%) for purchase of shares for the primary cooperative society would be continued during 89-90.

2.3.2 During 85-86, 86-87 and 87-88, an amount of Rs. .083 lakh and .25 lakh were spent on this scheme respectively and 8 societies were assisted under the State sector scheme. During 88-89, 500 weavers are proposed to be assisted at an expenditure of Rs.0.5 lakh.

2.3.3 During 89-90, 1,000 - weavers are proposed to be assisted under the scheme at an expenditure of Rs.1 lakh (State share Rs.0.5 lakh and Central Share 0.55 lakh).

2.4 Provident Fund for Weavers :

2.4.1 The scheme for having a provident fund for the weavers for helping them financially for meeting expenditure during religious/ social ceremonies and in the event of any mishap is proposed to be introduced during 88-89. Rs.0.5 lakh would be spent during 88-89.

2.4.2 During 89-90, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed to be spent under the scheme (State share Rs.0.5 lakh and Central Share Rs.0.5 lakh).

3. Share Capital to the Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.

3.1 The THHDC was raised in the year 1974 with a view to provide necessary support to the weavers and the handicraft artisans. Out of authorised share capital of Rs. 2 crores, there is a paid up share capital worth Rs. 107 lakh. In the past year THHDC has rendered substantial service to the weavers. The total purchase and sales made by the Corporation is as follows :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Purchase</u>	<u>Sales</u>
85-86	200.22 lakh	242.00 lakh
86-87	247.27 lakh	257.98 "
87-88	285.30 lakh	273.19 "
88-89	300.00 lakh	315.90 "
	(anticipated)	

3.1.2 During the past years, Share capital has been paid to the Corporation is as follows for improving its financial condition :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>State Share</u>	<u>Central Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
85-86	Rs.4.00 lakh	-	Rs.4.00 lakh
86-87	Rs.6.00 "	Rs.6.00 lakh	Rs.12.00
87-88	Rs.16.00	Rs.4.00 "	Rs.20.00
88-89	Rs. 8.00 "	Rs.24.00 "	Rs.32.00
	(anticipated)		

3.1.3 During 89-90, Rs.20 lakh would be given as share capital to THHDC (State share Rs.10 lakh & Central share Rs.10 lakh)

3.2.4 Share Capital to Tripura Apex Weavers' Cooperative Society

The Tripura Apex Weavers' Cooperative Society Limited was organised as the apex level cooperative society in the State in the year 1970. It has covered 77 primary weavers cooperative societies.

Performance of the Tripura Apex Weavers' Cooperative Societies during the past years has been as follow :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Prurchase</u>	<u>Sale</u>
85-86	Rs.53.80 lakh	Rs. 67.20 lakh
86-87	Rs.68.13 "	Rs.50.97 "
87-88	Rs.68.65 "	Rs.83.18 "
88-89 (anticipated)	Rs.110.00	Rs.115.00 "

3.2.2 With a view to assist the TAWCS for completing the rule envisaged as an apex level society, share capital has been provided as follows during the past years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>State Share</u>	<u>Central Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
85-86	Rs. 9.00 lakh	R.s. 4.00 lakh	Rs. 13.00 lakh
86-87	Rs. 6.00 lakh	R.s. 6.00 lakh	Rs. 12.00 lakh
87-88	Rs.15.00 lakh	-	Rs. 15.00 lakh
88-89 (anticipated)	Rs. 8.00 lakh	R.s.23.00 lakh	Rs. 31.00 lakh

3.2.3 During the year 89-90, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed to be provided as Share capital(State share Rs.10 lakh and Central share Rs. 10.lakh)

4. Rebate on accumulated handloom stock:

With a view to dispose off slow-moving items as well as old stock, both the THHDC and TAWCS are proposed to assisted under the scheme for providing rebate on accumulated stock of handloom. During the years 85-86, 86-87, 87-88 Rs. 1 lakh each was provided from the State Government for the purpose. During 88-89, a sum of Rs.2 lakh is proposed to be paid as rebate on accumulated stock of handloom products under Central Sector Scheme.

During 89-90, a sum of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed to be provided under the scheme so that long accumulated stock can be disposed of and go-down space can be used effectively (State share Rs.5 lakh, and Central share Rs.5 lakh).

5. Hill Area Handloom Development Project :

With a view to give a special thrust on development of handloom in the tribal areas of the State, a special project was launched in the Karchanpur block of the North Tripura district of the State. The original project report was also partly modified as per the decision of the Central Government.

During 89-90, a sum of Rs.2 lakh is proposed to be spent subject to clearance of the project by the Government of India.

During 89-90, a sum of Rs.6 lakhs is proposed to be spent on the scheme (State share Rs.3 lakh and Central share Rs.3 lakh).

6. NORWAY AID (NOLAD) ;

The scheme meant for economic development of the women and children in rural areas is being implemented through the Tripura Apex Weavers Cooperative Society at Kalapania in the Mohanpur block of West Tripura district.

During 86-87 and 87-88, a sum of Rs.8 lakh and Rs.0.908 lakh has been spent under the scheme. During 88-89, Rs.1 lakh is proposed to be spent.

During 89-90, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed to be spent on the scheme for development of women in particular (State share Rs. 50,000/- and Central Share capital Rs.0.50 lakh).

7. H A N D I C R A F T : ((STATE SECTOR))O B J E C T I V E

Production of Handicrafts goods based on cane and bamboo is a traditional occupation of the people of Tripura. Because of the intricate designs handicraft items has good potential in the state as well as at the national and international level. Being a labour intensive cottage industry, handicraft can play a very important role in uplifting the weaker section of the society, particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women. The annual plan for 1989-90 has been formulated for improving the handicraft industry in the State for boosting up the State economy in general and the economic condition of the weaker section, in particular.

S T R A T E G Y

With a view to improve the existing condition of the handicraft industry, market potential existing at the State, national and international level are proposed to be explored properly. New designs are proposed to be developed for capturing new markets. Besides decoration and household items, possibility of using bamboo matting as partition and false roofings in the modern constructions are proposed to be explored. Problem faced due to insect attack of bamboo and cane products are proposed to be over-come by suitable treatment of the raw-materials so that

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the handicraft products can be made more durable. While skill of the master artisans would be exploited properly, artisans having lesser skill are proposed to be trained up by imparting suitable training. Further, the artisans would be given new designs having proven market potential. Assistance by way of provision of raw-materials, construction of house etc. would be provided to the artisans. The artisans would be encouraged for getting organised into co-operative for followings of the trade. Simultaneously, young educated unemployed persons would be encouraged to take up handicraft on commercial scale, under Self Employment Programmes as well as Small Scale Industry. Voluntary agency with repute are also proposed to be involved in this process. For the purpose, the Tripura Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation is proposed to be strengthened adequately for providing raw-material as well as marketing facilities to the artisans.

3. Review of the Schemes

Physical and Financial achievement in respect of various schemes during the year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and anticipated achievement during 1988-89 is given in ANNEXURE-HANDICRAFT I.

ANNEXURE - H NDICRAFT-I.-: PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS :-

(Amount in Rs. Lakh.)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Achievements							
		85-86		86-87		87-88		88-89 (Anticipated)	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Design Extn. Centre	3.81	67 No. (designs)	2.94	69 nos.	3.27	59 nos.	3.50	75 nos.
2.	Transport subsidy	0.22	Rs.3 lakhs (goods sold)	0.81	10 lakh	0.88	12 lakh	1.30	18 lakh
3.	Rebate	1.50	Rs.9 lakh (goods sold)	0.70	4 lakh	2.34	14 lakh	2.50	16 lakh
4.	Training on cane and bamboo.	2.10	100 no persons	3.60	150 no.	3.50	150 nos.	5.00	200 nos.
5.	Apprenticeship	0.25	10 no.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Assistance to Handicraft Units.	0.69	3 Co-op. 6 SSI Units.	1.28	3 Co-Op. 16 SSI Units.	0.71	1 Coop. 9 SSI Unit.	1.50	25 Co-op.
7.	Grant to artisans.	1.40	140 No.	1.43	130 nos.	-	-	1.00	133 artisan.
8.	Managerial grant to cooperatives	0.09	3 co-op.	0.063	3 Co-op.	-	-	0.22	4 Co-op.
9.	Share capital to Co-op:	=	=	=	-	0.147	5 co-op.	-	-
10.	Raw material Depo.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	THHDC Started work.

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4. ANNUAL PLAN PROPOSAL FOR 1989-1990.

As per the guidelines of the State Planning Machinery, the existing schemes of identical nature have been grouped together for the purpose of planning during 89-90. The main schemes on handicraft are as follows :-

4.1. Development of Individual Artisans :-

With a view to provide necessary assistance to the individual artisans for preparing better goods which can be sold at a remunerative price in the State as well as at various national and international markets, necessary training facilities are proposed to be provided to 200 Nos. of artisans during the year 89-90. After completion of training the artisans would be provided with assistances for bulk production. The existing schemes on training on cane and bamboo, apprenticeship training and assistance to handicraft artisan are proposed merged together during 89-90. The project report being prepared by NID (cost Rs.20 lakh) for development of tribal craftsmanship would be started during 89-90

4.1.2. A sum of Rs20 lakhs has proposed to be spent on this scheme during 89-90, for benefitting 300 artisans by way of training and supply of other assistance.

4.2. Marketing :-

The existing schemes on providing transport subsidy and rebate are proposed to be merged together during 89-90. One Scheme for marketing arrangement

for handicraft products is proposed to be implemented during 89-90. This scheme would be implemented by the Tripura Handloom and Handicraft Corporation, which is looking after marketing of handicraft products in the State as well as at national and international level. The Corporation would be provided with subsidy on transport of handicraft items. A lump sum amount is proposed to be provided to the Corporation for improving the marketing arrangement of the handicraft items by way of giving suitable rebate (upto 20 percent) THDC would also be assisted for disposal of old stock by giving greater rebate percent so that the godown space can be used economically.

4.2.2. A sum of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed to be provided under the Scheme which would lead to marketing of handicraft goods worth Rs. 30 lakh.

4.3. PUBLICITY :-

With a view to explore marketing potential in the State, national and international level, handicraft items would be displayed in various exhibition organised in the State capitals as well as in the national capital. Besides, the item would be displayed in the counters of the Trade Development Authority abroad. Pamphlets and brochures on handicraft would be prepared for popularising the items.

Contd..

4.3. 2. In the past years, expenditure of this account was met out of the provision made for publicity under village and small scale industries. In view of the government decision for having a separate Directorate for Handicraft and Handicraft, a provision of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed to be made during 89-90 for publicity of handicraft items. The items would be displayed in the 5 nos. exhibition at the national level and in the counter of the Trade Development Authority in the foreign countries. New items would also be displayed in the block level/district level exhibitions.

4.4. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT :

One Design Extension Centre was started in the State during the Second Plan Period for development of new designs. In the past years, this centre has rendered good services to the artisans by way of introducing new designs.

4.4.2. A sum of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed to be provided for research and development on handicraft during the year 89-90. 100 number of new designs would be developed by the centre during 89-90. In addition to developing designs in the Centre, master artisans of the State who have won national awards would be encouraged to produce master pieces, which can be displayed in the museum. This would be of particular relevance in reviving the traditional art and culture.

4.5. Direction and Administration :

The State Government has decided to start a separate Directorate for Handloom, Handicraft and Sericulture for giving greater thrust to these economic activities. The Directorate would be started during 89-90. With a view to provide the facilities of training at the village level, technical staff having necessary skill are proposed to be posted at the block level so that they can organise training programme in the villages who can subsequently follow up the trade. 20 no. of handicraft trainers are proposed to be recruited posting at the block level during 89-90. They shall be provided with furniture and accommodation at the block level. This will have an implication of Rs. 5 lakh during 89-90.

H A N D I C R A F T S
(CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME)

1. Assistances to Co-operative.

Under the Central Sector Schemes, Handicraft Co-operative societies are being assisted by way of providing managerial subsidy and Share Capital assistances. The expenditure is shared between the Central Government and the State government of 50:50 on the basis. However, performance in respect of the Co-operative Schemes has not been very satisfactory during the past years. With a view to overcome the difficulties faced, power of the Registrar Co-operative Society regarding registration, audit and other ~~xxx~~ statutory work of the co-operative society under the Tripura Co-operative Societies Act are proposed to be delegated to the Director of Industries in respect of the Handicraft Co-operatives. The existing staff of the industries department would be trained up in co-operatives for organising handicraft societies and helping them adequately.

1.1. 10 number Handicraft Co-operative societies are proposed to be organised in the State during 89-90. Proposed outlay under the Central Sector Schemes would be as follows :-

	<u>Central Share</u>	<u>State Share</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Managerial grant ..	1 lakh	1 lakh	2 lakh
Share Capital Assistance	1 lakh	1 lakh	2 lakh.

2. RAW-MATERIAL DEPOT :

With a view to provide necessary, raw-material such as, cane and bamboo, to the handicraft artisans, raw-materials depot is being organised by the Tripura Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation. The Corporation would have three (3) branches in the 3 districts for ensuring smooth supply of materials to the artisans.

2.2. A sum of Rs. 5 lakh would be made available from the State Government during 89-90, so that a total sum of Rs. 10 lakh can be made available to THHDC for having raw material depots and supply materials to the artisans.

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL PROPOSAL FOR
1989- 1990
ON
HANDICRAFTS.

I. State Sector :

1. Development of Individual artisan ..	Rs. 20 lakh
2. Marketing ..	Rs. 5 "
3. Publicity ..	Rs. 5 "
4. Research and Development ..	Rs. 5 "
5. Direction and Administration ..	Rs. 5 "
	Rs. 40 lakh.

II. Central Sector :

	Central Sec.	State Sector
1. Handicraft Co-operative	Rs. 2 lakh	Rs. 2 lakh
2. Raw material Depo ..	Rs. 5 lakh	Rs. 5 lakh
	Rs. 7 lakh	Rs. 7 lakh

TOTAL : Rs. 47 lakh.

GRAND TOTAL : Rs. 54 lakh.

13. SERICULTURE :

In view of the suitable agro-climatic factors, sericulture has got good prospects in Tripura. Being a low skill and low investment economic activity, it has got tremendous potential in the State both in respect of improving the economic condition of the poorer section of the people as well as solving the problems of the unemployed and underemployed. This scheme has got particular relevance for upliftment of the Sch. Tribe, Sch. Caste and Women. In Tripura Sericulture was introduced in the year 1959-60. Rearing of silk worm of mulberry was started in 1975-76. In the past years, 23 mulberry extension centres, two reeling units and one twisting unit have been started in the State.

2. In view of the multifarious advantages, sericulture is proposed to be given high emphasis in the Annual Plan for 89-90. In addition to mulberry plantation and rearing in the farms, specific emphasis is proposed to be laid for development of the "small men and small entrepreneurs". People, in general, are proposed to be encouraged for raising mulberry plantation in their own homestead land and rear silk worm as a subsidiary occupation. In addition, young entrepreneurs having necessary skill would be encouraged to take up sericulture on a commercial scale. Besides Sericulture would be continued.

Brief review of the achievement during 85-86, 86-87, 87-88 and anticipated achievement during 88-89: At present, there are 5 (five) schemes based on sericulture. The physical and financial achievement in respect of the schemes during 85-86, 86-87, 87-88 and anticipated achievement during 88-89 is as given in Annexure- SERI- I.

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	ACHIEVEMENT							
		85-86		86-87		87-88		88-89 (anticipated)	
		Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mulberry Extension programme.	8.91	cocoons. Mul-3336 kg. Eri- 747 kg.	18.23	Cocoon Mul-9225kg. Eri-1805kg.	14.60	Cocoon Mul-13393 Eri-1380	27.00	Cocoon Mul-40000 DFL Eri-2000 DFL
2.	Sericulture Seed organisation.	1.98	Mul-62930 DFL Eri-11100 DFL	2.10	Mul-48000 DFL Eri-16500 DFL	2.85	Mul-66410 DFL Eri-18300 DFL	3.50	Mul-1,40,000 DFL Eri-30000 DFL
3.	Marketing & Processing (Silk reeling programme)	1.39	Mul-144 DFL Eri-215 DFL	2.50	Mul-365 DFL Eri 816 DFL	2.00	Mul-878 DFL Eri 450 DFL	4.00	Mul-2700 DFL Eri- 000 DFL
4.	Sericulture training Programme.	0.27	Preliminary action for training was taken.	0.32	Refresher Course training to in service staff	1.25	13 trainees (one year certificate course)		13 candidates for one certificate course. 30 rearers for short course training.
5.	Direction & Administration.	0.57	Maintainance of Sericulture orgn.	0.85	Maintanance of Seri.Org.	0.92	Maintanance of Seri Org.	3.00	Maintanance of Seri.Org.
		<u>13.12</u>		<u>24.00</u>		<u>21.62</u>		<u>40.00</u>	

4. ANNUAL PLAN PRO-POSALS FOR 1989-1990.

Performance of the Sericulture unit in Tripura has not been upto the mark during the past years, which has invited adverse criticism at various level. Problems faced and constraints existing in extension of Sericulture in the region has been studied by a team of experts headed by Prof. K.V.S. Murthi, Planning Commission, which has submitted their report in January, 1988. Besides, the Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has reiterated the importance of Sericulture in the State economy and has indicated proper use of the amount of Rs. 2 crores earmarked for the State for development of Sericulture during the 7th Plan (vide letter No. CSB-21/1/89-90-TS dated 7.10.88). The Annual Plan proposal for 1989-90 has been prepared keeping in view the above recommendation and with basic thrust for making Sericulture, a peoples oriented programme. The existing schemes are proposed to be recast for the purpose. Production of 1,00,000 Kg. Mulberry and 5000 Kg. Eri Cocoons are envisaged during 89-90 at a proposed outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs as follows.

4.1. MULBERRY EXTENSION PROGRAMME :-

Under the existing Scheme, Mulberry plantation is being done in the 23 Mulberry Extension Centres being run by the Government and by the villagers having plantation upto 1 acre. In view of the relatively low size of the land holdings in the State, it has been found that too many people are not interested for taking up Mulberry Plantation exclusively. Besides, there are other schemes on Horticulture, Pisciculture etc, which are equally attractive to the villagers. With a view to overcome this problem,, villagers in general, are proposed to be encouraged for raising mulberry plantation in their own homestead land so that they can take up sericulture on a smaller scale as a source of subsidiary income. At present, mulberry cuttings are being supplied to the villagers during monsoon season for plantation. The chance of survival of these cuttings have been found to be rather limited. With a view to overcome this problem, villagers are proposed to be provided with mulberry seedlings in poly-bags in the same manner as the plants are distributed by Forest departments during 'Vana-mahatsav'. During 89-90, 5,000 villagers are proposed to be provided with seedlings @ 100 each for plantation in their own homestead land. To make a beginning in this regard, villagers living near the farms are being encouraged for rearing silk worm in their own homestead land by plucking mulberry leaves from the plantation in existing mulberry extension Centre. This has got good response from the people, particularly belonging to the economically weaker section during October-November, 1988.

4.1.2 Besides mulberry plantation, the individual rearers are proposed to be provided with silk worm, bamboo trays, chandraki, net and paraffin paper for rearing the silk-worm. With a view to promote sericulture, these materials are proposed to be provided free of cost to all the villagers. This will have a financial implication of only Rs.100/- per villager. 5000 villagers are proposed to be encouraged during the year 89-90.

4.1.3 Besides this, the young entrepreneurs would also be encouraged to take up sericulture on a commercial scale as a self-employment venture. It is proposed that after imparting them necessary training, they would be encouraged to take up sericulture as a small scale industry with necessary institutional finance support. During the year 89-90, 20 such young entrepreneurs are proposed to be encouraged in the State.

4.1.4 The existing mulberry extension centres are proposed to be strengthened by way of plantation, repair of houses, provision of material, financing and other facilities during the year 89-90.

4.1.5 400 acres of land, both in homestead and plantation on commercial scale and in the mulberry extension centre, are proposed to be brought under mulberry plantation during 89-90. This will have an implication of Rs.16.00 lakhs as follows :-

(i) Preparation of poly bags plant-	Rs. 8 lakh
(ii) Assistance to individual grower for plantation in the homestead land and rearing of silk worm -5,000	Rs. 5 lakh

(iii) Assistance to entrepreneurs for taking up sericulture on commercial scale (25% subsidy) (20 No.)	Rs. 2 lakhs
(iv) Improvement of the mulberry extension centres	Rs. 17 lakhs
	<hr/>
	Rs. 32 lakhs
	<hr/>

4.2 Sericulture Seed Organisation:

Supply of Disease-free-Layings (DFLs) to the rearers is a basic pre-requisite of sericulture. At present, Disease-free-Layings (DFLs) are being brought from the Central Silk Board, Bangalore and are being reared in the mulberry extension centres. Silk worm after the second stage are being supplied to the villagers for rearing.

4.2.2 Keeping in conformity with the target fixed above for supply to the individual rearers, about 5 lakh mulberry disease-free-Layings (DFLs) and 20 thousand Eri Disease-free-layings (DFLs) are proposed to be produced in the sericulture seed organisation during 89-90. This will have a financial implication of Rs. 5.00 lakh.

4.3 Marketing & Processing of Cocoons :

At present, cocoons produced by the villagers are being purchased by the Department in the mulberry extension centre and are being processed in the reeling units. With a view to provide a remunerative price to the rearers, a support price operation is proposed to be launched during the year 89-90. The cocoons purchased would be processed in the reeling unit and twisting centre and would be marketed through the Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.,

During 89-90, 100,000 kg. of mulberry ^{cocoons are} ~~land~~ 5000 kg of ~~Eri~~ ^{of Eri} proposed to be purchased. For the purpose, a sum of Rs. 10,000 lakh is proposed to be spent as follows:-

(i) Working Capital for purchase of cocoons	-Rs. 5.00 lakh.
(ii) Reeling Unit maintenance	-Rs. 5.00 lakh.
	<u>Rs. 10.00 lakh.</u>

4.4. TRAINING :

With a view to make sericulture^a/mass oriented programme, necessary training facilities are proposed to be provided to the villagers on a large scale. During the year 89-90, a small course of 6 days' duration is proposed to be provided to 1000 villagers. They would be given basic exposure of 3 days in the nearest mulberry extension centre, followed by 3 days special training at the Sericulture Training Institute, Santirbazar. A sum of Rs. 200/- is to be spent on each villager for the training. During the year 89-90, 1000 villagers are proposed to be trained. It will have a financial implication of Rs. 2.00 lakh.

4.4.2 Besides the villagers, the field staff of the department are proposed to be given orientation training in the training institute during 89-90. A small course of 15 days duration is proposed to be organised for all the non-gazetted staff in the Sericulture Training Institute. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for this during 89-90.

4.4.3 This will have a total implication of Rs. 3.00 lakh during 89-90.

With a view to make sericulture a people oriented programme, adequate publicity regarding details of the scheme is proposed to be provided during 89-90 by participation in various block level and district level exhibitions. Colour slides Video films and small documentaries are proposed to be made for better understanding of the schemes by the people. This will have a financial implication of Rs. 1 lakh during the year 89-90.

4.6 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT. :

A small wing is proposed to be started in the Sericulture Training Institute, Santirbazar for research and development activities. This unit would explore possibilities of new strain of silk-worm mulberry and work in close liaison with the Central Silk Board for the development of sericulture techniques. In addition to the traditional concept of raising mulberry plantation, inter-cropping of mulberry plantation along with ^{pineapple} tea and rubber are proposed to be started on a small scale during 89-90. This would be a new scheme. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for the scheme.

4.7 DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :

Performance of sericulture in the State has been found to be not upto the mark during the previous years. The problem has been analysed by the experts of Planning Commission in Delhi. It has been found that in spite of having relatively large number of staff at field level, the existing structure for supervising officer is very inadequate. With a view to overcome these difficulties, following posts are proposed to be created

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during the year 89-90;-

			level
(i) Deputy Director	- 2 posts	(the Directorate/	
(ii) .Director	- 4 posts	(the Dist.Level.	
(iii) Superintendents	- 10 posts	((Block level)	

4.7.2 With a view to exercise better supervision , 2 more vehicles are proposed to be purchased during 89-90 for use in the North & South districts.exclusively.

4.7.3 This will have a total implication of Rs.8 lakh during the year 89-90

5. Abstract of Annual Plan proposal for 89-90 on sericulture

(i) Mulberry Extension Programme	- Rs.32.00 lakhs
(ii) Sericulture Seed Organisation	-Rs. 5.00 "
(iii) Marketing	-Rs.10.00 "
(iv) Training	-Rs. 3.00 "
(v) Publicity	Rs. 1.00 "
(vi) Research and Development	Rs. 1.000 "
(vii) Direction and Administration.	Rs. 8.00 "
	<u>Rs.60.00 "</u>

9. Special Employment Programme (State):-

Tripura is a small north eastern State with relatively high density of population. The number of educated unemployed is relatively high. In view of the limitation in providing employment to this educated unemployed in the government sector, the State Government is keen for providing them necessary facilities for self employment venture.

10.2 In view of the fact that the sanction made under the Central Scheme for Self Employment to Educated unemployed youth (SEEUY) for the State is not sufficient, the State Government has launched a Special Employment Programme for helping the unemployed youth in pursuing self employment venture.

10.3 The achievement in respect of special employment programme during 85-86 to 88-89 is as follows :-

	<u>Special Employment Programme.</u>			<u>SEEUY(Central)</u>	
	Ph	Fin	(State)	Phy.	Fin
85-86	936	25.00		853	150.85
86-87	836	25.00		514	69.595
87-88	546	25.00		210	34.02
88-89	2500	93.00		1000	75.00

and anticipated

10.4 During the year 89-90, 2000 number of educated unemployed youth are proposed to be covered under the Special Employment Programme in addition to the coverage under SEEUY. This Scheme would be linked up with the Institutional Finance. Two separate scheme, existing at present for the General category (upto to Rs.35,000/- with 25% subsidy for General and 33% for Sch. Tribe and Sch. Caste) and under / another scheme for ST and SC (Rs. (Rs.10,000/- with 50% subsidy) are proposed to be marged together during 89-90. One scheme having subsidy upto 25% in case

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of General Category and 331/3% in case of ST and SC upto a ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- is proposed to be implemented during 89-90.

2,000 beneficiaries are proposed to be assisted under the Special Employment Scheme during 89-90 with specific emphasis on the Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribe. This will have a financial implication of Rs. 100.00 lakh. About 200.00 lakh would be availed as Institutional Finance in implementation of the scheme.

10. CENTRAL/
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME.

1. CAPITAL INVESTMENT SUBSIDY.

Government of India has announced a Scheme of providing 10% subsidy on Capital Investment for setting up industries during the year 1971-72. The scheme was modified subsequently and the extent of subsidy was announced to 25% on the fixed capital - investment subject to ceiling of Rs.25 lakh. The Scheme has been found to be good help the industries in the past years. The achievement in respect of this Centrally Sponsored Scheme during past years is as follows :-

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NO. OF UNITS HELPED</u> n	<u>AMOUNT SPEND</u>
1985-86	64 Nos.	Rs.19,70,461.00
1986-87	52 Nos.	Rs.19,01,363.45
1987-88	63 Nos.	Rs.59,65,651.00
1988-89 (antici- pated)	60 Nos.	Rs.75,00,000.00

During the recent review it has been found that the entrepreneurs are not avail due assistance under this Scheme due to lack of adequate . ~~xxx~~

The problem faced by the Small entrepreneurs is likely to be overcome by strenthening the District Industries Centre during the year 1988-89. During the year 1989-90, 200 units are proposed to be helped under this Scheme at an outlay of Rs.150 lakh.

2. TRANSPORT SUBSIDY:-

With a view to help the entrepreneurs in meeting the cost of transportation of raw-material and finished goods the Govt. of India has started a Scheme of providing 50% subsidy on the Transport expenditures. This Scheme is of particular relevance to the North-Eastern Sector. In view of the Transportation bottle-necks, the Transport Subsidy was increased to 90% for the North Eastern States w.e.f. 1-3-87. Very recently, Transport Subsidy on finished products are to the extent of 50% w.e.f. 1.5. '988.

During the past years the Units helped under this Scheme are as follows:-

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>N. OF UNITS HELPED</u>	<u>AMOUNT SPENT</u>
1985-86	19 Nos.	Rs. 13,44,089.00
1986-87	20 Nos.	Rs. 11,57,360.00
1987-88	25 Nos.	Rs. 15,97,509.00
1988-89 (anticipated)	16 Nos.	Rs. 20,00,000.00

During the year 1989-90, 200 Units are proposed to be helped under this Scheme at an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

X. 3. Subsidy on Production of Janatha Cloth.

With a view to provide cloth to the economically weaker sections of the Society at a cheaper rate, production of Janata Cloth was launched by the Government in 1977. During the past years, the Scheme has rendered considerable services to the people of Tripura, majority of whom are from below the poverty level.

1.2 During 85-86, 86-87 and 87-88, Rs. 77.886 lakhs Rs. 70.035 lakh and Rs. 42.402 lakh has been incurred as Central Subsidy on Janata Cloth respectively. During 88-89, Rs. 82.50 lakh would be spent due to recent increase in subsidy from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 2.75 per sq. mtr. with effect from 1. 3.88.

1.3. During 89-90, a sum of Rs. 90 lakh is proposed for subsidy on Janata Cloth. This increase is necessary for meeting the production as a target of 3 million square metres of Janata Cloth, as set by Government of India.

4. Rural Food Processing and Nutrition Centre.

The Tripura Small Industries Corporation has taken up for setting up a Rural Food Processing and Nutrition Centre at Kumarghat in the North Tripura District in February, 1985 for providing food processing facilities for the rural areas. The Corporation has set up centre with necessary processing facilities at Kumarghat. Besides, it is organising demonstration at the various block and village levels.

Progress in respect of Schemes during the past years has been as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Financial expenditure (Rs. in lac)</u>	<u>Physical achievement (Nos. of trainees.)</u>
1984-85	3.67	28
1985-86	2.25	63
1986-87	1.54	201
1987-88	0.86	26
1988-89 (Anticipated)	<u>1.00</u>	<u>60</u>

During the year 1989-90, the Centre is proposed to be further strengthened for providing additional facilities for proceeding Ginger, Termeric, Chilly etc. The existing demonstration and training facilities for the rural areas is proposed to be further intensified. Facilities for winning proof are proposed to be instal in the Centre. A sum of Rs.5 lakh is likely to be spent on the scheme under the Centrally sponsored scheme for the purpose. During 1989-90 for diversification of the existing facilities and for establishment purpose.

Central Sector:

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5. Growth Centre:

All the three districts of Tripura have been declared as " No Industry District " by the Government of India. As per the existing Central Sector Scheme for ~~the~~ setting up of Growth Centre in the " No Industry Districts ", Project reports have been prepared for the West and North Tripura Districts for providing adequate infrastructure such as development of land, road, power and water facilities etc. for setting up industries. The IDBI authorities have already cleared the loan proposal for the West Tripura District vide letter dated 30.8.88, proposals for other two districts would be cleared shortly. As per the scheme, each growth centre would have an outlay of Rs.6 crores each, out of which the State Government shall have to contribute Rs. 2 crores.

Rs. 10 lakh provided for Growth Centre during 1988-89 would be utilised fully during the year Rs.400 lakh is proposed to be provided for the purposes during 89-90.

This would be a continuing scheme. The balance amount of Rs.190 lakh would be provided during 1990-91.

It may be mentioned that as per the Government of India's Press Note dated 3.6.88, the concept of growth centre has been modified recently. 100 growth centres is proposed to be started with an outlay of Rs. 30 crores each. Since detailed guidelines regarding this revised pattern are yet to be finalised, the above projection may have to be revised later.

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE:

As per the policy of the Government of India, District Industries Centre has been set up in the three districts of Tripura for providing various type of assistance to the young entrepreneurs at one door. Various facilities such as preparation of Project Report, exposure regarding possibilities of setting up various type of industries, Entrepreneur Development Programme, Registration of SSI units, supply of raw materials, marketing of finished products etc. are proposed to be devetailed into the district level for assisting the small entrepreneurs. However, it has been noticed that due to lack of adequate infrastructure such as construction, nonavailability of technical staff and officers, facilities as envisaged above are not being made available to the entrepreneurs in the proper manner, with a view to overcome these difficulties, the State Government has decided to organise the District Industries Centre properly by re-organising sanctioned posts for DIC as far as possible during 88-89. Construction work for the DICs at West Tripura and North Tripura are proposed to be started during 88-89.

The expenditure incurred under the Central Sector Scheme during 85-86 to 87-88 is as follows:-

85-86	... Rs.21.50 lakhs
86-87	... Rs.24.00 lakhs
87-88	... Rs.25.00 lakhs
88-89	... Rs.22.00 lakhs.
(anticipated)	

With a view to ensure that the DICs are made to function properly by 89-90 , a sum of Rs.25 lakhs is proposed to be provided from the State Budget alongwith Rs.25 lakhs from Central Government.

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Central Sector Scheme on Handloom.

1. Individual Weavers:

7. Work Shed and Housing Scheme.

Under the Central Scheme, the selected weavers are provided with assistance @ Rs. 3,000/- for construction of house-cum-workshed. During 85-86, and 87-88, 389 families were assisted under the scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 6 lakh and 8 lakh respectively. During 88-89, 400 families are expected to be benefitted at an expenditure of Rs. 12 lakh.

During 89-90, 500 beneficiaries are proposed to be assisted under the scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 15 lakh (State share Rs. 7.5 lakh and Central Share Rs. 7.5 lakh.)

Co-operative.

8. Grant for modernisation of looms: Under the Scheme, the Co-operative societies are assisted for improvement of the looms by way of providing grant and loom in 1:2 ratio.

During 85-86, 86-87 and 87-88, 9 number of societies have been benefitted, under the Scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 0.1 lakh, 0.1 lakh and 0.3 lakh respectively. During 88-89, 6 societies are proposed to be assisted at an expenditure of Rs. 0.6 lakh.

During 89-90, 10 number of Societies are proposed to be assisted at an expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh (State Share Rs. 0.5 lakh and Central Share 0.5 lakh).

9. Managerial Grants to Co-operatives :

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The existing Scheme for providing managerial grant to the co-operative Societies for a period of 3 years are proposed to be continued during 89-90.

During 85-86, 86-87 and 87-88, an amount of Rs. 0.288 lakh, .30 lakh and Rs. .828 lakh has been disbursed under the Scheme and 15 Societies have been benefitted. During 88-89, 20 Societies are proposed to be benefitted at an expenditure of Rs. 1.10 lakh.

During 89-90, 30 number of Co-Operative Societies are proposed to be assisted under the Scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakh (State Share Rs. 1 lakh and Central Share Rs. 1 lakh).

10. Loan for Share Capital.

The existing Scheme for Providing loan (90%) for purchase of shares for the primary Co-operative Societies would be continued during 89-90.

During 85-86, 86-87 and 87-88, an amount of Rs. .088 lakh, .25 lakh and .25 lakh were spent on this Scheme respectively and 8 Societies were assisted under the State Sector Scheme. During 88-89, 500 Weavers are proposed to be assisted at an expenditure of Rs. 0.5 lakh.

During 89-90, 1,000 Weavers are proposed to be assisted under the Scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh (State Share Rs. 0.5 lakh and Central Share 0.5 lakh).

11. Provident Fund for Weavers :

2.4.1 The Scheme for having a provident fund for the Weavers for helping them financially for meeting expenditure

during religious/ social ceremonies and in the event of any mishap is proposed to be introduced during 88-89. Rs. 0.5 lakh would be spent during 88-89.

During 89-90, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed to be spent under the Scheme (State Share Rs. 0.50 lakh and Central Share Rs. 0.50 lakh).

12.

Share Capital to the Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.

The THHDC was raised in the year 1974 with a view to provide necessary support to the Weavers and the handicraft artisans. Out of authorised share capital of Rs. 2 crores, there is a paid up share capital worth Rs. 107 lakh. In the past years, THHDC has rendered substantial service to the Weavers. The total purchase and sales made by the Corporation is as follows :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Purchase</u>	<u>Sales</u>
85-86	200.22 lakh	242.00 lakh
86-87	247.27 "	257.98 lakh
87-88	285.30 "	273.19 "
88-89 (Anticipated)	300.00 "	315.00 "

During the past years, Share Capital has been paid to the Corporation is as follows, for improving its financial condition :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>State Share</u>	<u>Central Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
85-86	Rs. 4.00 lakhs	X	Rs. 4.00 lakh
86-87	Rs. 6.00 "	Rs. 6.00 lakh	Rs. 12.00 "
87-88	Rs. 16.00 "	Rs. 4.00 "	Rs. 20.00 lakh
88-89 (Anti)	Rs. 8.00 "	Rs. 24.00 "	Rs. 32.00 "

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During 89-90, Rs. 20 lakh would be given as share capital to THHDC (State Share Rs. 10 lakh and Central Share Rs. 10 lakh).

13. Share Capital to Tripura Apex Weavers' Co-Operative Society:

The Tripura Apex Weavers' Co-operative Society Limited was organised as the Apex level Co-operative Society in the year 1979. It has covered 77 primary weavers Co-operative Societies. Performance of the Tripura Apex Weavers' Co-operative Societies during the past years has been as follows :-

	<u>Purchase</u>	<u>Sale</u>
85-86	Rs. 53.80 lakhs	Rs. 62.26 lakhs
86-87	Rs. 68.13 "	Rs. 50.97 "
87-88	Rs. 68.65 "	Rs. 83.18 "
88-89	Rs. 110.00 "	Rs. 115.00 "

With a view to assist the TAWCS for the role envisaged as an Apex level society, share capital has been provided as follows during the past years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>State Share</u>	<u>Central Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
85-86	Rs. 9.00 lakhs	Rs. 4.00 lakhs	Rs. 13.00 lakhs
86-87	Rs. 6.00 "	Rs. 6.00 "	Rs. 12.00 "
87-88	Rs. 15.00 "	Rs. X	Rs. 15.00 "
88-89 (Anticipated)	Rs. 8.00 "	Rs. 23.00 "	Rs. 31.00 "

During the year 89-90, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed to be provided as Share Capital (State Share Rs. 10 lakh and Central Share Rs. 10 lakh.)

14. Rebate on accumulated handloom stock :

With a view to dispose off slow-moving items as well as old stock, both the THDC and TAWCS are proposed to assisted under the Scheme for providing rebate on accumulated stock of handloom. During the years 85-86, 86-87, 87-88, Rs. 1 lakh each was provided from the State Government for the purpose. During 88-89, a sum of Rs. 2 lakh is proposed to be paid as rebate on accumulated stock of handloom products under Central Sector Scheme.

During 89-90, a sum of Rs. 100 lakh is proposed to be pro-vided under the Scheme so that long accumulated stock can be disposed off and go-down space can be used effectively (State share Rs. 5 lakh and Central share Rs. 5 lac)

15. Hill Area Intensive Handloom Development Project :

With a view to give special thrust on development of handloom in the tribal areas of the State, a Special Project was decided to be launched in the Kanchanpur block of the North Tripura District of the State under the Central Sector Scheme. Initially a project report for cotton-woolen polyester based project was prepared Rs. 307 lakh in 85-86. As per suggestion of the Government of India, this report was modified for a woolen based project (cost Rs. 196 lakh) in 87-88. The report is again being revised as per decision of Govt. of India for making it a cotton based project. This project is likely to be cleared during 88-89.

During 89-90, a sum of Rs. 100 lakh is proposed to be spent on the Scheme (State Rs. 50 lakh). This will be a continuing scheme.

1 6. SCHEME OF NORWAYGEAN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (NORAD).

A Scheme for economic development of tribal women, by way of starting a Training-cum-Production Centre, was started under the Scheme of Norwaygean Agency for International Development (NORAD), being implemented by the Ministry of Social Welfare Government of India in collaboration with the State Government. The Scheme is being implemented by the Tripura Apex Weavers' Co-operative Society at Kalapania in the Mohanpur Block of West Tripura District. 50 Njs. of Tribal women are proposed to be helped under the Scheme (Total project cost is Rs. 5,49,000/- ; State share Rs. 2,56,200/-, Central Share Rs. 2,92,800/-. During 86-87, Rs. 0.80 lakh and Rs. 1.703 lakh has been released by the State Government and Central Government respectively under the Scheme. During 87-88, 0.908 lakh has been released by the State Government. During 88-89, the balance amount of Rs. 0.854 lakh would be released by the State Government and the Central Govt. is being moved for release of the balance amount of Central share of Rs. 1,22,500/-. The Scheme would be completed during 1988-89.

HANDICRAFTS:

17. Managerial Grant.

Under the Central Sector Schemes, Handicraft Co-operative society are being assisted by way of providing managerial subsidy and Share Capital assistances. The expenditure is shared between the Central Government and the State government of 50:50 on the basis. However, performance in respect of the Co-operative Schemes has not been very satisfactory during the past years. With a view to overcome the difficulties faced, power of the Registrar Co-operative Society regarding registration, audit and other statutory work of the co-operative society under the Tripura Co-operative Societies Act are proposed to be delegated to the Director of Industries in respect of the Handicraft Co-operatives. The existing staff of the industries department would be trained up in co-operatives for organising handicraft societies and helping them adequately.

1.1. 10 Nos. Handicraft Co-operative societies are proposed to be organised in the State during 89-90. Proposed outlay under the Central Sector Schemes would be as follows :-

	Central Share	State Share	TOTAL
Managerial grant	1 lakh	1 lakh	2 lakh
Share Capital Contribution to Handicrafts Co-op. Societies.	1 lakh	1 lakh	2 lakh

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19. RAW-MATERIAL DEPOT :

With a view to provide necessary, raw-material such as, cane and bamboo, to the handicraft artisans, raw-materials depot is being organised by the Tripura Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation. The Corporation would have three (3) branches in the 3 districts for ensuring smooth supply of materials to the artisans.

2.2. A sum of Rs. 5 lakh would be made available from the State Government during 89-90, so that a total sum of Rs. 10 lakh can made available to THDC for having raw material depos and supply materials to the artisans.

VII. TRANSPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

Transport and communication plays a vital Role for the purpose of socioeconomic uplift of the State. In preparing the five year plan 1985-90 much important was given to provide a good net work of roads in the rural areas for meeting the needs of all section of people including Tribals. Under the Annual plan 1989-90 some guide lines has been adopted for improving the road communication system in Rural areas.

2. BRIEF REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 & 1988-89.

During 1985-86 a good progress was achieved in the road development in Tripura. The actual expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs.993.74 Lakhs against an approved outlay of Rs.952.00 Lakhs. During that year 120 Kms. of new roads were constructed and 207 Kms. of existing roads were improved.

For Annual plan 1986-87 an outlay of Rs.1033.00 Lakhs was approved. The Actual expenditure during 1986-87 was Rs.1255.79 Lakhs. During that period 130 Kms. of new roads were constructed and 238 Kms. of existing roads were improved. For Annual plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.1100.00 Lakhs was approved. The Actual expenditure during 1987-88 was Rs.1422.92 Lakhs and with this expenditure 153 Kms. of new roads were constructed and 237 Kms. of existing roads were improved. For Annual plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.1150.00 Lakhs has been approved. 130 Kms. of new roads will be constructed and 265 Kms. of existing road will be improved. It is also proposed to replace a good number of S.P.T. Bridges and Culverts by permanent one. About 1500 Metres bridges on some important roads will be replaced. 200 Nos. villages will be connected during 1988-89.

3. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF CONTINUING AND NEW SCHEME DURING ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90.

The proposed outlay for Annual plan 1989-90 is Rs.1600.00 Lakhs out of that amount Rs.1245.00 Lakhs will be spent for continuing Schemes which includes provision of Rs.5.00 Crores for spill over scheme from 6th plan Rs.320.00 Lakhs for new scheme and Rs.35.00 Lakhs for Machinery Survey and Investigation etc.

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- ~~SECRET~~
- There are good number of continuing Schemes of which only a few have been enumerated below :-
- i). Construction of R.C.C. bridge over river Khowai at Pahamura. The project cost is more than one crore and the proposed expenditure for the year 1989-90 will be 15 Lakhs.
 - ii). Construction of R.C.C. bridge over river Gomti at Kakraban. The project cost is more than 1 crore, The proposed expenditure for the year 1989-90 will be 25 Lakhs.
 - iii). Construction of Steel truss bridge over river Manu at Kamrangabari, Kailashahar. The project cost is more than 1 crore and proposed expenditure for the year 1989-90 will be 70 Lakhs.
 - iv). R.C.C. bridge over Laxmicherra at Kailashahar. The project cost is more than 50 Lakhs. The proposed expenditure for the year 1989-90 will be 25 Lakhs.
 - v). Metalling and Carpetting of Kamalpur - Maracherra - Ambassa road Group-I (5 K.M.) portion from 0-5 M.P./Group-II. Project cost is more than 42.00 Lakhs. The proposed expenditure for the year 1989-90 will be Rs. 35.00 Lakhs.
 - vi). Improvement of Chaintail-Jarultali road to Fatikroy P.W.D. road. The project cost is more than 35.00 Lakhs. The proposed expenditure will be Rs.30.00 Lakhs.
 - vii). Re-sectioning and black topping of Pacharthal-Kanchanpu road (0 to 14 K.M.). The project cost is more than 35 Lakhs. The proposed expenditure will be Rs. 20.00 Lakhs.
 - viii). Improvement of Monchang to Khedacherra road (Length 17.10 K.M.). The project cost is more than 32 Lakhs. The proposed expenditure will be 18 Lakhs.
 - ix). Improvement of road from Champahour to Sikari Bari 5.5 K.M. The project cost is more than 38 Lakhs. The proposed expenditure will be Rs. 20 Lakhs.

Contd....P/3.

x). Metalling and black carpeting of road from Prmodenagar (9 K.M.). The project cost is Rs.26 Lakhs. The proposed expenditure will be more than 15 Lakhs.

xi). Metalling and black topping of road from Padnabill to Balcherra (15 K.M.). The project cost is more than 43 Lakhs. The proposed expenditure will be Rs. 20 Lakhs.

xii). Re-sectioning of Belonia-Hrishyamukh road (29 K.M.) including widening of formation and provision of hard shoulder. The project cost is more than Rs. 85 Lakhs. The proposed expenditure will be Rs. 50 Lakhs.

xiii). Improvement of different stretches of Ulaipur - Saha Road proposed expenditure during 1989-90 will be Rs.50 Lakhs.

xiv). Metalling and Carpetting of Manu - Fatikroy road(32 K.M.) cost of project is about 1.00 crore. Approx. expenditure during 1989-90 will be about Rs. 20 Lakhs.

In addition to above there are hundred of continuing Schemes of village roads for which adequate funds should be available during the year.

The Scheme wise allotment for continuing Schemes and new roads Schemes are given below :-

1. SCHEME FOR IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING ROAD NET WORK.

a) State Highway	10 Kms.	50.00 Lakhs
b) Major District Road.	75 Kms.	375.00 "
c) Other District Road.	60 Kms.	290.00 Lakhs
d) Village road.	120 Kms.	530.00 "
TOTAL	<u>265 Kms.</u>	

2. SCHEME FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ROAD NET WORK.

a) Other District road	40 Kms.	140.00 Lakhs
b) Village road	80 Kms.	180.00 "
TOTAL	<u>120 Kms.</u>	

3. Planning & Research	5.00 "
4. Survey & Investigation	5.00 "
5. Machinery & Equipment.	25.00 "
	<u>1600.00 Lakhs.</u>

Contd...P/4.

4. MID TERM REVIEW OF THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90.

Against the original seventh plan proposed outlay of Rs.70.00 crores for construction of 1000 Kms. of new roads and improvement of 1350 Kms. of existing roads an amount of Rs. 45 crores has ultimately been approved by the planning commission for roads and bridges Sub-Sector during 7th plan. Because of such drastic cut in the financial proposal, the physical target for construction of new roads and improvement of existing roads had to be reduced from the level of 1000 Kms. to 650 Kms. and 1350 Kms. to 1115 Kms.

It is evident that a considerable length of roads have to be improved and in some cases a few new roads have to be taken up for meeting the exigency of the circumstances resulting from the law and order situation, sensitivity in the border areas and also for development of the backward Tribal areas.

In consideration of the above, an additional amount of Rs.22.00 crores has to be allocated by the planning commission for achieving the target as was mentioned in the mid term appraisal of seventh five year plan 1985-90. Keeping in consideration the sharp rise in cost Index of materials and labour, the trend of physical and financial progress already achieved, provision of seventh plan outlay is required to be enhanced from Rs.45.00 crores to atleast Rs. 67.00 crores. This augmentation is also necessary in view of the draft Master plan already submitted to the Planning Commission for construction and improvement of roads by 2001 A.D.

5. CAPITAL CONTENT.

Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.1600.00 Lakhs during 1989-90 an amount of Rs.1590.00 Lakhs constitute what is called capital content.

Contd....P/5.

6. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME.

Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.1600.00 Lakhs during 1989-90 an amount of Rs.650.00 Lakhs is proposed for the roads under M.N.P. and proposed to construct 100 Kms. of new roads and to improve 60 Kms. of existing village roads connecting market, Tribal growth centres and panchayet head quarters. Provision has also been made for replacement of timber bridges on some important village roads. Nearly 150 villages will be connected by roads under this programme.

7. NOTES ON DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

No provision has been kept for creation of any extra staff for this sector. The existing staff pattern of administration and direction will be utilised for implementation of plan programme during 1988-89.

8. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME.

There are some centrally sponsored schemes for road development work for which the funds are fully met by the Central Govt. Improvement of a few road schemes were sanctioned by Government of India as centrally sponsored schemes. Most of these works have already been completed. Improvement of Teliamura-Amarpur road only remains to be completed which is also expected to be completed during 1988-89. A few permanent bridges have also been sanctioned under the approved strategic roads. Fund demanded for 1988-89 will be mainly utilised for construction of these bridges. Proposal for construction of one permanent bridge over river Juri has also been submitted to the Government of India for approval under the Central road fund, the actual expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs. 52.68 Lakhs and that of 1986-87 was Rs.46.75 Lakhs and that of 1987-88 was Rs. 46.05 Lakhs. It is expected that the expenditure during 1988-89 will be Rs. 60.00 Lakhs and proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 70.00 Lakhs under the same Scheme.

I. INTRODUCTION.

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Tripura Road Transport Corporation, the only public sector transport in the State is operating Passenger Services covering 48 routes of all the Sub-Divisional major routes (excluding Sonamura). It is also operating a skeleton Goods Transport Service in the State handling Govt. and Railway customs only. Keeping in view the importance of development of transport facilities to the public in general and tribal people of interior places in particular in the public sector, the Annual Plan 1989-90 of the Corporation is formulated for an outlay of Rs.402.50 lakhs only, the balance of the approved Seventh Five Year Plan outlay of Rs.1042.50 lakhs.

II. REVIEW OF THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 & ANNUAL PLANS.

As at the beginning of Seventh Five Year Plan the Corporation had a fleet of 117 Buses and 49 Trucks. It aimed to acquire another 110 Buses, 15 Delux Buses and 65 Trucks during Seventh Plan period. But the target had to be revised in view of changed circumstances as indicated in Annex. B. It acquired another 75 Buses, 15 Trucks and 2 Delux Buses so far. During Seventh Plan period 37 Buses and 27 Trucks have been deleted from the fleet including 27 Buses and 4 Trucks under condemnation proposal. Thus at the beginning of Annual Plan 1989-90, the Corporation would have a fleet of 155 Buses and 37 Trucks and 2 Delux Buses only. The Corporation has already introduced skeleton Tourist (Delux) Bus Service from Agartala to and fro Silchar and Shillong and is contemplating to increase frequency of these services gradually.

While at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan the Corporation was operating 138 services in 29 routes, it is operating 220 services in 48 routes at present. In respect of Goods Transport Services there is no scheduled route or service what so ever. The performance of Goods Transport Services has also registered notable improvement. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period the Corporation has already employed 51 persons, other than those employed as Daily Rated Worker.

Keeping in view the transport demand and traffic potential the Corporation designed its Annual Plan 1989-90 for an outlay of Rs.402.50 lakhs as detailed below for augmentation of its fleet strength and improvement of operational facilities.

III. DETAILED ANNUAL PLAN PROJECTS 1989-90.

The Plan Projects of the Corporation is divided mainly into the following four sectors.

A. LAND & BUILDINGS.

a) LAND Out of 24 important destination and midway stations under operation of the Corporation there exists own land at only 10 places. In the remaining places land could not be arranged so far due to various constraints including financial problems. Keeping the importance of having own station accommodation in view it is contemplated to acquire land/additional land at places indicated in Annex. A for which an outlay of Rs.15.65 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90.

b) BUILDINGS. - STATION BUILDINGS. Out of the places covered by its operation, the Corporation could construct regular stations at 7 places including City Bus Depot. In remaining places it is maintaining services by arranging hired accommodation facing various problems. In the hired accommodations requisite facilities could not be provided as a result of which neither it can attract the passengers nor motivates the operating staff for augmentation.

of services. The Corporation, therefore, accorded added importance on construction of permanent Station Building with all required facilities and accordingly an outlay of Rs.24.50 lakhs is proposed for the purpose as detailed in Annex. A.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMODATION. In remote tribal areas residential accomodation is problem. Standard of performance of a transport industry depends mostly on proper and adequate scheduling of Services. Residential accomodation of Station-in-Charges is one of the factor resulting in augmentation of transport network of the Corporation owing to problem in proper and adequate scheduling, it is experienced. Residential accomodation of Station-in-Charge should, therefore form a part of station accomodation. It therefore, contemplated to construct residential accomodation at some stations for which an outlay of Rs.10.50 lakhs is proposed as detailed in Annex. A.

Thus total outlay proposed under Land & Buildings during 1989-90 is worked out at Rs.50.65 lakhs as indicated in Annex.A.

B. ACQUISITION OF FLEET.

BUSES. After exclusion of those 27 Buses and 4 Trucks under condemnation proposal at the end of Annual Plan 1988-89 the Corporation would have a fleet of 155 Buses of which about 30 Buses will be rendered overaged during 1989-90. It is contemplated to operate 280 services during 1989-90 as against 220 services in 1988-89. Thus the requirement of operating Buses is estimated at 170 including break-down/off-road/standby etc. The Corporation, therefore, contemplates to acquire another 45 Buses (including 30 under replacement account) during 1989-90 at an investment of Rs.202.50 lakhs.

DELUX BUSES The Corporation has since introduced skeleton Tourist (Delux) Bus Services between Agartala-Silchar and Agartala-Shillong with the existing 2 Delux Buses. Another 2 Delux Buses are under process of acquisition. To meet the requirement of services minimum requirement of number of Buses is worked out at 7 and accordingly the Corporation contemplates to acquire another 3 Delux Buses at an investment of Rs.16.50 lakhs during 1989-90.

TRUCK. At the end of the current Annual Plan 1988-89, the Corporation would have a fleet of 37 Trucks which is quite inadequate for transportation of goods from Agartala to & from Dharmanagar. As a result of which the Corporation hires Trucks from Private Operators to discharge its contractual obligations to the Government and the Railway as and when need arises. With this aim in view it is aimed to acquire another 13 Trucks during 1989-90 at an investment of Rs.42.25 lakhs.

C. WORKSHOP FACILITIES.

a) CENTRAL WORKSHOP/DEPOT BUILDINGS/SHEDS. Apart from the Central Workshop at Barjala, the Corporation is having two Maintenance Depots one at City Bus Depot, Agartala and the other at Dharmanagar. The Central Workshop is undertaking all major works while the Depot Workshops are carrying out all running maintenances. The load of work at Central Workshop is quite heavy and is bound to increase further with augmentation of fleet strength. Though the Central Workshop has started functioning, construction of all required sheds there could not be completed as yet owing to paucity of fund. Same is the case with City Bus Depot Maintenance Unit which is also playing an important role in the fleet utilisation. The Maintenance Unit at Dharmanagar was established in a most temporary measure and require immediate renovation. In between Agartala-Dharmanagar and Agartala-Sabroom there is no Maintenance Depot of the Corporation which is creating problem in prompt attending of enroute break-down/accident vehicles. Absence

of Maintenance Unit at Udaipur and Ambassa is loading the City Bus Depot Maintenance Unit at the same time, beyond its capacity. The importance of setting up of Maintenance Unit at Ambassa and Udaipur and Anaspur to cover all tribal areas therefore need no emphasis. In consideration of the volume of work and size of the Workshops investment estimated for Civil Works, works out to Rs. 35.00 lakhs as indicated in Annex. A.

b) PURCHASE OF PLANTS, MACHINERIES AND TOOLS. Limited amount of hand tools procured so far has by now become outlived. The requirement of hand tools will also increase with the increase of work load. Some major and medium plants are also to be provided in the Workshops for gaining efficiency. With this aim in view purchase of Plants, Machineries and Tools at an investment of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is contemplated.

D. OTHER EXPENDITURE.

a) PURCHASE OF LIGHT VEHICLE. The operation of the Corporation is spread all most all over the State. To maintain a close watch over the operation and for efficient supervision/enforcement over collection of revenue it is considered necessary to provide Light Vehicles to Traffic Wing and Enforcement Wing of the Corporation. The existing Light Vehicles are over aged and not capable of undertaking journey extensively. It is, therefore, contemplated to acquire another 5 Light Vehicles at an investment of Rs. 7.50 lakhs during 1989-90.

b) OFFICE EQUIPMENTS. Providing of one Weighing Machine and one Type Writer Machine to each of the stations is considered essential for proper requisition of luggage fare and prompt disposal of office work. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is therefore proposed during 1989-90.

c) OFFICE AND STATION FURNITURE. With the construction of new station buildings adequate sitting and resting arrangement for passengers are to be made. It is therefore contemplated to provide adequate number of Polly Propelline Seats in the Retiring Room of the Stations. Apart from the above all station are to be provided with required number of Steel Almiraes, Chair, Table, Kot in the Running Room etc.. For this purpose a provision for Rs. 5.50 lakhs is considered essential.

d) DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION. As at the end of 1988-89 the manpower strength of the Corporation would stand at 1045 at a staff vehicle ratio 1 : 5½. With addition of another 15 Buses and 13 Trucks and 3 Delux Buses the staff strength is likely to be increased by another 30. The cost of additional 30 staff is worked out at Rs. 12.60 lakhs which is provided in the Plan estimate.

e) TRAINING & RESEARCH. Shortage of skilled and qualified automobile mechanic is a regular problem in improving the standard of efficiency. In the State there is no adequate scope of training of the staff. The Corporation, therefore, has to bank upon the CIRT or IATA (Jamshedpur) for training of staff. A lump sum provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is made in the Plan estimate for Training of Mechanical and Traffic Staff.

Thus the total outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90 is worked at Rs. 402.50 lakhs, details of which is indicated at Annex. A.

IV. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME. The Corporation has got no Centrally Sponsored Scheme as such. But keeping in view the provisions of RTC Act, 1950 the Central Govt. is required to contribute in the capital of the Corporation at the ratio 2 : 1. Accordingly Central Govt. share in the Annual Plan 1989-90 of the Corporation is estimated at Rs.134.15 lakhs.

V. NOTES ON DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION. No provision has been kept in respect of staff already in roll. Provisions for Rs.12.60 lakhs being the cost of additional 30 staff to be employed during 1989-90 has been taken in the Plan estimate.

VI. EMPLOYMENT POTENTIALITY. The Corporation has already provided 910 persons in employment in different capacities which is likely to be raised to 1045 by the end of the current Annual Plan. It has got enough employment opportunities subject to expansion of its operational areas.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. Necessary measure will be taken regarding arresting of air and sound pollution in consultation with the Science and Technology Department of the State Govt.

-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-

SCHEME.

Proposed Outlay
(Rupees in lakh)

I. LAND & BUILDINGS.

A. LAND.

i) Purchase of land.

Purchase of land at Gandachera, Silachari, Kanchanpur, Amarpur and Sabroom. Probable cost on average Rs. 1.50 lakh.

7.50

ii) Development of land by way of earth filling, construction of approach road, drains, boundary wall etc.

	Proposed outlay.	
	against conti nued scheme	against new scheme.
Belonia	1.00	-
Santirbazar	1.00	-
Ambassa	1.00	-
Khowai	1.00	-
Toliamura	1.00	-
Dharmanagar	-	2.15
Udaipur	-	1.00
	<u>5.00</u>	<u>3.15</u>

8.15

B. BUILDINGS.

i) Construction of Station Buildings with all requisite facilities.

	<u>New schemes.</u>
Dharmanagar	10.00
Udaipur	4.00
Belonia	2.50
Kanchanpur	2.00
Silachari	2.00
Gandachera	2.00
Amarpur	2.00

24.50

ii) Construction of Residential accomodation.

	<u>New schemes.</u>
Gandachera	1.50
Silachari	1.50
Kumarghet	3.00
Ambassa	1.50
Udaipur	1.50
Amarpur	1.50

10.50

II. ACQUISITION OF FLEET..

a) BUSES	- 45 nos. (including 30 under replacement account)	202.50
b) DELUX BUSES	- 3 nos	16.50
c) TRUCKS	- 13 nos	42.25

III. WORKSHOP FACILITIES.

a) Construction of Workshop Building and Sheds.

	<u>Proposed investment</u>		
	<u>against conti</u>	<u>against now</u>	
	<u>nued scheme</u>	<u>schema.</u>	
Dharmanagar	5.00	5.00	
Udaipur	7.50	-	
Central Workshop	5.00	-	
C.B.D. Workshop	5.00	-	
Ambassa	-	5.00	
Amarpur	-	2.50	
	<u>22.50</u>	<u>12.50</u>	35.00
b) Purchase of Workshop Plants, Macheneries and Tools.			15.00

IV. OTHER EXPENDITURE.

a) Purchase of Light Vehicles - 3 Nos	7.50	
b) Purchase of Office and Station Equipments	3.00	
d) Purchase of Office & Station Furniture	5.50	
d) Direction and Administration	12.60	
e) Training & Research	12.00	
	Grand Total	402.50
	State Govt. Share	268.35
	Central Govt. Share	134.15

SYNOPSIS OF SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

	Seventh Plan approved out- lay.	1985-86 Appvd outlay	1986-87 Appvd. outlay	1987-88 Appvd. outlay	1988-89 Appvd. outlay	1989-90 Propos- ed out lay.
1. LAND & BUILDINGS.						
i) Land & Land Development.	85.15	12.50	15.00	7.50	34.50	15.65
ii) Construction of Office/Station Buildings.	82.85	5.00	16.00	8.85	18.00	35.00
Total :	168.00	17.50	31.00	16.35	52.50	50.65
2. ACQUISITION OF FLEET.						
Bus	<u>450.30</u> 115 nos	<u>45.00</u> 15 no	<u>70.00</u> 20 no	<u>52.80</u> 15 no	<u>80.00</u> 20 no	<u>202.50</u> 45 nos
Delux Bus	<u>39.00</u> 8 no	-	<u>9.00</u> 2 no	-	<u>13.50</u> 3 no	<u>16.50</u> 3 no
Truck	<u>159.25</u> 58 no	<u>23.00</u> 10 no	<u>37.50</u> 15 no	<u>26.50</u> 10 no	<u>30.00</u> 10 no	<u>42.25</u> 13 no
Total :	648.55	68.00	116.50	79.30	123.50	261.25
3. WORKSHOP FACILITIES.						
i) Construction of workshop Building/ Sheds.	94.75	5.00	23.00	7.50	24.25	35.00
ii) Purchase of Plants, Machineries & Tools	55.00	20.00	10.50	3.50	6.00	15.00
Total :	149.75	25.00	33.50	11.00	30.25	50.00
4. OTHER EXPENDITURE.						
i) Purchase of - Breakdown Van - 1	5.00	-	-	5.00	-	-
ii) Carrier Van - 1	1.50	-	1.50	-	-	-
iii) Light Vehicle-12	<u>16.55</u> 12 no	<u>1.00</u> 1 no	<u>1.20</u> 1 no	<u>2.35</u> 2 no	<u>4.50</u> 3 no	<u>7.50</u> 5 no
iv) Furniture & Equipment	13.05	1.00	0.80	-	2.75	0.50
v) Direction & Admini- stration.	26.10	5.50	2.00	1.00	5.00	12.60
v) Training & Research	14.00	0.50	1.00	-	0.50	12.00
Total :	76.20	8.00	6.50	8.35	12.75	40.60
GRAND TOTAL	1042.50	118.50	187.50	115.00	219.00	402.50
State Share	695.00	79.00	125.00	115.00	145.00	268.35
Central Share	347.50	39.50	62.50	-	73.00	134.15
Expenditure		48.20	66.60	69.21		

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT CELL
(TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT)

1. Objectives and Strategy :-

Road transport plays a vital role in the economy of the state. The main objectives of the Cell is to ascertain different data from the existing road networks and also for future demand on traffic on the basis of population, survey of villages, volume of passengers to use buses, the economic viability involved in each cases etc. For making necessary planning with the object of connecting the loose ends of the rural areas by way of providing new routes & also development of the existing roads, survey of different types are being launched by the P & D Cell since its inception.

2. Review of Annual plans:-

Review on the physical progress of activities and achievement thereof during the years are as follows :-

Sl. No.	Item	Unit.	Targets during the year				
			1985	1986	1987	1988	
			86	87	88	89	
2	3	4	5	6	7		
	Road survey for setting up new bus fare stages.	No.	20	34	36	30	
	Undertaking of survey to find out frequencies of bus services on some selected routes/roads.	No.	10	22	24	24	
	Undertaking of survey to find out frequencies of bus services on other bus routes.	No.	12	20	20	16	
	Undertaking of need based survey on different roads & road transport.	No.	22	15	20	20	
		Unit.	Achievements during the year				
			1985	1986	1987	1988	
			85	87	88	89	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Road survey for setting up new bus fare stages.	No.	8	26	15	20	50
	Undertaking of survey to find out frequencies of bus services on some selected routes/roads	No.	10	10	13	24	30

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Undertaking of survey to find out frequencies of bus services on other bus routes.		No.	10	16	15	14	25
4. Undertaking of need based survey on different routes and road transport.		No.	15	10	11	16	30

Besides the physical targets and achievements reflected on the above table, the Cell with three staffs is required to perform the works regarding compilation, data processing, analysis and other related activities on road transport. As the manpower constitutes the P & D Cell cannot afford to maintain the usual speed and flow of works due to increasing trend of road transport every year, a few posts in different levels for two districts have been proposed to be created during 1988-89 in order to strengthen the Cell to achieve the physical targets with satisfaction. There has been an increase in the Pay scale of the employees due to recent revision of the same and as such Rs. 2.50 Laks have been proposed to be strength during 1988-89 in anticipation of further creation of posts stated above.

Proposal for 1989-90:-

Although the data on the target and achievement during 1989-90 reflected on the table, it is proposed to undertake details survey of all the existing roads of Agartala town and surrounding areas to ascertain the cases ofn congestion & dismal situation of the travelling public travelling by transport services. To achieve the objectives, it is essential to provide all necessary facilities to the Planning & Development Cell so that the survey work is done properly and in a systematic manner. Moreover, collection particulars of road from different community Development blocks, Survey for setting up of bus fare stages and study on the flow of traffic Inter State/Intra State and the trend of goods traffic/ provision of adequate goods services etc. would also be taken up during 1989-90.

Financial Outlay :-

An amount of Rs. 3.50 Laks have been estimated to be spent during 1989-90.

Development System of Police Communication.

The role of Telecommunication in Tripura has assumed great importance in view of the peculiar geo-political location, extensive international boarder, remoteness and inaccessible wide region due to number of hill regions between the various stations. Tripura Police Radio has been shouldering a vital responsibility in this regard, particularly due to non-availability of any other reliable mode of communication to remote areas. Almost one-third of the existing communication traffic is of administrative nature. Almost all the departments of the State Govt have to depend upon the Police Telecommunication for exchanging information of importance and priority. With the rapid increase of developmental activities undertaken by the Govt the total traffic load upon Police Radio has become tremendously high and this organisation is no longer in a position to cope up with the existing work load, besides providing essential communication services for Law & Order. It is therefore essential and inescapable to revamp the system by introducing modern and sophisticated communication system like Micro proccessor based Automatic Communication System, installation of communication towers, introduction of UHF Radio Relay System, introduction of Multi-Access Radio Relay system and improvement of mobility.

A development plan for Tripura Police Radio Organisation amounting to Rupees 110 lakhs for the entire plan period was submitted to the Directorate of State Planning and Machinery, Govt of Tripura on 29.12.87. Obviously, it is not possible for the State Govt to meet the above expenditure from its own resources. It was therefore requested to make necessary provision of the amount under the Head of Accounts of State Plan. As a result, a token provision of Rupees One lakhs only was made for this organisation under the State Plan for the year 1988-89. A revised plan, as required, indicating work schedule

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and distribution of expenditure from 1989-90 to 1992-93 amounting to Rupees 143 lakhs was prepared and submitted to the Directorate of State Planning Vide this office letter No. 1347-48/14/Radio/Plan/88 dated 22.3.88. The proposed year-wise work schedule and distribution of expenditure is given below:-

Phase	Item	Proposed for implementation during the year	Anticipated cost in lakhs
I	Burst Error Control System for Teleprinter (BEST)	1989-90	50
II(a)	Communication Tower	1990-91	27
(b)	Mobility	"	5
III(a)	VFF Radio Relay System	1991-92	16
(b)	Mobility	"	5
IV	Multi Access Radio Relay System	1992-93	40
Total			143 lakhs

It may be mentioned that necessary action to utilise a sum of Rupees 1 lakh, allotted under State Plan for 1988-89 as token provision, has already been taken. A proposal for according necessary administrative approval and expenditure sanction for procurement of equipment and accessories has already been placed during September 1988. After procurement and installation of the equipment, it will be possible to set-up an exclusive VFF channel for VVIP/VIP to ensure essential security during their movement in and around State Capital. With the help of the proposed net work, it will be possible to communicate directly from the City Control room, to the Mobiles of VVIP/VIP and vice-versa. It is expected that the job will be completed and the allotted fund will be utilised during 1988-89.

A sum of Rupees 50 lakhs was projected for the year 1989-90 for the purpose of installation of Burst Error Control System for Teleprinter(BEST). BEST is a Micro-processor based forward Error Control(FEC) equipment for Teleprinter data. The system can clear the

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traffic at a very high speed and the purpose for introduction of this equipment is to improve circuit efficiency and response time.

Considering the present volume of traffic and the rate of growth of it, it is essential for this organisation to avail the aid of modern technology and to acquire modern communication system for efficient functioning to cope up with the present traffic load.

The picture will be crystal clear if the volume of traffic handled by Tripura Police Radio during the past twelve years is compared. The table given below contains vital data :

Year	Total message		Total Group	% of increase w.r.t. 1976
1976	Police	1,79,075	76,63,129	-
	Non-Police	89,538	38,31,549	
	Total	2,68,613	1,14,94,678	
1987	Police	5,65,642	5,09,71,686	+ 453%
	Non-Police	1,30,155	1,27,05,413	
	Total	6,95,797	6,36,77,099	

It may be seen from the above that there is 453% increase of traffic during 1987 w.r.t. 1976.

It may be kept in mind that there cannot be any developmental activity in the State unless the Law & Order condition remains under Control. Police Telecommunication plays a vital role in this aspect; and it necessitates immediate development of Tripura Police Radio.

With the passage of time and with the rapid development in the field of Electronics & Telecommunication, a new microprocessor based automatic communication system has been developed in the country. The latest system, as known by Universal communication terminal, UCOM:3550 can be configured with any make of VHF transreceiver or Teleprinter. This particular, system can be send messages to 8 stations on the link simultaneously and the reception is automatic. The system provides wide flexibility and VHF link, both for point to point communication and one to many communication is possible. The system configuration of the UCOM:3550 comprises of visual display unit (VDU)

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Master system with switch mode power supply(built in), key board and 80 column dot matrix ~~under power supply~~ printer. It works on 230V, 50Hz AC mains and uses a 8 bit processor 8085 with 16 kilobytes of system software. The system provides 16 kilobytes of battery backed message storage capacity.

Maharashtra Police has already procured this system and it has rendered a satisfactory service to them. With the help of this system Maharashtra Police is handling 10,000 groups of traffic every day in each net.

The facilities provided by the latest microprocessor based Automatic Communication System, Universal communication terminal UCOM: 3550 are better and more suitable to adopt for Tripura Police Radio than BEST equipment proposed earlier. Moreover the cost of the latest system UCOM:3550 is cheaper than that of BEST.

Considering all aspects and to acquire the latest and cheaper system, it is proposed to procure Micro Processor based Automatic Communication System UCOM:3550 for Tripura Police Radio. Total 15 important Police Radio Stations will be covered by this system during the year 1989-90. In addition 5 Nos. system will be kept as Hot stand-by for emergency use.

Tripura Police Radio is an integrated unit based on various sections, each having its own objective, method of operation, monitoring control and reporting. They collect their own information which they use internally and also share with others. To-day due to heavy work load and large volume of data generating thereby, the process of information sharing and monitoring is accordingly handicapped.

Utilisation of equipment like personal computer would help to minimise snags and make decision making more effective by furnishing accurate information in time. Suitable areas of application would be traffic analysis, periodic reports, data analysis, monitoring etc.

The personal computer can also be utilised for developing personal information system for effective man-management.

In order to incorporate essential requirements of automatic communication system UCOM : ₹ 3550 and the personal computer, the proposal of the Development Plan submitted earlier for implementation during the year 1989-90 needs up-dating. The revised proposal for the year 1989-90 is given below:-

SlNo.	Item	Anticipated cost(Rs in lakhs)
1.	Automatic communication system UCOM:3550 with complete accessories, spares, installation including UPS and wireless equipment for 15 stations and 5 Hot stand-by and site development.	20 Nos X 1.4 lakhs = Rs. 28 lakhs
2.	Personal computer with accessories and site development, installation etc.	1 No X 2 lakhs = Rs. 2 lakhs
		Total Rs. 30 lakhs

The above expenditure is non-recurring in nature and no additional staff will be required for implementation of the Plan. Considering the vital role and responsibilities being shouldered by Tripura Police Radio Organisation in clearance of actionable messages pertaining administrative nature of the Govt and non-availability of dependable communication service in the region, it is essential that the communication system of the Tripura Police Radio Organisation is to be strengthened and to be made efficient and effective so as to enable this organisation to cope up with the tremendous developmental activities of the State. It is therefore requested that necessary budgetary provision for an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs only under the Head of Accounts of State Plan for the year 1989-90 may be made for the 7th 5-year plan.

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Secretariat Economic Services
(State Planning Machinery)

1. The State Planning Machinery has been converted into Directorate of Planning for providing all secretariat assistance in addition to the function of the units indicated below :-
 - a) Plan Coordination and Formulation Unit
 - b) Monitoring Information and Evaluation Unit
 - c) Manpower Planning Unit
 - d) Field Studies and District Planning Unit
2. Two Centrally sponsored schemes and one State Plan Scheme or Establishment Cell are being implemented by this Directorate. The Centrally sponsored schemes are :
 - a) Strengthening of State Planning Machinery (67 : 33 sharing basis); and
 - b) Strengthening of District Planning Machinery (50 : 50 sharing basis)
3. As regards the strengthening of State Planning Machinery, it may be mentioned here that the provision for meeting the cost on a small Cell on State Planning Board was made earlier and has also been made under this scheme during the current Annual Plan 1988-89. But as there is a specific head on the Planning Board as per GN circulated by Planning Commission, a specific separate provision is being proposed to be made for meeting the T.A. DA etc pertaining to the members of State Planning Board during the next Annual Plan 1989-90.
4. Regarding the strengthening of District Planning Machinery, it is important to mention here that three District Planning Committees for three District in the State have been formed. Some officers and staff have already been recruited for the three District Planning setup for extending technical assistance to those Planning Committees. In this context it may be mentioned here that some provision is required to be kept for Untied fund to the Chairman of the District Planning Committees. It is not out of place to mention here that some special provision for Untied fund has been asked for by the State Govt. during 1988-89. But Planning Commission have informed the State Govt. in their D.O. letter No. PC(P)35/TRI/88-MLP dated 22/23rd June, 1988 that provision can be made by pre-empting some amount for t-his purpose from the overall State Plan from the next annual plan 1989-90.

An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has therefore been proposed for providing untied fund @ Rs. 0.50 lakhs to each District Planning Committee during 1989-90.

5. The financial achievement made so far and the proposed outlay for 1989-90 are as below :-

Scheme	State's Share (Rs. in lakhs)			
	1987-88 Expr.	1988-89 Outlay	Anti. Expr.	1989-90 Proposed outlay
1. Strengthening of State Planning Machinery (33:67)	0.36	0.50	0.50	1.00
2. State Planning Board (33:67)		Included in SPM		1.00
3. Strengthening of District Planning Machinery (50:50)				
a) Other than Untied Fund (50 : 50)	-	3.00	3.00	5.00
b) Untied Fund	-	-	-	1.50
4) Establishment Cell	3.38	5.50	13.50	20.00
Total :	3.74	9.00	17.00	28.50

SURVEYS & STATISTICS

In the backdrop of growing requirements of statistics both at the Central and State levels, the Seventh Five Year Plan of Statistical Department aims at improving the data base for planning and policy making with a sharp focus on poverty alleviation programmes. For achieving this crucial objective and overcoming the constraint of trained manpower the following five schemes have been approved for inclusion in the State's Seventh Plan :-

- I. Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at different levels;
- II. Capital formation and Economic Analysis Unit;
- III. Survey, design and processing Unit;
- IV. Strengthening of Housing and Building Statistics Unit; and
- V. Setting up of Training Unit.

2. Even in the last lap of the Seventh Plan the Statistical Department is striving to overcome the practical impediments which have so far been responsible for a tardy progress. Mainly due to the deficiencies of manpower and infrastructure (e.g. office accommodation, equipment, accessories etc.) the above mentioned Plan schemes could not go well into strides as expected. It has been possible just to initiate the first three schemes (at Sl. No. I, II & III) while the other two schemes (at Sl. No. IV & V) still remain unimplemented. As a matter of fact, the statistical schemes are basically staff oriented and as such cannot be implemented effectively without mobilising adequate manpower.

3. In the terminal year (1989-90) of the Seventh Plan it is essential to make frantic efforts to bridge the implementation gap as much as possible and for this purpose the basic deficiencies in terms of manpower and infrastructure need to be removed early apart from mobilising adequate financial resources. This will go a long way in creating a strong statistical base for the Eighth Plan and avoiding much spill - over for the next plan. In this context

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ training of statistical personnel and co-ordination of statistical activities at the State level are important considerations; but all this can be achieved only after the requisite posts are created by completing the procedural formalities quickly. Besides, the State Government have declared the Statistical Department as the Nodal Agency for all Statistical activities in the State and the performance of various tasks entrusted to it calls for adequate strengthening at State, district and block levels. Once the scheme for the district level planning are identified the need for mobilising resources in men and money will be more pressing and urgent.

4. At present the existing personnel in the Directorate of Statistics are fully engaged in carrying out the work - load involved in the continuing statistical activities such as National Sample Survey, Estimation of State Income, Collection of Prices, bringing out different publications etc.

5. As regards district level planning, it may be mentioned here that the Government of India (Viz. Department of Statistics & Planning Commission) have already proposed the following statistical activities to be developed at the district level all over India :-

- i) Preparation of District Socio - Economic Review;
- ii) Estimation of Income (SDP) at district level;
- iii) Preparation of a set of selected indicators to be compiled and preserved at the district level; and
- iv) Collection of data on village level basic amenities.

6. Some guide-line in respect of the above mentioned statistical activities have also been received, but the Department is now handicapped particularly for want of requisite staff. However, the above activities need to be included in the framework of Annual Plan 1989-90 for providing data support to the new dimension of district planning.

Brief Review of the schemes
proposed for 1989-90.

7. All the 5 schemes envisaged by the Seventh Five Year Plan of the Directorate of Statistics will continue in the Annual Plan 1989-90. All the schemes are staff-oriented. A brief review of each of these schemes is made below :-

I) Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at different levels (including Computer Services).

8. Expected progress could not be made due to non-creation of adequate posts proposed under this scheme. Quite a few posts of Computer Unit have been created. However, some progress has been made in respect of quick dissemination of important statistical information through different publications with the help of existing staff. Work in respect of Census of Employees of State Government and Public Undertakings in Tripura has also gained momentum. These items of work will continue during the year 1989-90. Computerisation of data on census of employees, prices of consumer goods etc. will be done by utilising the newly installed HCL Horizon-III computer configuration. Also, computerisation of NSS data will be taken up as an elaborate data processing job which calls for the immediate creation of all the posts proposed for this unit.

9. The total outlay of the scheme during first three years (1985-86 to 1987-88) was Rs.35.70 lakhs and expenditure was Rs.40.82 lakhs of which capital content was Rs.28.50 lakhs (for the purchase of Office building, re-construction of a part thereof and installation of Computer). During 1988 - 89 the approved outlay is Rs.6.00 lakhs (of which capital content is Rs.3.00 lakhs). The anticipated expenditure is Rs.6.00 lakhs for 1988-89.

10. On the basis of a realistic assessment of financial requirement for 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.18.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme. The amount will be required for pay & allowances of staff in the context of revised pay scales, service charges for the computer and copier machine and for other contingent expenditures. Out of this Rs.12.00/lakhs is for Direction & Administration.
/ lakhs

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The proposed outlay of Rs.18.00 lakhs also includes an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs as capital content. This capital content is required for (a) construction of additional office accommodation, (b) construction of boundary wall, (c) purchase of vehicle and (d) purchase of computer accessories. Deficiency of office accommodation and vehicle for providing the required mobility to field work in the districts are serious impediments to the progress of work.

II) Capital Formation & Economic Analysis Unit.

11. It is necessary to undertake more analytical studies for the improvement of SDP estimates and the strengthening of Capital Formation Unit has been proposed with this end in view. Attempts will also be made for the preparation of District level estimates of income (SDP) and construction of different socio-economic indicators.

12. At present there is only one post of Senior Computer under the said plan scheme. Despite this deficiency of staff, somehow the work of compilation of the yearly publication entitled 'An Economic-cum-functional Classification of Government Budget' is being done with great difficulties. A further improvement of the SDP aggregates under this scheme, therefore, requires strengthening of the Unit.

13. The total outlay under this scheme for the three years from 1985-86 to 1987-88 was Rs.1.25 lakhs and expenditure was Rs.0.78 lakh. During 1988-89 the approved outlay is Rs.0.50 lakh and the anticipated expenditure is Rs.0.50 lakh. For the effective implementation of the scheme a minimum outlay of Rs.0.75 lakh is proposed for 1989-90. This will be required for meeting the expenditure on pay & allowances of staff and other contingent items (Direction and Administration). There is no capital content of this scheme.

III) Survey, Design & Processing Unit.

14. The objective of the scheme is to enhance the technical capability of the Directorate for organising Sample Surveys, with particular reference to the designing of such surveys and collection and processing of data for the preparation of analytical reports. The following surveys

~~The following surveys~~ are proposed to be undertaken during the last year of the Seventh Plan :-

- i) Collection of data on basic village amenities.
- ii) Passenger Traffic Survey.
- iii) Different surveys and type studies recommended by the Government from time to time.

15. Out of the proposal for creation of 66 posts only 24 posts have been created under this scheme by the end of 1986-87 and block level price collection (covering one selected market from each block) has been started since 1987-88. Since then the preparation of Monthly Bulletin of Rural Retail Prices has been continuing. This will be continued in the year 1989 - 90. Other work will also be undertaken with the sanction of remaining staff. The total outlay under this scheme for the first three years (1985-86 to 1987-88) was Rs.8.00 lakhs and expenditure for the two years (1986-87 and 1987-88) was Rs.2.32 lakhs. xxx During 1985-86 there was no sanction for the creation of posts. During the year 1988-89 the approved outlay is Rs.4.00 lakhs and anticipated expenditure is also Rs.4.00 lakhs.

16. A financial outlay of Rs.4.50 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for this scheme. The amount will be required for meeting the enhanced expenditure on pay & allowances of staff and for other contingent expenditure (Direction and Administration). There is no capital content of this scheme.

IV. Strengthening of Housing & Building Statistics Unit.

17. The data on urban housing and building activities relating to both private and public sectors are collected from L.S.G. Department and P.W.D. respectively. Under the three-tier arrangement, the Directorate of Statistics is responsible for collection and compilation of relevant data from the other two departments for onwards transmission to the National Buildings Organisation, Government of India.

18. It is being increasingly felt that the coverage of collection of such data should be extended to the entire State by including the hitherto uncovered semi-urban and rural sectors. For this purpose, only some staff for the headquarters have been proposed for compilation of data whereas field work will be done by the field staff of the Survey, Design and Processing Unit. This involves an expansion of the scheme on collection of housing and building statistics and this can be taken up provided the requisite posts (2 Nos) are created.

19. A financial outlay of Rs.0.75 lakh is proposed for the scheme. The amount will be required for the salary etc. of the proposed staff (Direction and Administration). There is no capital content of this scheme.

V. Setting up of Training Unit.

20. The Directorate of Statistics proposes to arrange for training of the intermediate and lower level statistical staff of this Department as well as the Statistical Wings of other departments in a phased manner. Besides, refresher courses will also be organised to study the problems and improve the quality and practical utility of the training. This scheme could not be launched for want of accommodation and staff. A financial outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for meeting the expenditure on pay & allowances of staff and for some miscellaneous expenditure at the initial stage (Direction & Administration). There is no capital content of this scheme for 1989-90.

21. However, no new scheme in addition to the five approved schemes for the 7th Plan is proposed during the year 1989-90. Also, there is no centrally sponsored scheme for the year 1989-90.

22. As has already been mentioned, the Annual Plan 1989-90 of the Statistical Department strives to bridge the implementation gap of the Seventh Plan to the maximum possible extent so that a strong data base might be created for the 8th Plan and adequate data support can be given to decentralised planning.

23. For the implementation of the 5 Statistical Plan Schemes the total outlay proposed for the year 1989-90 is Rs.25.00 lakhs (including a capital content of Rs.6.00 lakhs). This shows a considerable step-up over the outlay approved for the current Annual Plan 1988-89. This step-up is unavoidable in view of the compelling circumstances created by the sizeable commitment on account of revised pay scales, the enhanced burden due to the proposed

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creation of additional staff, pressing need for additional office accommodation and purchase of vehicle and computer accessories.

24. Under the Annual Plan 1989-90 it is proposed to create 80 additional posts for the implementation of the five schemes as mentioned above. This is in addition to the 24 posts already created under the single scheme - 'Survey, Design and Processing Unit' and 4 posts created for the Computer Unit. This proposal will go a long way in providing the requisite staff support to the proposed expansion and diversification of statistical activities which have already been identified by the various expert bodies.

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/ EVALUATION ORGANISATION /

Evaluation Organisation was set up in 1966 under the Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation. Since 1966 the Department with its skeleton Staff (till January, 1986) has produced 25 evaluation reports on various subject-matters. This Organisation has been brought under the Flanning and Co-ordination Department in January, 1986. Now the Organisation needs to be strengthened in view of the importance attached to this Organisation. Accordingly some posts have been created for accelerating the works of this Organisation.

A brief review of the financial achievements from the first year of the seventh plan is given below :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Approved outlay (Lakh)</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1985-86	1.00	0.30
1986-87	2.00	2.00
1987-88	7.00	0.545
1988-89	2.00	2.00 (anticip).

The State Evaluation Committee met on 27.2.86 and entrusted twelve studies to the Evaluation Organisation in addition to the backlog of the studies already at hand. Out of the twelve studies entrusted, the field survey of the following studies have already been completed and the reports are under preparation.

1. Regional Exotic Duck breeding Farm.
2. Regional Cattle Breeding Farm.
3. Community Health Guide.

Besides, during the year 1988-89, the following studies have been undertaken by this Organisation :-

1. Agricultural Development Farm.
2. Rubber Plantation in Tripura.
3. State Poultry Farm.
4. Functioning of Fish Seed Centres and Fish Breeding Farm.

Field survey of the above studies have already been started and it is expected that the draft reports of the said studies will be completed during this financial year.

The following four studies will be taken up after completion of studies already at hand.

1. Manpower availability in Secretariat and Directorates with specific reference to Education, Tribal Welfare, Scheduled Castes Welfare and Rural Development Departments.
2. Functioning of Fishermen Co-operative Societies.
3. Deployment of teacher in Primary Schools and their level of attendance.
4. Multipurpose Workers Scheme (Health Department).

In order to complete the above studies, staff-strength is being increased. So, for meeting expenditure of the staff and that of contingencies etc. this Organisation proposes Rs. 3 Lakhs for 1989-90.

Scheme-wise break up will be Rs. 2.5 lakhs for establishment charges, and 0.50 lakhs for other expenses.

TOURISMINTRODUCTION.

Tripura is rich in its flora and fauna. The antiquity of the State and its rich cultural heritage, the undulated topographical features all combined speak of the Tourism potentialities. With sufficient allocation and adequate expertise Tripura still needs the hope of coming up to be an attractive tourist centre. Although the task is gigantic and the entire infrastructure needs to be built up from the scratch.

The assessment reports submitted by the expert from the Indian Tourism Development Corporation revealed that Tripura could build up a Tourism infrastructure with all its available resources to capture a dignified place in the tourist map in the Eastern of the country. The reports stretched on gradual development of Tourism and to begin with it held high need to development a complete circuit starting from Agartala passing through Sepahijala-the green dreamy woodland, Udaipur one of the pithas of the country, Amarpur the centre of traditional cultural heritage the vast transparent water area of the Dumbur reservoir (surrounded by deep green hills and intercepted by 21 small island) the charm of floating Gandacherra, Ambassa, Kumarghat (all abundant the unbounded natural beauty), the Jampai hill- permanent seat of the spring, Unakuti hillocks with innumerable rock cut image of the early part of the history stretching upto Dhamanagar, the rail road of the state. Rock cut images on the hillocks of Debatamura and Pilak carrying the messages of ancient history.

Making arrangement for way side facilities at Ambassa, Kumarghat and Panisagar in North District, purchase of a few luxury coaches to keep cope with the demands of tourists to the existing routes of Sepahijala, Udaipur and Melaghar, construction of Yatrika at Udaipur and illumination of palatial buildings of Assembly and Nir Mahal. Incidentally, it may be mentioned here that there is already a proposal for setting up of 'Tripura Tourism Development Corporation' in the state. The proposal is felt necessary with a view to expeditious improvement of Tourism Industry in Tripura keeping pace with the device adopted by other states of India. Therefore, it is proposed for providing adequate fund for the proposed Corporation, to implement the schemes in a befitting manner to achieve the target during 1989-90.

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The physical targets have ~~also been~~ also been clearly indicated under different schemes.

II) REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Approved outlay for 1985-86 was Rs.15.00 lakhs. Actual expenditure for 1985-86 was Rs.11.90 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1986-87 was Rs.24.00 lakhs. Actual expenditure for 1986-87 was Rs.34.69 lakhs. Approved outlay for 1987-88 was Rs.24.00 lakhs. Actual expenditure for 1987-88 was Rs.15.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been approved for 1988-89 and the total amount will be spent.

III) TARGET FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90.

A brief outline of the target both physical and financial for the Annual Plan, 1989-90 is given below :-

PHYSICAL TARGET.

- a) Construction of boundary wall at Panisagar Jatri Niwas, Ambassa, Pabiacherra Tourist Lodge under way side amenities.
- b) Cost of boundary wall at Jampai Hill Tourist lodge.
- c) Construction of ticket room for boating, Rest shed and Dock at on the bank of Western dighi in front of Ujjantya palace.
- d) College tilla lake and dock.
- e) Construction of Tourist Lodge under joint venture of Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Tourism and State Govt. at Kumarghat site.
- f) Electrification and purchase of furniture etc. against the way side amenities at Ambassa, Kumarghat and Panisagar, Rajashree at Agartala, Melaghar Tourist Lodge.
- g) Setting up of Tourist Lodge under way side amenities at Barhmakunda, Kailashahar, Udaipura and Teliamura.
- h) Purchase of Tourist vehicle.
- i) Publication of informative literature/erction of hoardings/ issue of display advertisement.

FINANCIAL TARGET.

The proposed financial outlay under the tourism sub-sector during the annual plan 1989-90 is Rs.298.89 lakhs

CAPITAL CONTENT.

The proposed financial outlay is Rs.298.89 lakhs of which Rs.249.89 lakhs has been proposed for Minor works.

IV) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SCHEME:(a) Direction & Administration.

For successful implementation of the scheme under Tourism, administrative set up should be suitably strengthened during the year 1989-90.

Financial target for the scheme is Rs.17.00 lakhs.

(b) TOURIST INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY.

The importance of publicity on Tourism cannot be exaggerated. While existing facilities play an important part in attracting tourist dissemination of detailed information about such facilities and tourist sites is a must. To do so, media like hoarding, folders, booklets, display advertisements, picture postcards, films etc. resorted too.

Since the level of development is low and the available facilities are quite insufficient at present the endeavour in this respect would be to keep the tourists informed of this all with promise that the level of development is being pushed up by sustained efforts, and that even with such low level of development the troubles taken by incoming tourists are sure to turn more than remunerated by the riches of flora and fauna of Tripura.

With this end in view the following proposals are made for 1989-90.

- i) Publication of Tourist literature etc. including display advertisement, hoardings etc.
- ii) Production of film/video cassettes on cultural heritage including tourist spot in the state.

Financial target for the scheme is Rs.11.00 lakhs during 1989-90.

c) TOURIST TRANSPORT SERVICES.

Provision of adequate transport facilities is one of the main component of the tourism infrastructure, transport is rather the second basic need. In Tripura transport facilities are still inadequate. Therefore, the Department proposes to build up a fleet of luxury coaches which would cover all the places of tourist interest daily on conducted tours. In addition to the three existing coaches the Government propose to purchase one luxury Bus for the 1989-90.

FINANCIAL TARGET.

The proposed outlay for the scheme is Rs.17.00 lakhs during 1989-90.

d) TOURIST ACCOMMODATION.

It is needless to emphasis the necessity of suitable accommodation for the tourist in the total process of development of tourism. In a word, it is the basic need of tourism. Therefore, sufficient stress had been laid on building up tourist lodge at different places of tourist interest in Tripura including the capital town of Agartala since the inception of tourism schemes. But unfortunately low allocation towards the construction of Tourist lodge as also lack of material at times in the past detored the growth. As a result no suitable tourist lodge could be build up till to-day even at the capital town of Agartala. A schme for building up infrastructure of accommodation has been linked up with future tourist map of the state. The travel circuits are likely to grow as follows :-

CIRCUIT-A

- i) Agartala-Sepahijal-Nirmahal-Paratia-Pilak-Udaipur.
- ii) Udaipur-Amarpur-Dumbour-Gandacherra.
- iii) Gandacherra-Kailashahar(journey to avail circuit B and vice-versa).

CIRCUIT-B

- iv) Kailashahar-Unakuti-fatikroy-Jampai.

This hilly, peaceful state Tripura has become one of the important tourist attraction to the Tourists of other parts of India. Tourist traffic came upto 6,52,800 during the year 1987-88. But due to scarcity of accommodation the tourists faced a lot of troubles. To over come the problem attempt has been made for construction of a 60(sixty) bedded Yatri Niwas 'Rjashi' at Agartala, 54(fortyfour) bedded Tourist lodge at Melaghar-52 K.M. away from Agartala, 6(six) bedded way side amenities each at Panisagar, Pabiacherra and Ambassa with the financial assistance of Ministry of Tourist, Government of India. This construction may be completed by August, 1989. But the beds available in the constructions are quite insufficient to our requirement for accommodation of the Tourist traffic. Hence (i) proposal is made for construction of a 60(sixty) beded Tourist lodge at Agartala in place of the Three Star Hotel (which has not been agreed to by the Ministry of Tourist, Government of India) (ii) Construction of a 50(fifty) bedded Tourist lodge at Udaipur-famous for one of the 51 pithas in Iddia(55 K.M. away from Agartala), (xix)

(iii) Construction of a 20(twenty) bedded Tourist lodge at Unakuti(200 K.M. away from Agartala) - a hilly pilgrimage which means one less than a core images., (iv) Construction of a Tourist lodge 50(fifty) bedded at Jampai hill(250 K.M. away from Agartala) - a place of charming climate through the whole year and famous for sweet ~~oranges~~ oranges., (v) construction of a two storied building as the annexure of the Directorate of Information Cultural Affairs and Tourism for accommodation of Tourist Lounge, Tourist office and the proposed Tripura Tourism Development Corporation. Moreover, construction of Rest shed on the bank of the College lake, palace compound etc. with facilities of boating has been included in proposed expenditure.

FINANCIAL TARGET.

The proposed outlay for the scheme during the year 1989-90 is Rs.247.89 lakhs of which Rs.245.89 lakhs for Minor works.

e) TOURIST CENTRE.

During the plan period for the year 1989-90 we proposed to undertake the construction work at the following places for attracting tourists :

- i) Renovation of silted lake of College-tilla, Rajasiri and Yatriniwas at Agartala including arrangement of boating facilities.
- ii) Construction of Rest shed at Chaturdash Debata Temple.
- iii) Development of two/three picnic spot for the tourists at Brahmakunda, Kamalasagar, Fuldhangshi(Jampai Hill).
- iv) Development of surrounding areas of Bhubaneswari temple at Udaipur.
- v) Opening of Information centre at Calcutta and Gauhati ~~Airport~~ Airport.

FINANCIAL TARGET.

The proposed outlay for the scheme during the year 1989-90 is Rs.6.00 lakhs of which Rs.4.00 lakhs for Minor works.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES1. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.

The main object of Weights and Measures Organisation is to implement the different provisions of the Weights and Measures Laws in order to safeguard the interests of the consumers by ensuring accuracy, fairness and price discipline in all transactions in the field of trade and commerce.

The responsibilities of this Organisation is not confined only to commercial transactions by weights, measures etc. This Organisation is also responsible to maintain price discipline in case of packaged goods by implementing the different provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 framed by Govt. of India for protecting the interests of the public in general.

Further this Organisation is also playing a vital ~~✗~~ role to earn Govt. revenue by way of verification and stamping of weights, measures etc. used by the traders and trading establishments in the State periodically as per Act and Rules.

For achievement of the above objectives, the strategy in essence, is to gear up the Organisational set up both at Administrative and Supervisory level by providing necessary staff, equipment & conveyance facilities.

2. REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

During the year 1985-86, inspection, verification ~~✗~~ & stamping of 16000 traders were conducted and Rs. 1.72 lakhs was collected as fees. In the year 1986-87, inspection, verification & stamping of 23,000 traders were conducted and Rs. 2.68 Lakhs was collected as fees for verification and stamping.

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In the year 1987-88, inspection, verification & stamping of 21,600 traders were conducted & Rs. 2.50 Lakhs was collected as fees for verification and stamping.

During the year 1988-89, it is expected to cover 25,000 traders for inspection, verification & stamping & an amount of Rs.3.00 Lakhs would be collected as fees during the Current Financial Year - 1988-89.

The total expenditure of Rs. 3.94 Lakhs, Rs.4.91 Lakhs & Rs. 5.12 Lakhs were incurred under plan schemes during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88 as against the approved outlay of Rs.4.00 Lakhs, Rs.5.00 Lakhs & Rs.5.20 Lakhs (Revised) respectively.

The total approved outlay for the year 1988-89 is Rs.8.00 Lakhs is expected to be fully utilised during the current plan period.

3. TARGET FOR 1989-90.

With the promulgation of the Standards of Weights & Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985 with effect from 1.2.1987, the activities of this Organisation has no doubt been increased considerably both in the field & in the office. During the year 1989-90, it is proposed to carry out inspection, verification & stamping work of 25,000 traders and to collect fees to the extent of Rs. 3.00 Lakhs by way of verification & stamping of Weights & Measures etc. used by the traders & trading establishments.

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4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEMES.Strengthening of Weights & Measures Organisation.

It is a continuing scheme.

The Weights and Measures Organisation is playing a vital role in the field of protection of consumer's interests, which is one of the 20 point Programme of Govt. of India.

Originally this Organisation was entrusted with the task of implementation of the Weights & Measures Act & Rules made thereunder only. Later on, the implementation of the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 framed by Govt. of India has also been entrusted with the Organisation. This is an additional responsibility.

The Organisation needs necessary staff to cope with the increased volume of work particularly at the Supervisory level and to monitor the entire work in the Organisation for Headquarters & District level for overall supervision of the work of packaged goods, registration of traders and other allied work. Besides requirement of staff, it is necessary to provide equipment to the enforcement official to carry on their duties as per provisions of the Act & Rules.

It is also intended to construct new buildings for accommodation of officials at the Sub-Divisional level.

During the year 1989-90, it is proposed to create new posts for successful performance of the Organisation and the outlay proposed to Rs. 12.00 Lakhs.

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The details of the proposed outlay are as follows:-

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
(a) Purchase of Equipment ..	2.00
(b) Construction of office building ..	2.00
(c) Maintenance of Vehicle ..	0.50
(d) Publicity ..	0.50
(e) Office expenses ..	0.50
(f) Establishments ..	6.50
Total, -	12.00

NOTES ON DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

5.

In order to ensure proper implementation of the provisions of the new Act & the Rules and the Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 & other allied works assigned properly and effectively in all corners of the State, the Weights and Measures Organisation is required to be strengthened with ~~ade~~ adequate staff, equipment and conveyance facilities. An amount of Rs. 6.50 Lakhs has been proposed as establishment cost for staff.

6. CAPITAL CONTENT OF THE SCHEME.

The total proposed outlay for the year 1989-90 is Rs.12.00 Lakhs out of which the Capital Content is Rs.4.00 Lakhs (Rs.2.00 Lakhs for equipment and Rs.2.00 Lakhs for construction of office building).

CIVIL SUPPLIES1. OBJECTIVES:

Because of the peculiar Geographical isolation of the State from the rest of India except of a narrow strip of National Highways (Assam - Agartala Road) linking the State with Assam, Tripura is entirely dependent on outside supply of almost all the items of essential commodities. Transportation of all such essential commodities from the rest of India is a major problem in absence of navigable rivers and adequate Rly. communications.

In spite of various problems as aforesaid we have developed a well-arranged Public Distribution System in Tripura operating through 1109 Fair Price Shops run by Co-operative/LAMPS/PACS and individuals to cater the need of daily necessities of as many as 24 lakhs of population. To reach the benefits of Public Distribution System and 20-Points programme among the poorer and backward section of population, it is imperative to strengthen the Public Distribution System. It is a perennial problem especially during nonsoon. The M.G. railline from Luding to Dharmanagar becomes in-operative due to land-slides, heavy rainfall, flood etc. causing total disruption in importing the essential commodities in the State which necessitates immediate setting up of "TRIPURA FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION" for building up of adequate stock of foodgrains and essential commodities to meet any eventuality.

During 1986-87 a separate sub-sector styled as Civil Supplies created which covers entire activities of the Food and Civil Supplies Department.

In pursuance of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and the guide-lines issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies, Department of Civil Supplies (Consumer Protection Unit), it has been decided to establish one Consumer protection Council, one State Commission and District Forum in each of the Districts in Tripura alongwith Laboratories to be constructed later on for better protection of the interest of the consumers, such as, right to safety, right to be informed, right to seek redress, right to be heard and right to consumer protection etc. The scheme falls under item 18 (eighteen) of the revised 20-Point programme 1986.

As regards the financial assistance/budgetary support for implementation of the scheme, the Government of India has intimated, that the Planning Commission has agreed that the States would treat the consumer protection programme as a plan item for the remaining years of the Seventh Plan and funds for fulfilling the statutory obligation of the Consumer Protection Act and other measures may be provided by the State through intersectoral adjustment/savings.

2. REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL PLAN OF 1986-87 TO 1988-89.

During 1986-87 total expenditure incurred was Rs.14'00 lakhs against approved outlay of Rs.10'00 lakhs for Public Distribution System and Rs.10.00 lakhs for interest free loan to Co-operatives/LAMPS/PACS.

During 1987-88 Rs.0.50 lakhs was spent against approved outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs for giving interest free loan.

During 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been approved for Civil Supplies. It is expected that the programmes will be implemented in full.

3. TARGET FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90.

During 1989-90 the following schemes are proposed to be taken up :-

(a) Establishment of a State Council (Consumers protection) and consumers protection Cell, at an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs with the following break up :-

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------|
| (i) Setting up of State Commission | - | Rs.5.00 lakhs. |
| (ii) Setting up of Consumers protection Cell | - | Rs.2.00 lakhs |
| (iii) Three District Forums | - | Rs.8.00 lakhs. |

(b) (i) Strengthening of Public Distribution System with an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs.

(b)(ii) Setting up an Engineering Cell under the Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies with an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs.

(b)(iii) Scheme for setting up of Transportation Cell under the Food and Civil Supplies Directorate with an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs.

(c) Scheme for setting up of Tripura Food and Civil Supplies Corporation with an outlay of Rs.25 lakhs.

4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF CONTINUING AND NEW SCHEMES.

(a) (i) Consumer Protection Movement.

Although Consumer Protection Act was passed by the Parliament on 26.12.1986, Chapter I, II and IV of the Act was brought into force w.e.f. 1-4-87 and Chapter III of the Act w.e.f. 1-7-87 in the State, the constitution of the State Consumers Protection Council, State Commission and District Forum are under consideration of the Government under the provisions of the said Act.

At the initial stage, State Commission has to be set up with a President assisted by two members on part-time-basis, with a skeleton staff. Similarly, constitution of a single unit of District forum consisting of a President and two members to work on part time basis assisted by a skeleton staff is under consideration of the Government for all the three districts in Tripura for the present. They are proposed to work by rotation in all the district head-quarters.

STATE COUNCIL

It will be constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister and Minister-in-charge, Food and Civil Supplies as Vice Chairman with 50 members represented by local M.Ps and M.L.As Secretaries of State Government concerned with consumers interests, members representing consumers interests, trade and industry, Public sector and service sector with due weightage given in selection from youths and Women. Secretary, Food and Civil Supplies, is being nominated as Member-Secretary of the State Council. A notification to that effect is being issued.

The Council will meet at least in 3 meetings in a year. It may constitute working groups from among its members which shall function in the manner as may be assigned to them.

STATE COMMISSION

(a) Composition :- State Commission has to be established with a President on whole time basis, assisted by the part time members. It has also to be provided with a skeleton staff. Whole time president with necessary staff is required for the Commission to ensure speedy completion of consumer grievances within the prescribed time schedule.

(b) Function:- It may directly admit petitions to hear any consumer grievance valued above rupees one lakh apart from hearing of appeals filed by appellants against an order passed by District Forums. It will, after giving opportunity of being heard to the petitioners and defendants on the date fixed by the Commission, finalise an appeal within 90 days from the first date of hearing where complaint does not require testing or analysis of the goods and within 150 days if it requires analysis or testing of the goods.

As it has been decided to appoint President on whole time basis, provision of salary of judge of High Court is necessary. Similarly, Provision is necessary for 1989-90 for honorarium to part time members, salary for staff and other expenditure like house rent, contingency, T.A., B.A. etc.

For State Council and State Commission a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

(a)(ii) CONSUMERS PROTECTION CELL

For implementation of the scheme under the Consumers Protection Act, 1987, a special Cell is required to be set up. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the said purpose for 1989-90.

Thus a total outlay of Rs.15 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the scheme during the year 1989-90.

(a) (iii) DISTRICT FORUMS.

a) Composition :- In each district, there should be one team of District Forum consisting of a whole time President and two part time members assisted by a set of staff to work on a part time basis. The team will function on whole-time basis in each district separately during the year 1989-90 considering the value of work involved.

(b) Functions :- The office of District Forums located in District Head Quarter in West, North and South Districts will receive complaints supported by evidence, summon complainants and defendants and finalise a case within 90 days from the date of notice received by opposite party where complaint does not require analysis or testing of goods and within 150 days if it requires analysis and testing of goods.

(c) Remuneration and anticipated expenditure:-

As it has been decided to constitute District Forums in all the three districts headed by permanent Presidents assisted by whole-time members from 1989-90, provision for salary of Presidents of Districts and honorarium @ Rs. 2,500/- per month for members is necessary. Similarly, provision for salary of staff, rent of office building and other expenditure is also necessary.

A sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for three District Forums 1989-90.

(b)(i) Strengthening of Public Distribution System (Continuing Scheme).

During the seventh five year Plan period the scheme for re-organisation and strengthening of Public Distribution System was taken up to bring the entire population of Tripura under the Public Distribution System for extending the benefits of supply of foodgrains and essential commodities to the backward and poorer section of population of the remotest corner of the State through the outlets of Fair Price Shops and to enforce various regulatory measures under Essential Commodities Act with a view to exercising effective check and control for the purpose of counter acting, de-hoarding and black marketing. It is needless to emphasise the urgency for strengthening the Food and Civil Supplies Directorate by reorganisation of the existing set up to Block Level. We have already set-up 7(seven) block level offices out of 17 blocks. It is proposed to have the infra-structural setup established in the remaining block headquarters to render all facilities to the poorer/backward section of population with the proposed outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs.

(b)(ii) Scheme for Setting up of an Engineering Cell under the Food and Civil Supplies Directorate(New Scheme).

The Food and Civil Supplies Directorate has at present 53 nos. of Food/Salt/Sugar storage godowns and 20 nos. of Branch Offices including the Directorate. To augment storage capacity in the State it is felt imperative

to construct 12 nos. of addl. godowns and extend the administrative set up at the Block Level for strengthening the Public Distribution System. It is also necessary to set up 10 offices at the block headquarters and to construct one office building for the Directorate at Agartala.

It is experienced during the past few years that the local P.W.D. cannot cope up with their existing assignments and as such the constructions works including maintenance works for the Food & Civil Supplies Directorate in regard to construction of storage godowns and office building is often delayed.

With this end in view, it is proposed to set up an Engineering Cell under the Food and Civil Supplies Directorate to ensure speedy constructional and maintenance works of this Directorate and thereby making full utilisation of the fund allotted under Plan Schemes.

A token outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90 for this purpose.

(b) (iii) Scheme for Setting up of Transportation Cell under the Food & Civil Supplies Directorate (New Scheme).

As stated earlier the mobility of essential commodities within the State is entirely dependent on Road Transport communication. At present Food and Civil Supplies Directorate has 17 nos. of Trucks, 5 (five) of them are unserviceable and awaiting formal declaration of condemnation. It is, therefore, considered expedient to purchase 5 (five) nos. of new Trucks for lifting food grains from the Principal distribution centre to various feeder godowns. Besides 3 (three) nos. of Jeeps are also required for better supervision of the entire Public Distribution

System as the existing ones are Old enough and require declaration of condemnation.

With this end in view an Outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed during the year 1989-90.

(c) Scheme for Setting up of Tripura Food and Civil Supplies Corporation.

It has been decided that Tripura Food and Civil Supplies Corporation will be set up for building up adequate stock of foodgrains and essential commodities viz. Rice, Wheat, Sugar (Both Levy & Non-Levy), Salt, Edible Oil, Pulses etc. to maintain regular flow of supply through Public Distribution System. As a matter of fact, the Geographical location of Tripura is responsible for making available plenty stock of various essential commodities through out the year, both in Public and Private Sector. The financial resources of the local traders are rather limited and they are not inclined to block their capital over a period of time. Further, any rise in price at the source results in fluctuation of market price. The voracious traders often take advantage of the situation.

It is, therefore, felt expedient to maintain a Buffer Stock so as to neutralise likely trend of rise in prices of essential commodities through the proposed Tripura State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation.

Setting up of the proposed Corporation at the State Level would involve considerable spade work by way of building up of necessary infrastructure comprising capital component and staff component with requisite expertise. This apart it will have the following advantages:-

(I) It will relieve the State Government of Budgetary burden.

(II) The Corporation once set up with the initial capital either by Government grant/loan or subscription to equity shares will be able to raise loans from Nationalised Bank, Finance Corporation, L.I.C. etc. against State Guarantee.

(III) It will lift foodgrains from F.C.I. against Government of India's allocation to State Government, make storage arrangements and distribute the same to the consumers through out-lets of F.P. shops against permits/Delivery Orders to be issued by the State Government.

Besides, it will shoulder the responsibilities of importing various commodities, storage and distribution of Levy/non-levy sugar, Salt, edible oil, controlled cloth, Cement.

(IV) It will have its own fleet of Vehicles for transportation of essential commodities to the distribution points.

With this end in view a token provision of Rs. 25 Lakhs is proposed during the year 1989-90 for preliminary work.

* 5. CAPITAL COMPONENTS:-

Out of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 96 00 Lakhs an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is the capital content for purchase of Vehicles, construction of office building etc.

6. 20 - POINT PROGRAMME

The programme taken up under the Sub-Sector includes point 13 of the new revised 20 - Point programme for the benefit of consumers. There are 1109 nos. of fair price shops through-out the State. 16 more fair price shops are proposed to be opened during 1989-90.

To protect the interest of the consumers, such as, right to safety, right to be informed, right to seek redress, right to be heard and right to consumer protection etc. the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is being enforced suitably.

7. NOTES ON DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for meeting the expenditure under Direction and Administration during the Annual Plan 1989-90. This amount is required for payment of salary and other office expenses.

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